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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

Lviv court returns guilty verdicts in case of 2002 Sknyliv air disaster

by Zenon Zawada
Kyiv Press Bureau

LVIV – Though it is expected in Ukraine that a man will refrain from crying in public, Bohdan Onyschak, 50, couldn't contain his tears in a Lviv courtroom on June 23.

A judge had been reading the 77 names of those who died in the Sknyliv airfield catastrophe in 2002, and had reached those of Mr. Onyschak's daughter-in-law, two sons and granddaughter.

"Onyschak, Iryna Volodymyrivna, born 1979, reason for death was severe and fatal trauma to head and internal organs; Onyschak, Oleh Bohdanovych, born 1977, reason for death was decapitation; Onyschak, Yurii Bohdanovych, born 1979, reason for death was cranial-cerebral trauma; Onyschak, Iryna Olehivna, born 2001, reason for death was a crushed head and complete brain destruction."

In his failure to suppress his crying, Mr. Onyschak's shoulders shook up and down as he bowed his head and glared at the ground, where his tears landed and ultimately evaporated.

Beside him, his wife dabbed her tears with tissues, as did more than 100 relatives of the dead and injured who filled the Lviv Appellate Courthouse on Ivan Franko Street to hear the verdict in the seven-month trial of six air force officers and pilots accused in the Sknyliv catastrophe of July 22, 2002.

Among them were the co-pilots of the doomed Sukhoi-27 aircraft, lead pilot Volodymyr Toponar and Yurii Yegorov. Miraculously, they ejected from the plane after failing to pull out of a difficult div-

ing maneuver and walked away from the carnage physically unscathed.

They left in their wake not only the dead, among them 28 children, but also 292 injured victims in what became the worst air show catastrophe in history. (Unofficial estimates of the injured reached as high as 500.)

On June 24 a three-judge panel led by Vitalii Zahoruyka laid blame for the catastrophe upon the pilots and their commanders, determining that they were careless in handling their military responsibilities.

The court found four defendants guilty of failing to execute orders, negligence and violating flight rules.

Mr. Toponar received a 14-year prison sentence and his co-pilot, Mr. Yegorov, received an eight-year sentence. Prosecutors had asked for 15 years' imprisonment for Mr. Toponar.

The judges also sentenced the head of flight operations that day, Gen. Anatolii Tretiakov, to six years' imprisonment and his deputy head of flight operations, Yurii Yatsiuk, to five years. Safety director Anatolii Lukynikh received a suspended four-year sentence.

Determining that technical problems did not cause the catastrophe, the court acquitted Anatolii Dziubetskyi, commander of the military division responsible for the SU-27's condition, citing an "absence of actions in the crime's make-up."

That ruling was among several that surprised the courtroom audience. Another was the damages awarded on behalf of each dead and injured victim.

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Congressional committee hears the case for a Famine-Genocide memorial in D.C.

Ukrainian National Information Service

WASHINGTON – The Congressional Resources Committee, Subcommittee on National Parks, met on June 9 to consider the case for a Ukrainian Famine-Genocide memorial in the nation's capital.

House Resolution 562 "to authorize the government of Ukraine to establish a memorial on federal land in the District of Columbia to honor the victims of the man-made Famine" would memorialize the 7 million to 10 million people who died in the 1932-1933 Ukrainian Famine-Genocide.

Although the resolution has received support from various quarters, some say the planned Victims of Communism Memorial should incorporate the Famine-Genocide in Ukraine among its many historical references. However, many members of Congress, including Rep. Sander Levin (D-Mich.), who introduced the resolution on February 2, feel that this memorial should be separate because of

the Famine's significance and magnitude.

Rep. Levin's testimony appears to have found support among the committee members, who stated that the magnitude, significance and "inhumane malice" of the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide should be memorialized and not encompassed within the Victims of Communism Memorial.

Rep. Levin also noted that the "Ukrainian government will donate the memorial" at "no cost to the taxpayers ... just the land needs to be dedicated."

Testimony given by Michael Sawkiw Jr., president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and director of the Ukrainian National Information Service, the UCCA's Washington office, further demonstrated the need and significance of a Ukrainian Famine-Genocide memorial. His testimony provided the historical background of the Famine-Genocide, its cover-up by Soviet authori-

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Presidents of Ukraine and Poland unveil memorials at Lviv cemetery



AP/Efrem Lukatsky

Presidents Viktor Yushchenko of Ukraine and Aleksander Kwasniewski of Poland during the ceremony opening the Polish Orliata military cemetery in Lviv.

by Zenon Zawada
Kyiv Press Bureau

LVIV – Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko and Polish President Aleksander Kwasniewski officially unveiled two grand memorials at Lychakiv Cemetery honoring Polish and Ukrainian soldiers who died fighting each other in the first world war.

Both leaders declared the June 24 ceremony a historic moment for Polish-Ukrainian reconciliation, solidifying a new relationship that began during the Orange Revolution in which citizens of both nations may begin to regard each other as allies rather than rivals.

"Without a free Ukraine, there is no free Poland," Mr. Yushchenko declared. "Without a free Poland, there is no free Ukraine."

More than 3,000 Poles crossed the border to witness the unveiling of the renovated Orliata (Eaglets) Memorial, which consists of a cemetery for 2,500 fallen Polish soldiers and is considerably larger compared to the separate, neighboring memorial for the Ukrainian Galician Army (Ukrainska Halytska Armia, or UHA).

Though two ceremonies were held, the day's events clearly focused on honoring Polish soldiers and appeasing Polish historical concerns as Mr. Yushchenko explicitly sought to demonstrate that Ukraine is a progressive society able to integrate into a European Union that has largely set aside rivalries.

"The reconciliation of Ukraine and Poland is the last brick in the building of peace and harmony in Europe," Mr. Yushchenko said.

The UHA ceremony lasted about 45 minutes, consisting of an ecumenical service, brief speeches by political and religious leaders, including Cardinal Lubomyr Husar, a firearms salute, singing of the national anthem and laying of wreaths.

The subsequent Orliata ceremony lasted more than three hours and consisted of a complete Roman Catholic mass, patriotic songs, political speeches, military poems, the laying of wreaths and also a firearms salute.

While Poles beamed with pride for their memorial, Lviv residents were not as enthusiastic, with no more than 1,000 spectators showing up for the UHA ceremony. Only a few hundred Ukrainians stuck around for the Polish ceremony.

Two men held a large banner that said in Ukrainian, "Let live Ukrainian-Polish Friendship."

Conflicts over the historical representation of the monuments delayed the unveiling of the memorials for at least three years. Last week's ceremonies were attributed by Mr. Kwasniewski to the nations' new solidarity born of the Orange Revolution.

Still, conflict persisted until the very last minute as Verkhovna Rada deputies attempted to block the ceremony the day before, insisting that officials change any Polish inscriptions to Ukrainian.

Mr. Yushchenko was intent on not letting anything derail the ceremony, which he had previously deemed as "a matter of honor," and efforts in the Rada quickly failed after his office applied pressure and criticism.

Many Ukrainians, including Soviet-era dissidents and political prisoners, criticized

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ANALYSIS

Ukrainian authorities file criminal charges of separatism

by Taras Kuzio

Eurasia Daily Monitor

On June 22-23 the Ukrainian Procurator General's Office finally introduced the first criminal charges of separatism against two eastern Ukrainian leaders: Viktor Tykhonov, head of the Luhansk Oblast Council, and Yevhen Kushnariov, the former chairman of Kharkiv Oblast. Both men opposed Viktor Yushchenko in the 2004 presidential election (*Ukrayinska Pravda*, June 22 and 23). The charges relate to Section 2, Article 110, of the Criminal Code, which deals with threats to Ukraine's territorial integrity and the inviolability of its borders.

The charges relate to their organization and high-level involvement in a separatist congress held near Donetsk on November 28, 2004, a week after the second round of the presidential election (see *Eurasia Daily Monitor*, November 29, 2004). The event was organized by supporters of presidential candidate Viktor Yanukovich, who seemed to feel betrayed by his Kyiv allies, particularly President Leonid Kuchma and Verkhovna Rada Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn.

The main organizer of the separatist congress was the Party of the Regions, which Mr. Yanukovich himself leads. Mr. Yanukovich, therefore, will most likely face questioning, although his involvement may be difficult to prove in court. Many of Kyiv's political analysts

suspect that President Kuchma himself may have given a nod to the separatist congress, as it was held on November 28, the same day that Internal Affairs Ministry troops were dispatched to Kyiv to quash the Orange Revolution.

Both events could have been part of a two-pronged effort by President Kuchma to pressure Mr. Yushchenko in the round-table negotiations then being brokered by Poland, Lithuania, and the European Union. Mr. Kuchma may have hoped to turn the Orange Revolution and election stalemate to his advantage by forcing Mr. Yushchenko to agree to constitutional reforms. These changes were finally agreed as part of a "compromise package" that included amendments to the law on presidential elections and holding a repeat second round of the election on December 26. Not coincidentally, the Donetsk Oblast Council rescinded its decision to hold a separatist referendum after the "compromise package" was agreed.

Mr. Kuchma had played a duplicitous role throughout the 2004 election, calling for free and fair elections, while doing nothing to ensure them. As early as May 2004 Mr. Kuchma had warned that there might be attempts to pit eastern Ukrainian voters against western voters. His close adviser Anatolii Halchynskiy, then director of the National Institute for Strategic Studies, the presidential think-

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People's Union – Our Ukraine makes surprising choice to lead Kyiv branch

by Taras Kuzio

Eurasia Daily Monitor

On June 18 President Viktor Yushchenko's new "party of power," People's Union – Our Ukraine (PU-OU), finally held its inaugural congress. Speculation had been rife that Kyiv Mayor Oleksander Omelchenko would become head of the Kyiv branch of PU-OU, but that did not happen. The Kyiv branch chief will be in the best position to be elected Kyiv's mayor in the March 2006 election, which coincides with the parliamentary election.

Instead of Mr. Omelchenko, Our Ukraine parliamentary faction leader Mykola Martynenko was elected head of Kyiv's PU-OU. The head of Kyiv's branch of Our Ukraine, Volodymyr Bondarenko, was elected to lead Kyiv's PU-OU Executive Council. This shift represents a second Orange Revolution, this time against Mayor Omelchenko, who has fallen out of favor with the Yushchenko coalition. Mr. Martynenko will inevitably become the Yushchenko coalition's candidate for mayor of Kyiv in 2006, and Mr. Omelchenko will not be able to rally enough votes to defeat him.

Conflict between Mr. Omelchenko, who heads the marginal Unity (Yednist) Party, and Our Ukraine flared up in March in a by-election near Kyiv. Our

Ukraine's candidate won, but Mr. Omelchenko's allies have contested the results in court. Conflict also continues to smolder in various raions of Kyiv and Kyiv Oblast over Our Ukraine's demands to remove corrupt heads of raion state administrations loyal to Mr. Omelchenko.

Another dispute rests over prime land near Kyiv that was given away to government officials in the last two years of Leonid Kuchma's presidency. Mayor Omelchenko was implicated in the land transfer scam in upscale suburbs such as Puscha Vodytsia. Land was sold at bargain prices and then registered in the names of relatives or businesses, making it difficult to trace the real owner (*Washington Times*, June 19).

Mayor Omelchenko has always had an alliance of convenience with Mr. Yushchenko. He had maintained good relations with President Kuchma, who permitted him to combine the mayor's position with that of head of Kyiv's state administration, a local governor appointed by the executive. This cozy arrangement led to accusations by Our Ukraine supporters that Mr. Omelchenko adopted a "wait and see" approach to the Orange Revolution, hoping to come out on top regardless of who won the 2004 presidential election. Unity was divided over whether to support Mr. Yushchenko as their presidential candidate in 2004 or, as an alternative to Viktor Yanukovich, Mayor Omelchenko (see *Eurasia Daily Monitor*, August 6, 2004).

This "wait and see" trait is common to the former high-ranking Communist

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NEWSBRIEFS

PM offers oligarchs settlement

KYIV – Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko said in an interview with Interfax on June 28 that the government wants to give those Ukrainian oligarchs who might have made their fortunes under questionable circumstances in the past a chance to live honest lives under the presidency of Viktor Yushchenko. "Today we are ready to discuss the conditions for reevaluation of [privatized] strategic enterprises," Ms. Tymoshenko said. "If you want to legalize your properties, please come and pay the rest for them. Voluntarily, without any coercion, without waiting until your hands and legs are twisted and you are put into prison. Make [amicable] deals, start paying taxes, and build your lives in a normal, legal way. I think you have a chance." She also revealed that the government is in favor of adopting a law listing "several tens of strategic facilities" that could be subject to reevaluation and reprivatization. According to Ms. Tymoshenko, the current owners of these facilities should be given the right to pay an extra sum to the government in order to fill the gap between what they paid for them and their "real price." The prime minister said a relevant bill was prepared four months ago, but its passage is being opposed by a "colossal lobby." (RFE/RL Newsline)

Ballot-rigging cases being examined

KYIV – Internal Affairs Minister Yuriy Lutsenko told Interfax-Ukraine on June 28 that Ukrainian investigators have opened 726 criminal cases against people suspected of rigging the 2004 presidential election. "We suspect 5,500 people of voting with absentee ballots two times and more," Mr. Lutsenko said. He explained that the authorities do not intend to imprison all people who participated in the vote fraud. "We actually need to reveal 10-20 organizers [of the fraud]," Mr. Lutsenko said. "I don't rule out that even they will be granted some amnesty, but they should remember that [their behavior] was inadmissible." The internal affairs minister also said he wants 16 deputies of the Verkhovna Rada to be stripped of parliamentary immunity in order to enable investigators to instigate criminal proceedings against them. He added that these proceedings are not

directly linked to the presidential election. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Bubka elected to head NOC Ukraine

KYIV – Former Olympic pole vault champion Sergei Bubka was elected on June 23 as president of the National Olympic Committee of Ukraine. Mr. Bubka defeated former Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich, the loser of last year's presidential election, receiving 80 out of a possible 110 votes. Mr. Bubka, 41, won the gold medal at the 1988 Seoul Olympics and was a six-time world champion. He set both indoor and outdoor world records 35 times. Mr. Bubka is also a Ukrainian national deputy. He is on the executive board of the International Olympic Committee and chairs the IOC's athletes' commission. Mr. Yanukovich is under investigation for the use of budget funds to reward Ukraine's Olympic winners last year. (Associated Press)

NATO chief promises Kyiv help

KYIV – NATO Secretary-General Jaap de Hoop Scheffer said in Kyiv on June 27 that NATO is ready to assist Ukraine on its path to Euro-Atlantic integration, Ukrainian and international news agencies reported. "We do know that on the road to NATO many reforms are necessary, and I know the Ukrainian government has embarked on the road of reform, and the NATO allies and myself as NATO secretary-general will assist Ukraine wherever that is asked or wherever that is necessary," Mr. de Hoop Scheffer told a news conference following his meeting with Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko. Speaking at a meeting with representatives of Ukrainian non-governmental organizations, the NATO head called on them to abandon Cold War-era stereotypes and look at NATO in a new way. He defined NATO's priorities in the modern world as fighting terrorism, thwarting nuclear proliferation and reacting to regional conflicts. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Ukraine, Macedonia look to JVs

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko said at a joint news conference with his

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NEWS ANALYSIS: Mini-Davos roundtable fails to convince investors

by Taras Kuzio
Eurasia Daily Monitor

As President Viktor Yushchenko promised, Ukraine held a mini-version of the annual Davos World Economic Forum. As *The Economist* (June 16) wrote, "The government hoped to give investors more clarity" at the roundtable in Kyiv, "but the impression of incompetence will linger."

After three days of speeches and discussions, the 250 participants outlined a 10-point action plan to increase foreign investment and called for its adoption by July 1. With only two days to go, this now seems unlikely.

Ukraine's Parliament continues to vote down legislation required for Ukraine's membership in the World Trade Organization (see *Eurasia Daily Monitor*, June 15). Ukraine must adopt the necessary legislation before the Parliament's current session ends on July 8. If not, the report on Ukraine prepared for the July WTO Working Group in Geneva will not recommend Ukraine's accession at its fall session (UNIAN, June 22).

Although a May 20 presidential decree called for speeding up WTO accession, only 11 days later the Verkhovna Rada failed to adopt necessary legislation when one-quarter of Mr. Yushchenko's own Our Ukraine faction did not vote. Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko hoped the relevant 21 draft laws sent to parliament this month would be voted on as a package, but Parliament rejected two because they disagreed with the government proposal to vote on them together.

The action plan calls for Parliament to enact all of the necessary legislation before the summer recess. It also calls for the establishment of a group of specialists to support foreign investors.

President Yushchenko pledged, "I give you my word that we will give this agency ... such status of relations with the president, the prime minister and the government that will help it solve problems of any investor" (State Television Channel 1, June 17).

Another step would create a one-stop procedure for starting new businesses. The Yushchenko coalition understands the importance of this change both to encourage small and medium businesses and to reduce temptations for corruption. A fourth step would reduce excessive regulations.

Other steps address Ukraine's deficit in the legislation required for a market economy. The plan calls for a new Commercial Law to replace the Economic Code and for introducing a new Financial Securities Law to protect shareholders. The action plan also calls upon Ukraine to reform taxation legislation.

Other steps are more medium-term objectives. These include introducing international accounting standards, enhancing management and business skills, and combating corruption.

The authorities have made progress in fighting corruption. The World Bank's director in Ukraine, Paul Bermingham, said he believes, "We have a sense that the power of the oligarchs has been reduced, in terms of privileged access, influence on public policy and non-transparency in business" (BBC News, June 23). Mr. Yushchenko sardonically said that from now on Ukraine would never again have a prime minister with two criminal arrests (i.e., Viktor Yanukovich) or a head of the presidential administration with one (i.e., Viktor Medvedchuk) (State Television Channel 1, June 17).

The issue of corruption is non-negotiable for the Yushchenko coalition, but they believe that Western participants in the "mini-Davos" were sending mixed signals. If this ambiguity halted anti-corruption measures, it would, Mr. Yushchenko believes, "give amnesty to future corrupt criminals and tendencies" (Ukrayinska Pravda, June 18).

Kyiv's roundtable rightfully condemned calls from some elements of the Yushchenko coalition and former President Leonid Kuchma's camp for Ukraine to adopt its own "third way." Such calls have been regularly and catastrophically made since 1992. Western participants in the mini-Davos forum advised Ukraine's leaders to simply copy the successful transitions undertaken by the Baltic states and Central Europe.

Many of the comments from participants in the forum lamented President Yushchenko's failure to use the energy generated by the Orange Revolution to introduce rapid reforms immediately after coming to power on January 23. Mr. Yushchenko has failed to exercise his extensive presidential powers or to impose his will on his own parliamentary faction.

Participants also criticized Prime Minister Tymoshenko's disastrous introduction of price controls and the contradictions within the government and presidency over re-privatization. The EU cited price controls as grounds to not grant Ukraine market economy status, a second objective outlined by Mr. Yushchenko (alongside WTO membership) for this year. An *Economist Intelligence Unit* report (June 20) entitled "Reprivatization Stuck in the Mud" discussed how this issue was becoming a "major liability" for Ukraine. The report concluded, "De-privatization is likely to dog the govern-

ment's work for most if not all the rest of the year and to serve as a reminder that Mr. Yushchenko is unable to get all of his team working together."

Western participants share a belief that the Yushchenko presidency has focused too much on undoing the negative past instead of focusing on positive policies for the future. Both Mr. Yushchenko and Ms. Tymoshenko tried to calm fears about re-privatization while insisting, in Mr. Yushchenko's words, "The ones who were stealing billions yesterday will be the first who will want to breathe this fresh air" (Associated Press, June 17).

Western businessmen who attended the mini-Davos seemed unconvinced by the speeches made by President Yushchenko and Prime Minister Tymoshenko. *Ukrayinska Pravda* (June 18) lamented that Mr. Yushchenko's speech was not inspiring. With his eyes firmly glued to his text, Mr. Yushchenko devoted a third of his speech to Ukrainian and European history.

Many in the audience had heard empty rhetoric for over a decade from the Kuchma administration and now expected action. "The speeches are great, but big businessmen want to see things happen on the ground level," said James Gallagher, senior vice-president of Nestlé's central European division (AP, June 17).

Despite the mini-Davos forum, the Yushchenko/Tymoshenko team is still failing to get its message across to Western governments and businessmen and lack any communications strategy. These shortcomings, coupled with a change of policies, better leadership from President Yushchenko, and fewer public rows will be needed to successfully fulfill the hopes of the Orange Revolution.

Media Sustainability Index reports on trends in Eastern Europe, Eurasia

Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty

WASHINGTON – According to IREX, a U.S.-based NGO, its recently-released Media Sustainability Index for 2004 shows that media in Eastern Europe and Eurasia are on divergent paths.

Mark Whitehouse, director of media development for IREX, and Peter Graves, a project manager for the U.S. Agency for International Development, which funded the media index, told an RFE/RL audience last week that, while recent revolutions have sparked positive trends in Georgia and Ukraine, politicized media and self-censorship remain persistent obstacles to development of an independent press in almost all of the countries surveyed.

This is the fourth annual Media Sustainability Index (MSI) funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), which uses the survey as an indicator for the effectiveness of technical assistance programs (the index is available on the IREX website, at <http://www.irex.org/msi/index.asp>).

A panel of media professionals was assembled in each of the 20 countries studied, to assess their respective media environments over the last four years. According to Mr. Whitehouse, "to a large degree we're relying on local professionals to discuss the [media] situation in their own country within the framework of the methodology we provide them to provide the level of comparability across countries."

The MSI evaluates indigenous media on key aspects including: legal protection of the media, the professionalism of journalists and the plurality of sources avail-

able to citizens, as well as whether or not the independent media are well-managed and "business savvy." Mr. Whitehouse said a country's media environment should include "international media, regional media and a variety of local media widely available to people."

During the last four years, the MSI has identified both positive trends and highly troublesome trends. Mr. Whitehouse noted that, "one can really see that Southeastern Europe, despite problems, is the leader in terms of its advancement of a sustainable and independent media." He continued, "It's not there yet by any means, but when compared to either Western Eurasia or, in particular, Central Asia, it is far more advanced."

The countries of Montenegro, Bosnia, Macedonia and Bulgaria, according to Mr. Whitehouse, have made significant progress. "This is not to say that every country in the region is doing fine," Mr. Whitehouse said. "If we look at Albania, it's made progress but remains relatively stagnant." Kosovo has made some progress, but hasn't progressed as far as some believe it should have – which many Kosovars believe is "because of the international presence," according to Mr. Whitehouse.

Central Asia was at the opposite extreme from Southeastern Europe: "It is evident and not necessarily surprising that [Central Asia] remains the farthest from having independent or sustainable media," Mr. Whitehouse said. Three of the four lowest-ranking countries in this year's survey were Central Asian coun-

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Immigration judge rules Demjanjuk can be deported; appeal is expected

CLEVELAND – The chief immigration judge of the United States ruled on June 20 that John Demjanjuk, who the U.S. Justice Department claims was a guard at Nazi concentration camps in Sobibor, Majdanek and Flossenberg, can be deported from the United States.

At the same time, Judge Michael J. Creppy said Mr. Demjanjuk has the right to fight any deportation order. He had until June 30 to file an appeal.

According to the Associated Press, Thomas Elliot, Mr. Demjanjuk's lawyer in Washington, said he would fight Demjanjuk's deportation on two grounds: that Judge Creppy is not entitled to make rulings in the case, and that deportation would amount to torture. Demjanjuk is in frail health.

Mr. Elliot also said the Justice Department had informed him that it favors deporting Mr. Demjanjuk to his native Ukraine, or to Poland or Germany.

Mr. Demjanjuk, 85, was stripped of his U.S. citizenship in 2002 because he allegedly lied on his application to enter the United States after World War II.

Mr. Demjanjuk denies that he ever served the Nazis, but admits giving false statements when entering the United States in order to escape repatriation to the Soviet Union. He says he served in the Soviet army and was a prisoner of war captured by the Germans. Mr. Demjanjuk has claimed to be a victim of mistaken identity.

The Demjanjuk case dates back to 1977, when the Justice Department first accused him of being "Ivan the Terrible," a notorious guard at the Treblinka death

camp.

A naturalized U.S. citizen, he lost that status in 1981, when a court stripped him of his citizenship. He was ordered deported and in 1986 was extradited to Israel, where a war crimes trial began a year later.

He was sentenced to death in 1988, but that conviction was overturned on appeal in 1993 by Israel's Supreme Court, and Mr. Demjanjuk returned home to Seven Hills, Ohio. His citizenship was restored in 1998. In that 1998 ruling Judge Paul R. Matia cited fraud on the part of U.S. government prosecutors and wrote that attorneys of the U.S. Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations (OSI) "acted with reckless disregard for their duty to the court and their discovery obligations" in failing to disclose potentially exculpatory evidence to the Demjanjuk defense.

In 1999 the Justice Department filed suit once again to seek revocation of Mr. Demjanjuk's U.S. citizenship on the grounds that he illegally gained entry into the United States and illegally gained U.S. citizenship because he had concealed his service as a camp guard. His citizenship was revoked in February 2002, with Judge Matia saying there is enough evidence to prove Mr. Demjanjuk was a guard at Nazi death and forced labor camps without eyewitness corroboration. That ruling was affirmed in April 2004 by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 6th District.

In December 2003, the Justice Department had asked that Mr. Demjanjuk be deported.

Ukrainian Catholic University inaugurates ecumenical institute

by Petro Didula
and Matthew Matuszak

LVIV – The Institute of Ecumenical Studies at the Ukrainian Catholic University (UCU) in Lviv was inaugurated with an international ecumenical conference on June 13-14. Titled "Friendship as an Ecumenical Value," the conference drew approximately 300



Dr. Konrad Raiser, former secretary general of the World Council of Churches (left), meets with Cardinal Lubomyr Husar, head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church (right), at the Ukrainian Catholic University in Lviv.

participants: Catholic, Orthodox and Protestant, including more than 40 guests from the United States, Canada, France, Belgium, Poland, Switzerland, Italy and Ukraine. The UCU now has nine research institutes.

"Today [Eastern-rite] Catholics have become an obstacle in the official ecumenical dialogue between the Catholic and Orthodox Churches," said Dr. Antoine Arjakovsky, director of the new institute and himself an Orthodox layman and French citizen. "So it is important that the new ecumenical initiative is

arising in the environment of this Church." Lviv is the center of the Eastern-rite Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Among the presenters at the conference were Archbishop Antony of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A., Dr. Konrad Raiser, former secretary general of the World Council of Churches; Konstantin Sigov, professor at the National University of the Kyiv

Mohyla Academy (NUKMA); Archbishop Ihor Isichenko of the Kharkiv-Poltava Eparchy of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church; and Cardinal Lubomyr Husar, head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

"Ukraine can become 'a laboratory of unity,'" said Cardinal Husar during his greeting to the conference on June 13. "But in order for this to happen, it needs to get rid of political, economic and other factors that put obstacles on the road to mutual understanding... People happily welcome meetings and joint

prayers by hierarchs of different denominations. So what are we lacking in order to achieve unity? I believe we are lacking a concrete idea of what we are looking for. People have a desire, but don't have a specific description," the cardinal emphasized.

"Hundreds of people talk about ecumenism," Cardinal Husar continued. "But it's hard to find even a few people who can clearly explain what they understand by the word 'ecumenism.'" The cardinal then proposed that the new institute prepare a catechism of ecumenism which would explain, in a format simple and accessible for all, the tasks and goals that stand before the Churches to achieve unity and the forms and means of achieving it.

Dr. Arjakovsky was sitting by Dr. Raiser while the cardinal was making this proposition. Dr. Arjakovsky reported that Dr. Raiser responded: "A very interesting proposition, simple and wise. It's strange that we never even thought about something like that."

As part of the institute's inauguration, the Ukrainian Christian Academic Society was founded. The society is intended to be a permanent place where representatives of various academic communities can meet to discuss and approve proposals and projects of the institute. Partners in the founding of this society are the Center of European Humanities Research of NUKMA, the UCU, the St. Thomas Aquinas Institute in Kyiv, Ivan Franko Lviv National University, Patriarch Mstyslav College in Kharkiv, the revived Kyivan Church Study Group, and individual scholars belonging to various denominations in Ukraine.

Speaking on friendship, the main theme of the conference, Archbishop Antony started with the Gospel passage: "I have called you friends, for everything that I learned from my Father I have made known to you," as Jesus said to his disciples in John 15:15. "If we really want our friendly relations and cooperation to lead to progress in the ecumenical dialogue," said the archbishop, "they cannot only be based on lightly consid-

ered feelings of particular acceptance of one another, but on mutual respect and support."

"Alienation can be overcome only in personal meeting," said Dr. Raiser. "It is not possible to achieve structures of ecumenical trust through reports, declarations or recommendation, but only through direct contact between human persons."

"For many centuries the Church has suffered from an unacceptable division," said Archbishop Ivan Jurkovic, apostolic nuncio to Ukraine. "Because of human degradation, the flock of Christ was divided and remains so today." He praised the Ukrainian Catholic University for opening the Institute of Ecumenical Studies and expressed hope that its work will add a fresh impetus to improving mutual understanding among different churches.

"Ukraine is a natural geopolitical territory at the crossroads between East and West, giving rise to serious ecumenical movements," said Msgr. Iwan Dacko, president of the Institute of Ecumenical Studies. He outlined the three main directions of the institute's activities: the renewal of the Kyivan Church Study Group, which is an active contribution to the creation of an ecumenical culture in Ukraine; the establishment of the Ukrainian Christian Academic Society; and finally, promoting accord and dialogue between Christians.

"Let us not forget the Christian principle articulated by St. Augustine, who said 'unity in important things, freedom in doubtful things, and love in everything else,'" said Msgr. Dacko.

Further information about the UCU in English and Ukrainian is available on the university's website at www.ucu.edu.ua. Readers may also contact the Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation, 2247 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, IL 60622; phone, (773) 235-8462; e-mail, ucef@ucef.org; website, www.ucef.org. The phone number of the UCEF in Canada is (416) 239-2495.

Policy Dialogue Project meets in Washington to discuss U.S.-Ukraine strategic partnership

by Miriam Bates

WASHINGTON – The U.S.-Ukraine Foundation hosted the first working session of the Policy Dialogue Project on June 6-9 in Washington. This two-year, State Department-funded project is designed to complement official bilateral discussions and is a practical means to assist in the restoration of a genuine and meaningful strategic partnership between the two countries.

The participants consist of U.S. and Ukrainian government officials, members of the Verkhovna Rada and Congress, and representatives of non-governmental organizations, the media and the business community.

The June working session was the first of four working sessions to be held alternately in Washington and Kyiv. U.S. and Ukrainian policy-makers and issue experts met with each other to discuss issues in U.S.-Ukraine relations and Ukraine's democratic transition, and also met with key players in the U.S. government involved in U.S.-Ukraine policy-making.

The dialogue is coordinated by four task forces managed by U.S. and Ukrainian institutional partners and experts. The Task Forces discussed the following issues during the working session:

- Foreign policy and security: Managed by the Atlantic Council and the Razumkov Center for Economic and

Political Studies. Dialogue included issues in the Ukrainian foreign policy decision-making process, Euro-Atlantic integration and membership, Ukraine's regional role and issues in bilateral U.S.-Ukraine relations, such as cooperation in the war on terror and non-proliferation.

- Governance and politics: Managed by the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation, George Washington University and the Razumkov Centre for Economic and Political Studies. Dialogue focused on the separation of business and government, mechanisms to guarantee minority rights of the opposition in government and policy, and public participation of NGOs and civil society in the public policy process.

- Economics and business: Managed by SigmaBleyzer and the International Center for Policy Studies. Dialogue focused on problems in WTO accession, creating an institutional capacity of the government to implement radical, stable, and lasting reforms, creating normal conditions for conducting business without harmful interference of government authorities, and creating a uniform public vision of economic reforms for the president and the government.

- Media and information: Managed by the Kennan Institute of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars and the Europe XXI Foundation. Participants discussed reform of the regulatory framework, public broadcasting in

Ukraine, and regional access to information and media.

The project seeks to produce practical, concrete recommendations that go beyond the initial dialogue and discussions of the working sessions. Each task force has produced an action plan of policy recommendations which will be disseminated to targeted officials in both governments and to the wider NGO, media, business and pri-

vate sector. U.S. and Ukrainian participants share contacts with both governments, thereby facilitating the support and implementation of these recommendations at the highest levels. Future commentary and additional details on these recommendations will soon be issued to the public.

The second working session of the Policy Dialogue Project will be held on November 13-17 in Kyiv.



A view of the closing plenary session of Policy Dialogue Project. Former U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine Steven Pifer (fourth from left) addresses the session; third from left is Ukraine's former Ambassador to the U.S. Yuri Scherbak.

President Yushchenko to receive prestigious Liberty Medal

PHILADELPHIA – Viktor Yushchenko, the president of Ukraine, whose courageous fight for free and fair elections inspired millions in his country and around the world and led to the end of a corrupt government, has been named the recipient of the 2005 Philadelphia Liberty Medal by its distinguished International Selection Commission. The announcement was made on June 28.

President Yushchenko will accept the medal and its accompanying \$100,000 at the National Constitution Center in Philadelphia on September 17, America's Constitution Day.

The Philadelphia Liberty Medal, established in 1988 to heighten recognition of the principles that founded the United States and to serve as a lasting legacy to the 200th anniversary of the U.S. Constitution, honors an individual or an organization from anywhere in the world that has "demonstrated leadership and vision in the pursuit of liberty of conscience or freedom from oppression, ignorance, or deprivation." It is administered by the non-profit, non-political, Philadelphia Foundation, the region's foremost community foundation.

Prof. Martin Meyerson, chairman, since the medal's inception, of its International Selection Commission and president emeritus of the University of Pennsylvania, said, "President Yushchenko's courageous leadership in guiding the Orange Revolution is reminiscent of the heroism of Vaclav Havel in Czechoslovakia and is likely to inspire other freedom-seeking, democracy-loving

people. Now, as a charismatic political leader, he is transforming his country into a modern civil society. As a shaper of a new nation, he merits being seen as the Ukraine's George Washington."

H. Craig Lewis, chairman of The Philadelphia Foundation, commented, "We are delighted to make the announcement of President Yushchenko's selection on June 28, Ukraine's Constitution Day, and will welcome him to Philadelphia on our national Constitution Day, September 17. The National Constitution Center is an ideal venue and partner for this year's presentation because it so ably teaches the same values of freedom and democracy that President Yushchenko stands for."

The following biographical information was provided by The Philadelphia Foundation.

Mr. Yushchenko was born in 1954 in the Sumy region of northeastern Ukraine. After studying economics at the University he began a financial career, starting as a rural accountant and progressing in 1993 to head the National Bank of newly independent Ukraine. There he played an important role in overcoming hyperinflation in the country and establishing a stable national currency.

His success led to his appointment as prime minister in December 1999 by President Leonid Kuchma. Dismissed by President Kuchma in 2001 because of his rising popularity, Mr. Yushchenko

became head of the Our Ukraine opposition bloc, and, as Mr. Kuchma's term ended in 2004, he announced his independent candidacy for president.

The presidential campaign was contentious. Mr. Yushchenko had great popular support, but the state-run television channels and Russian President Vladimir Putin continually touted his major rival, Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich. Among the "dirty tricks" was dioxin poisoning of Mr. Yushchenko, allegedly by government officials, which left his face disfigured and pockmarked just weeks before the election.

The official tally awarded a narrow victory to Mr. Yanukovich, but allegations of widespread fraud prompted Mr. Yushchenko and his supporters to refuse to recognize the results. There were massive popular protests around the country, and thousands camped out in the main square of Kyiv in bitter winter weather while wearing orange as a sign of solidarity. Finally the Supreme Court overturned the election results, and Mr. Yushchenko won the repeat ballot.

As president he has begun to expose the massive corruption of the Kuchma regime, replacing thousands of bureaucrats, and pledging financial reforms, new jobs and a higher standard of living. He is also aggressively pursuing membership in the European Union.

Mayor John F. Street will present the 2005 Liberty Medal on Saturday, September 17, at the National Constitution Center on Independence Mall in Philadelphia. Mayor Street said, "Viktor Yushchenko is an inspiration to people all over the world because of his brave and

powerful reform movement in Ukraine, leading to his election as president in 2004. I salute the Liberty Medal Commission on his selection as the winner of the Liberty Medal for 2005, and look forward to welcoming President Yushchenko to our city in September for the presentation ceremony."

Past recipients of the Philadelphia Liberty Medal are: Polish Solidarity founder – and then President – Lech Walesa in 1989; former U.S. President Jimmy Carter in 1990; former Costa Rican President Oscar Arias and the French medical and human rights organization Médecins Sans Frontières (Doctors Without Borders) in 1991; the late U.S. Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall in 1992; South African Presidents F.W. de Klerk and Nelson Mandela in 1993; Czech President Vaclav Havel in 1994; the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Sadako Ogata in 1995; former Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres and the late King Hussein of Jordan in 1996; the global news network CNN International in 1997; Irish Peace Negotiator Sen. George Mitchell in 1998; South Korean President Kim Dae-jung in 1999; Drs. James Watson and Francis Crick, co-discoverers of the structure of DNA, in 2000; United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan in 2001; U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell in 2002; U.S. Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor in 2003; and, Afghan President Hamid Karzai in 2004.

Six former recipients of the Liberty Medal have subsequently won the Nobel Peace Prize.

The International Selection Commission is made up of leaders from government, world affairs, education, culture and busi-

(Continued on page 16)

CSIS releases statement on U.S. strategy for Ukraine

WASHINGTON – A fully integrated and democratic Ukraine is important to U.S. national interests and requires a strong and sustained strategy, according to a new strategy statement released by the Center for Strategic and International Studies titled "Challenge and Opportunity: A U.S. Strategy on Ukraine."

"The United States should challenge Ukraine's leaders and society to undertake the policies and institutional changes necessary to become a full member of the Euro-Atlantic community, and should create every opportunity for Ukraine's leaders and society by removing outdated obstacles to progress," the statement notes according to a June 28 press release from CSIS.

According to "Challenge and Opportunity," the United States needs to create challenges and opportunities for Ukraine. Among the statement's recommendations:

- press the European Union to commit unambiguously to an Open Door for eventual Ukrainian EU membership;

- lead the implementation of NATO's Intensified Dialogue on Member Issues with Ukraine, with commitment to a Membership Action Plan following free and fair parliamentary elections in March 2006;

- promote regional democratic development and economic cooperation by supporting enhancement of the regional multilateral grouping of Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan and Moldova;

- support the development of stable and constructive Ukrainian relations with Russia;

- help Ukraine improve its energy independence, while relying on market mechanisms;

- free Ukraine from Jackson-Vanik Amendment restrictions and conduct intensified negotiations for Ukraine's World Trade Organization member in 2005; and

- designate Ukraine an eligible country

of the Millennium Challenge Corporation so that it can compete for funds to help fight corruption, reduce bureaucratic obstacles to market reforms, and engage civil society in the country's social development.

The strategy statement is the result of collaborative efforts of Madeleine Albright, former U.S. secretary of state; James Baker III, former U.S. secretary of state; Zbigniew Brzezinski, former U.S. national security adviser and CSIS counselor and trustee; Frank Carlucci, former U.S. secretary of defense; CSIS President and CEO John Hamre; Henry Kissinger, former U.S. secretary of state and CSIS international counselor; and Brent Scowcroft, former U.S. national security advisor. Celeste Wallander, director of the CSIS Russia and Eurasia Program and trustee fellow, directed the statement project.

"Challenge and Opportunity" further recommends that the United States and Ukraine should establish the bilateral review of progress in implementing the joint statement, "A New Century Agenda for the Ukrainian-American Strategic Partnership," as laid out by President George W. Bush and Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko on April 4. "[The statement] laid out an ambitious yet-well targeted plan for work in the coming years and in particular before the March 2006 elections so that recent democratic gains can be solidified," the report concludes.

The text of "Challenge and Opportunity: A U.S. Strategy on Ukraine" is available at http://csis.org/ruseura/050628_usandukraine.pdf.

An additional background paper on Ukraine is available at http://csis.org/ruseura/050628_050628_usstratonukraine.pdf. The paper, written by Ms. Wallander, provides further detail on the strategy statement's proposals and outlines the strategic rationale for a U.S. policy toward Ukraine in the coming year.

CSIS is an independent, nonpartisan policy research organization.

Australian community leader heads for Ukraine to work on its marketing

ESSENDON, Australia – In a boost for Australia-Ukraine relations, a project team backed by Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko has enlisted the help of the Australian Ukrainian community in developing ways of marketing Ukraine to Western nations.

The chairman of the Australian Federation of Ukrainian Organizations (AFUO), Stefan Romaniw, has accepted a request to assist with the project in Ukraine during a three-month posting aimed at providing a Western perspective on a new 15 part documentary series.

The documentary will be aimed at providing a thorough insight into Ukraine, and its social and economic strengths as well as the new direction in which President Yushchenko is leading Ukraine.

"The series will be a fabulous opportunity to start to get the message out about how Ukraine is now focusing Westward and looking to build business, social and political links with democratic nations all around the world," Mr. Romaniw said.

"Further, it's a privilege for me to have been asked to assist in this task and reflects well on the relationship that we have built between the Australian Ukrainian community and the new Ukrainian government."

While in Kyiv, Mr. Romaniw will also have his hands full with a number of tasks further aimed at strengthening the ties between Ukraine and Australia such as:

- opening the Australian Federation of Ukrainian Organizations' office in Ukraine's capital Kyiv;

- monitoring activities that promote Australia-Ukraine relations;

- working to develop programs that will streamline business activity between

the two nations, via Ukraine Australia House in Kyiv;

- promoting new skilled migration opportunities for Ukrainians who can possibly fill employment voids in Australia;

- meeting with Ukrainian Chambers of Commerce;

- participating in the signing of a new agreement between Monash University and Lviv University;

- participating in the Ukrainian World Congress annual general meeting in Kharkiv on August 17 and 18;

- participating in the meeting of the Ukrainian World Coordinating Council; and

- launching an Australian-prepared book depicting atrocities against the Ukrainian nation.

"The new Yushchenko administration is focusing heavily on building relationships with Western nations, so now is an opportune time for the Australian government and business to think about how they can develop long term opportunities in Ukraine," Mr. Romaniw noted.

"I'd again encourage the Australian government in particular to look to the longer term and start to consider the presence of an Australian Embassy in Kyiv, just as Ukraine now has an Embassy in Canberra," Mr. Romaniw said. He added that he plans to meet with Australia's new ambassador in the far Eastern European region, Bob Tyson, who is based in Moscow.

Mr. Romaniw left for Ukraine on June 21 and will return in mid-September.

The Australian Federation Of Ukrainian Organizations, which represents 24 Ukrainian organizations in Australia, is a member of Ukrainian World Congress.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

For sustainable media

The International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX), an international nonprofit research organization that, among other things, specializes in independent media, released a report on June 16 that analyzed press developments in 20 countries in Southeast Europe and Eurasia from 2001 to 2004.

The report, the Media Sustainability Index for 2004, has been billed as the only study that critically examined the entire media sector in each of the countries surveyed, including Ukraine.

Overall, it shows that Ukraine made significant gains in each of the five categories in which it was evaluated. However, even though changes in the Ukrainian press during last year's Orange Revolution were positive, the report also clearly warns that gains in Ukraine cannot yet be called sustainable – that is, that they could survive changes in government, economic fluctuations and shifts in public opinion or social conventions.

"It is too early to say whether these changes will be permanent," the report noted. "There are some signs that journalists have merely switched their allegiance to the new president without committing to fair and objective reporting." Clearly, this is not a positive sign for the Ukrainian press and strong efforts must be made to ensure journalists' independence.

The ownership of national media also makes the triumph of independent journalism less than certain, the report noted. Most national, private television channels and newspapers are controlled by oligarchs and politicians, and historically have served the interests of power.

In the categories of free speech, business management and supporting institutions, Ukraine's scores barely crept over the mark to the classification of "near sustainability." In the categories of professional journalism and plurality of news sources, Ukrainian media fell squarely in the category of "unsustainable mixed system." While the indicators in both categories do show positive signs, they also note that more time is needed before democratic developments in Ukrainian media can be called sustainable.

The report included some facts that we find particularly troubling. Government-owned media receive financial breaks and many receive direct funding from government budgets to cover operating costs. A privately owned broadcast station pays 50 times more for a license than a government-owned broadcaster – \$10,000 for a private FM 100-watt transmitter in comparison with \$200 for a state-owned one.

The report called the education system for journalists in Ukraine "dreadful and in need of major reform," and the curricula in university journalism departments "archaic."

Though the report found that journalism is a popular field of study, and the number of journalism departments at universities and institutes is growing, graduates are viewed as woefully unprepared compared with graduates of foreign schools.

"Journalism departments produce people with no education," said Lilya Molodetskaya, a member of the Ukrainian panel that drafted the report and an executive director of the Ukrainian Newspaper Publishers Association. "Graduates do not know that articles shouldn't be full of their own opinions, and they don't have any idea how to work with sources and gather information – after five years of study!"

However, the situation in Ukraine should not be read as bleak. The report also showed that Ukraine was not among the list of five countries – Romania, Moldova, Russia, Uzbekistan and Belarus – where the situation actually got worse. Among the 20 countries listed in the report, Ukraine placed fourth in terms of the percent change of average scores from 2001-2004, with only Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Macedonia placing above Ukraine.

Late last year, in the span of only a few months, Ukrainian journalists underwent a dramatic change, effectively eschewing an age-old Soviet dictate that said they should report and write what their superiors demanded. They did so in order to report what they believed was the truth during the Orange Revolution. This is a change in Ukraine that must be made permanent.

"As the dramatic events in Georgia and Ukraine have shown, there is a strong correlation between free media and democratic government," IREX President Mark Pomar noted in the report. While Mr. Pomar's report comes as a positive indicator for Ukraine, we must remember that a free press works best to assure a vibrant democracy when it is free, and sustainable.

July
4
2004

Turning the pages back...

Nearly 50,000 people – one of the largest gatherings in Kyiv in recent years, according to our Kyiv correspondent – listened on July 4, 2004, as Viktor Yushchenko announced his candidacy for the presidency of Ukraine from a hillside overlooking the Pecherska Lavra (Monastery of the Caves), as his supporters waved thousands of orange pennants imprinted with the single word, "Tak" (Yes).

The banners they stood beneath, identified them as hailing from points all across the country – from Donetsk and Luhansk to Ternopil and Ivano-Frankivsk. Utilizing "change" as the theme for his speech, Mr. Yushchenko underscored that not only had the current leadership failed to raise the country from poverty in the post-Soviet era, it was the greatest obstacle to Ukrainians seeing a better day, reported Roman Woronowycz.

"In reality there is only one conflict in Ukraine today, between those in power and the people," explained Mr. Yushchenko on a bright and mild summer day as the golden domes of the churches of the Pecherska Lavra glistened in the distance. "The government is sowing the seeds of division in society," he added.

The front-runner for the presidency and the most popular politician in Ukraine for nearly four years, Mr. Yushchenko promised Ukrainians a program led by a qualified team, which would give them pensions and wages that would "ensure a better life for all," access to adequate medical care and quality education. He said he would rid the country of cor-

(Continued on page 16)

AN APPEAL FOR SUPPORT

Seminary in Lutsk in need of funds

With the blessing of Metropolitan Constantine, St. Andrew's Society has initiated an urgent appeal for funds needed to rebuild the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate (UOC-KP) Seminary in Lutsk, which was heavily damaged apparently because of the active support its faculty and student body gave to the "Orange Revolution." The seminary was torched during the night of March 30 by the supporters of the old regime, and it can no longer continue to function.

The government of Ukraine expressed its outrage and sympathy, but is unable to provide any funds for the seminary's reconstruction. The UOC-KP is in a similar financial situation.

During the recent presidential election campaign, the faculty and students of the seminary served as observers in the Poltava region. News of the massive election fraud during the second round drove the seminarians into the streets, where they joined other protesting youth groups and spontaneously erected a tent city in the center of the town. Mykhailo Vitruk, a graduate of the seminary, became its leader.

A medical first aid station was set up at the seminary; its kitchen and dining facilities became a 24-hour, seven-days-a-week feeding center for the young pro-

testers. The seminary's classrooms and dormitories served as a rest station where protesters could dry their clothes and shoes, take a nap and seek some relief from the snow and sub-zero temperatures.

Bishop Mykhail of the Volyn Eparchy of the UOC-KP and Father Ioan Nedzelsky, rector of the seminary, are appealing to people of good will to come to their rescue. The seminary must be rebuilt by September 1, the first day of classes of the new academic year.

St. Andrew's Society has already sent \$1,000 to Lutsk to start the rebuilding process, but that is not enough. About \$50,000 is needed. Each one of us should come with help. These young students truly deserve our assistance. Let us not allow "... our enemy to say, 'we have prevailed over them'" (Ps. 13:4).

Contribution may be sent to: St. Andrew's Society, 1023 Yorkshire Drive, Los Altos, CA 94024. Donations are tax-exempt.

Let us help the participants of the Orange Revolution not just by our words, but by our deeds.

For St. Andrew's
Ukrainian Orthodox Society:
Michael Heretz, president
Volodymyr Bakum, secretary

FOR THE RECORD

Departing ambassador's message

Following is the text of a statement issued on June 24 by Ambassador Mykhailo B. Reznik on the occasion of the conclusion of his tenure in the United States.

Dear Friends:

I wish to extend to you my sincerest gratitude and deepest appreciation for the many years of cordial relations, fruitful cooperation and sincere friendship I enjoyed during my long-lasting tenure abroad, a significant part of which I dedicated to the United States.

My tenure in the U.S.A., during which I had the unique opportunity to be involved in the formation and implementation of the U.S.-Ukrainian relations agenda, has become both the most honorable, and the most important in more than a decade of my diplomatic career.

At this job I gained great experience, many ideas and, what is most valuable, a good personal and business relationship with American partners – all these I will use in my future work for the benefit of the people of Ukraine. I'm glad that even in the hardest times a couple of years ago, when an active political dialogue was impossible, the people of both countries remained respectful of one other, maintained their personal connections, improved economic ties. Bilateral trade performed at record growth rates – trade turnover increased

twice a year. I'm proud of contributing to these.

During my stay in America, I had the honor and pleasure to work with numerous representatives of the Ukrainian community, among which I was lucky to find not only reliable partners, but sincere and faithful friends. I'm grateful to each of you for your support and understanding.

I want to address all Americans who have Ukraine in their hearts: your motherland remembers and deeply appreciates your sincere assistance and contribution to the establishment of an independent Ukrainian state. However, dear friends, your work, your word, your patriotic spirit are still greatly needed for our young country as it paves its challenging path towards strengthening its civil society, triumph of freedom, democracy and human rights.

I deeply respect each of you and look forward to joining you in the future development of the Ukrainian American partnership. This new age in Ukraine's modern history provides unique opportunities in bilateral cooperation that must be realized not only for the development of dialogue between our states, but also for the well-being of our two nations. A great deal of this depends on us.

God bless Ukraine!
Ambassador Mykhailo Reznik

Quotable notes

"My daughter, husband and mother, who are all Russian speakers, view it as an honor to speak Ukrainian. ... It's not possible to force people to speak Ukrainian. It's a result of having pride in your fatherland."

– Ukrainian Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko, responding on June 14, to a question about the status of the Ukrainian language in Ukraine that was posed to her at the Institute of Political Science in Paris.

Double Exposure

by Khristina Lew

Something borrowed, something blue-and-yellow

It's wedding season, and as I flip through the wedding announcements in Sunday's New York Times, I begin to think about how many Ukrainian Americans – all born in the United States – have married other Ukrainian Americans. In a completely unscientific survey of my long-ago Ukrainian School class, I found that seven out of 10 classmates married someone of Ukrainian descent.

I find that statistic startling, given that we are all born and educated in the U.S., and that careers have sent many of us away from traditional Ukrainian community strongholds. It must be a conscious effort, I decide, and for many, it is.

Oresta Bilous-Olexy, 39, of Easton, Conn., says that it was "definitely important" to marry a Ukrainian American because "I wanted to continue my heritage. It's easier – there's an instant commonality and you don't have to constantly explain what a 'zabava' is," she said. She, like many of the people I spoke to, dated non-Ukrainians, but says that with someone who shares your ethnicity, "there is a mutual understanding that is already in place."

Roksolana Stojko-Lozynskyj, 47, of New York, says that for her, "there was no other alternative." She, too, spoke of 'commonality,' and explained that "emotionally, I could not be open to anyone else. It was not an intellectual decision I came to, and I didn't think about it logically. Perhaps it's because I felt 'the other' in the community. I had a mass of American friends, but in terms of intimate relations, I could only be with someone who understands the wholeness of being Ukrainian American – the totality of the experience. Growing up, Ukraine was an obsessive experience for me, and the partner for me was someone who understood that," she noted.

Vanessa Jarymowych, 29, of Philadelphia, says that finding a Ukrainian was not a prerequisite, "but

added "I always knew that it would work out nicely if I did. I didn't want to block anyone out because they weren't Ukrainian, so it definitely worked out that Olko is." Mrs. Jarymowych, whose mother is Ukrainian and father is Lithuanian, said that she never felt any pressure from her parents to marry someone of Ukrainian descent. "But I can tell that my mother is happy that I did," she added.

Andrew Jarosewich, 39, of North Royalton, Ohio, flatly denies that a Ukrainian background was a factor in choosing a spouse. "I just married a really nice person," he said of his wife, Tania, who is Ukrainian American. He does concede, however, that it makes life a lot easier. "You're both first-generation, you've had a similar upbringing. For the most part you share the same religion and culture, and that's half the battle," he said. He spoke of difficulties friends who married outside of their ethnic or religious group have: "it becomes an issue of what Church to get married in, how you raise your children," he noted.

Renata Hron Gomez, 38, of Cardiff-by-the-Sea, Calif., commented that the most important thing for her was to find someone "who respected the fact that I was brought up with another culture." Her husband, Emilio, was brought up in a Spanish-speaking household. "The Mexican culture, the Spanish culture, is complementary to Ukrainian," she said. The Gomezes are raising their 21-month-old daughter, Eva, in a bilingual household: Ukrainian and Spanish. Mrs. Gomez speaks to her daughter in Ukrainian, and Mr. Gomez speaks to her in Spanish. "We figure she'll pick up English along the way," Mrs. Gomez laughed.

So, with the start of summer officially upon us, good luck to those of you looking for someone special, be they Ukrainian, American – or Spanish.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



What Rosenbaum should have said, but didn't

On June 20, Eli Rosenbaum, director of the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations (OSI), was back making headlines.

And the indolent American press, with the memory bank of a fig, was aiding and abetting.

Commenting on a federal judge's deportation ruling, Eli Rosenbaum declared: "John Demjanjuk's role in helping to doom thousands of Jews to annihilation in Sobibor's gas chambers renders him singularly unworthy of continued residence in this country. His participation in the ghastly crimes of the Holocaust make him unfit to remain here..." The fawning American press wrote it all down, asking no questions.

Had Mr. Rosenbaum been honest, he would have said something entirely different, something like the following, perhaps:

"Ladies and gentlemen of the press. Today we are pleased to announce that a federal judge ruled that John Demjanjuk, a Ukrainian immigrant, and retired auto worker can be deported from the United States for a second time because he served as an armed Nazi guard at several Nazi camps. As you will recall, the Office of Special Investigations once tried to convince the world that John Demjanjuk was "Ivan the Terrible" of Treblinka. We spent hundreds of thousands of American taxpayer dollars to do just that. Our entire case was based on a bogus identity card supplied by the Soviets, and the memories of five elderly survivors 40 years after being freed from Treblinka. We were so determined to deport Demjanjuk for war crimes that we even withheld exculpatory evidence from his defense team. When this deception was later discovered by a federal judge, he ruled that OSI had perpetrated a fraud against the court."

"We believed that Mr. Demjanjuk could never be found guilty by a jury of his peers so we opted for a civil trial where the rules of evidence are less demanding. In contrast to a criminal proceeding where the defendant must be found guilty 'beyond a shadow of a doubt,' a civil trial requires only 'a preponderance of evidence.'

"Judge Frank Battisti ruled that Mr. Demjanjuk was eligible for deportation in 1981, not because he was a war criminal but because the judge believed he lied on his U.S. visa application.

"We were in touch with the Israelis during the Cleveland trial and were able to convince them to accept John Demjanjuk for trial. We told them it was an open and shut case. John Demjanjuk was extradited to Israel in 1984. We refused to provide relevant documents to the press under the Freedom of Information Act because we needed them in the event that the Israelis exonerated Demjanjuk and he had to be sent to the Soviet Union for trial.

"After spending seven and a half years in an Israeli jail, Mr. Demjanjuk was found guilty following a nationally televised show trial held in a concert hall. To prove that Ukrainians had a long history of anti-Semitism, the prosecution case included references to Bohdan Khmelnytsky and Simon Petliura. John Demjanjuk was sentenced to death in 1993.

"The Israeli judicial system provided no legal assistance for indigent defendants so Ukrainians in the United States and Canada were forced to raise over a million

dollars for the Demjanjuk defense.

"Our intimate relations with the Soviet justice system ended with the 1990 Soviet collapse. Demjanjuk's defense team was able to travel to Ukraine to obtain documents proving that John Demjanjuk had never been a guard at Treblinka and was certainly not Ivan the Terrible. When this evidence was presented to the Israeli Supreme Court, he was exonerated. He returned to the United States in 1993. His citizenship was restored in 1998.

"All of this was very embarrassing to OSI, especially after a three-judge federal appeals panel in Cincinnati unanimously ruled that the prosecutors in the Demjanjuk case withheld evidence 'in part to curry favor with Jewish organizations which had put pressure on them...' We appealed the decision to the Supreme Court to no avail.

"You can appreciate our predicament in 1998. We had to do something to restore our credibility. Returning to the drawing board, we were able to get a new Demjanjuk trial in 1999. This time there was no mention of Treblinka. Nor were there any witnesses. Instead, we presented what the judge called 'a mountain of evidence' to demonstrate that although John Demjanjuk had not been at Treblinka, he was an armed guard at the Sobibor, Majdanek and Flossenburg concentration camps.

"We applaud the courage of Chief Immigration Judge Michael Creppy for his ruling. We also wish to thank the World Jewish Congress, where I worked for a time. While at WJC I wrote the definitive ADL report titled 'The Campaign Against the U.S. Department of Justice Department's Prosecution of Suspected Nazi War Criminals.' I also monitored The Ukrainian Weekly, focusing on the writing of one Mykhailo Bociurkiw, a Ukrainian Canadian [Source: Eli Rosenbaum's February 2, 1987, letter to the Canadian Jewish Congress, written at the time he was general counsel for the WJC], and passing it on to the Canadian Jewish Congress which had invited Neal Sher, former OSI director, to assist them in their Nazi-hunting efforts. We believe it is most unfair that Mr. Sher was later disbarred in the District of Columbia for unauthorized reimbursements while he was an employee of the International Commission on Holocaust Era Insurance Claims.

"As you know, we have asked the governments of Germany, Poland and Ukraine to accept John Demjanjuk. Germany has said they have no faith in our findings and Poland is wavering. Ukraine is our best bet because we believe the government there needs to work on its image. As Jewish organizations in the United States, the Israeli government, Simon Wiesenthal and Elie Weisel have emphasized consistently, Ukraine has a long history of anti-Semitism. Ukraine can now change that perception.

"Finally, I wish to thank the mainstream American press for its 30-plus years of toadyism. You never asked too many questions – especially those related to Congressional oversight hearings – you consistently labeled John Demjanjuk a 'Nazi' even though he never was one, and you always underscored his Ukrainian ethnicity. You've made our job a lot easier!"

Myron Kuropas's e-mail address is: kuropas@comcast.net.

To The Weekly Contributors:

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

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Yushchenko for what they viewed as caving in to the Poles and betraying what the UHA soldiers fought for.

Despite certain compromises Ukrainian lawmakers secured with the Poles, nationalists are still disturbed by a large plaque in the Orliata cemetery's center bearing the "mech scherbet," a sword that many Ukrainians view as a symbol of Polish military might over Ukraine.

Poles, on the other hand, claim that it is merely a symbol of their military.

Underneath the sword is an inscription in Polish, "Here lie Polish soldiers, who died for the homeland."

While Lviv lawmakers succeeded in removing the adverb "heroically" from that phrase, they are still dissatisfied with the phrase "for the homeland" because they say it implies that Lviv was Polish land for which the Polish Orliata fought.

Polish soldiers were occupiers of Lviv during World War I, and it's therefore inappropriate to state they fought for their land, commented Yaroslava Tataryn, 50, a Lviv resident.

"A lot of people did not show up for this ceremony because of that phrase," she said. "We don't go to Kholmschyna, Peremysl or Yaroslavschna and claim

deteriorate after World War II.

Both memorials reveal the stark contrast in Polish and Ukrainian history and culture.

Architects renovated the Orliata memorial along strict, Western classical style, erecting enormous white limestone arches in the cemetery's rear and a massive, two-tiered pantheon-like structure forming a massive altar.

In the first tier, in a chamber created by a long row of arches, designers engraved in the limestone the names of Polish soldiers who died in November 1918.

On either side of the first tier are monuments devoted to American and French soldiers who died in the battles.

U.S. Ambassador to Poland Victor Ashe paid tribute to these American soldiers by laying a wreath.

A chapel sits on the second tier.

The UHA memorial's center is a dark gray granite tower that props up a muscular, defiant St. Michael the Archangel overlooking the city below while clenching a sword in his right hand and a laurel wreath in his left.

At its base is the inscription, "To the warriors of the Ukrainian Galician Army who died defending Lviv in 1918-1919."

One wall wrapping around a part of the column features busts of Plast founder Dr. Oleksander Tysovskiy, Sich Riflemen Commander Mykhailo Haluschanskyi and UHA Col. Dmytro Vitovskyi.



Two Ukrainian men hold a banner that reads "Let Live Ukrainian-Polish Friendship" at the June 24 ceremonies at Lychakiv Cemetery in Lviv.

that those places are our homeland."

Nationalists on either side of the debate view Lviv as a city that exclusively belongs to their people. Ukrainian nationalists believe Lviv has been Ukrainian ever since Prince Danylo of Halych founded the city in 1256 and named it after his son Lev.

Polish nationalists point out that for centuries up until the second world war Poles were the majority of Lviv's population while Ukrainians mostly populated the smaller cities and towns surrounding it.

In his speech at the UHA memorial, Mr. Yushchenko adopted a less polarizing view of history.

"Former classmates, neighbors and relatives lie next to each other in this cemetery, some fighting under the Ukrainian tryzub, others under the Polish eagle," Mr. Yushchenko said.

"In the past, fate not once led the two nations to duel. Defeat of one never became the defeat of another. The mutual arrival at Lychakiv of both presidents in my view demonstrates that Ukraine and Poland have the courage to look the past in its eyes. We have sufficient dignity not to rewrite the tragic pages of history, and sufficient wisdom to draw the proper conclusions from our history."

A memorial for the Polish Orliata has stood at the Lychakiv Cemetery ever since World War I, however, it began to

Further down this wall, architects created an exclusive section for a Plast monument, consisting of a large stone cross bearing the Plast emblem at its center, under which an inscription in Ukrainian reads "For those Plastuny who didn't violate their oaths."

Opposite is another wall upon which the names of fallen UHA officers and soldiers are engraved, along with the names of UHA and Sich Riflemen divisions.

Several hundred members of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization were present, lining the path and forming an honor guard at the Ukrainian memorials, including the Plast monument. Polish scouts also turned out by the hundreds.

In his speech at the UHA memorial, Mr. Yushchenko referred to the Sich Riflemen as Ukraine's successors to the Kozaks who defended Ukraine's honor and who became a part of Ukraine's identity.

According to the Encyclopedia of Ukraine, the Ukrainian Sich Riflemen, the only Ukrainian unit in the Austrian army, was organized on the initiative of the Supreme Ukrainian Council in August 1914. Its first volunteers were members of Sich, Sokil and Plast. The UHA was established in November 1918 as the army of the Western Ukrainian National Republic (which later united with the Ukrainian National Republic). It was formed around a nucleus consisting of the Legion of the



Zenon Zawada

Sisters Oksana Zhuk and Olena Mazepa visit the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) cemetery at Lychakiv Cemetery, where their parents, Ivan and Natalia Zhuk, both UPA veterans, are buried.

Ukrainian Sich Riflemen and other detachments of the Austro-Hungarian army.

Despite its roots in Halychyna, Mr. Yushchenko referred to the UHA as an army for all of Ukraine that drew the most educated and talented of volunteers.

Ukrainians, Poles, Germans and Jews all fought in the UHA, Mr. Yushchenko said.

"Honor and glory to the city of Lviv and all Lvivians [Lviv residents] who supported this memorial," Mr. Yushchenko said. "It begins the nation's long road of returning past glory to its saints and renewing it."

Besides the Kozaks and World War I soldiers, Mr. Yushchenko said the heroes of World War II also deserve eternal memory.

Mr. Yushchenko personally thanked Mr. Kwasniewski for all the Polish president did for Ukrainian-Polish understanding. "Your visit, Mr. President, to the UHA memorial is a courageous deed that could only be undertaken by a true patriot and a true European," Mr. Yushchenko said.

Following those words, Mr. Kwasniewski said both the Polish and Ukrainian people obtained their freedom at high prices but it's now their mutual obligation to pass that hard-fought freedom on to future generations. "We will build the spirit of peace, dialogue, unity and partnership," Mr. Kwasniewski said.

Cardinal Husar, primate of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, led an ecumenical service.

"Look around and you will see many young faces," he said. "We ask that you, as representatives and leaders of our nations, tell our youth that every person should have an ideal in their life. Every person should fight for this ideal, and if necessary, give their life." Besides Cardinal Husar, other religious leaders

present included Poland's Bishop of Soldiers Tadeusz Ploski; Bishop Marian Jaworski, leader of Ukraine's Roman Catholics; Chief Rabbi of Poland Michael Shudrich; and Father Borys Gudziak, rector of the Ukrainian Catholic University.

Ukrainian patriots who attended the UHA ceremony also wanted to bring attention to the small cemetery for Veterans of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (Ukrainska Povstanska Armia, or UPA) located down the hill and overshadowed by the towering UHA memorial.

While the UPA veterans' cemetery has its own small memorial, it needs better gravestones and maintenance, said Khrystyna Liubinetzka, 56. During the autumn and winter months, the cemetery is constantly muddy, she said.

While many Lviv residents had reservations about the Orliata memorial, others expressed support for it.

"It is a symbol of friendship between our nations," said Sophia Zhyrii, 72.

Sisters Oksana Zhuk, 45, and Olena Mazepa, 40, visited the Lychakiv Cemetery in order to observe the ceremonies and then visit the graves of their parents, Ivan and Natalia Zhuk, both UPA veterans buried in the cemetery below the UHA memorial.

The Soviet Communists captured their parents and sent them to Siberia for 10 years, Ms. Zhuk said.

She believes her parents would have supported Mr. Yushchenko and Mr. Kwasniewski's tribute, despite all the suffering they endured from Ukraine's enemies.

"My parents would've been happy to see this happen," Ms. Zhuk commented. "My father was very politically aware, and understood everything. But he felt that we had to forgive and move forward."



Zenon Zawada

Plast members Iryna Dutkevych, 23, and Yaroslav Zaletskyi, 18, stand at attention at the Plast monument located near the Ukrainian Galician Army memorial.

Union County Prosecutor Romankow addresses issue of human trafficking

by Danusia Lukiw

UNION, N.J. – Union County Prosecutor Theodore Romankow shared some eye-opening facts and statistics on human trafficking during a meeting of Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 75 on May 6.

Although human trafficking is prevalent in Ukraine, Russia and South Korea, Mr. Romankow stressed that sex slavery occurs everywhere.

"In Union County we have problems with a lot of women involved with human trafficking," Mr. Romankow, a human rights activist, said.

No one signs up to be a sex slave, but the problem of human trafficking exists everywhere. Human trafficking or sex slavery doesn't only occur in Third World countries or economically deprived countries, like Ukraine. It's also a worldwide problem infesting countries such as Greece, Italy, Romania, China, Japan and even Canada and the United States, he explained.

Human traffickers have been targeting local towns, no matter the size of the town or the prestigious value it may hold, setting up massage parlors and strip clubs while holding women and children captive, the county prosecutor said.

He said that in Springfield, N.J., there are 12 massage parlors; in North Plainfield Mexican women were held as slaves and forced to perform sexual acts on at least six men a day and in Short Hills there was a recent arrest after men held a woman captive.

"This could be happening right under our noses," Mr. Romankow said.

He pointed out that traffickers target mostly women and underage girls, luring them with promises of becoming actresses or models, and then betraying the girls by stealing their passports, kidnapping them, beating and torturing them, brainwashing them, starving them and eventually holding them captive as sex slaves.

"It's not just sex," Mr. Romankow said. "It's their lives totally changing."

According to the U.S. State Department, about 600,000 to 800,000 people annually are trafficked across national borders which does not count the millions trafficked within their own countries.

Mr. Romankow mentioned the groundbreaking book "The Natashas, Inside the New Global Sex Trade," by Victor Malarek, which documents the journeys of several trafficking victims.

According to the book, Interpol estimates that an exploited young woman can bring in \$75,000 to \$250,000 a year. A girl who is trafficked for \$1,500, can



Union County Prosecutor Theodore Romankow (center) with members of Branch 75 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America during a meeting at the home of one of the branch's members.

bring in over \$100 an hour, allowing the buyer to make back his investment in just a few nights.

Mr. Romankow also talked about Ukraine's trafficking problems and observed how the parents of these girls sometimes are intimately involved in the process of giving up their children and selling them to the traffickers due to rising unemployment, poverty and weakened social structures. Once the traffickers get hold of these women and children their lives are at risk and they are prone to contracting sexually transmitted diseases and AIDS or being murdered by the traffickers. Thus, they become sex slaves, he stated.

The victims fear for their own lives and their family's lives, causing them to distrust the police and authority. Traffickers beat them to instill fear, telling the girls that if they run or go to the police they will be murdered and their families will be tracked down and killed, he continued.

"A lot of these girls won't go back home because they are embarrassed," Mr. Romankow said.

Human trafficking is the No. 2 criminal enterprise

(after gun running) in the world, bringing in \$8 billion per year.

The United States has recognized the human trafficking problem and in 2002 enacted the Anti-trafficking Act, which provides for penalties of up to 20 years in prison for traffickers.

Gov. Richard Codey of New Jersey recently signed a law stipulating that traffickers will be subject to life in prison – a higher punishment than that provided by federal law.

UNWLA member Christine Demidowich asked Mr. Romankow "What could we do to stop trafficking?"

"Keep your ears and your eyes opened," Mr. Romankow said. "And report any suspicious behavior to the proper authorities."

UNWLA Branch 75 members are involved with various events throughout the year, including fund-raising for breast cancer awareness and The Ukrainian Museum in New York City, sponsoring art exhibits, and learning about nutrition and exercise for women.

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Lviv court...

(Continued from page 1)

Most relatives weren't even aware of how the court determined the damages, and they complained the awards were relatively meager.

"Ten thousand hryvni – is that money? It's not even \$2,000 (U.S.)," said Irene Reshetilova, whose grandson, a 4-year-old American citizen named Nikita Bastrakov, suffered psychological damage during the Sknyliv tragedy.

"(Relatives of) those who died received either 35,000 or 200,000 hrv (\$7,000 or \$40,000)," Ms. Reshetilova said. "We don't understand their grading system."

Her grandson has sleep and speech disorders that need medical attention, for which the compensation has been inadequate, she said.

"The child was lying on dead bodies," Ms. Reshetilova said. "He saw heads. It affected his mental development. I had an entirely healthy child."

The verdict was a disgrace to the Ukrainian legal system, said Stefan Kozak, chair of the Sknylivska Trahediya citizens' organization.

"Ukraine has censured itself today," Mr. Kozak said. "Today we are all on trial. The court has demonstrated that it violates the rights of victims and shields the organizers of such disasters."

The trial's conclusion was grueling for the victims' relatives. As part of the verdict, Ukrainian judicial procedure requires judges to read all the details of a crime and the injuries its victims sustained.

As a result, the judges took two days to read their verdict, describing in detail the hundreds of physical and mental injuries sustained, such as post-traumatic stress syndrome, damage to the central nervous system, depression and bodies 50 percent covered with burns.

"I'm will go out of my mind from all of this," said one woman who left the courtroom, unable to bear the gory details.

The co-pilot, Mr. Yegorov, appeared miserable when listening to the details of the dead and injured, resting his slouched head in his right hand and staring at the table underneath throughout the reading.

His colleague, Mr. Toponar, appeared indifferent, staring straight ahead. When the judges read evaluations of his conduct, he either shook his head or grinned in disappointment.

On his left sat his wife of more than 25 years, Iryna, a lawyer with a formal legal education who defended her husband throughout the trial.

When the prison sentences were read, the court was largely silent.

Afterwards, as police officers began placing handcuffs on the guilty, several in the courthouse shouted, "Strilochnyky!" – a Ukrainian slang term for those who deflect responsibility toward others.

"You are not people!" another man shouted.

In addition to prison sentences, the court assessed fines equivalent to \$1.44 million (U.S.) against Mr. Toponar, \$500,000 against Mr. Yegorov and \$140,000 against Mr. Tretiakov and Mr. Yatsiuk.

Family members said that no prison sentence or amount of recovered damages will compensate for the fact that their families, and therefore their lives, are entirely destroyed.

"I can't imagine a suitable punishment for them," said Mr. Onyshchak of Semenivka, a village outside of Lviv, "There is not only an earthly court to judge them, but there is also God's court. And the only suitable punishment will be God's court."

While Mr. Onyshchak was not present at the Sknyliv air show with his family, Oleksandra Serbyn, 35, of Stryi attended with her husband, Volodymyr, born 1966, and their two sons, Yurii, born in



Pilot Volodymyr Toponar with his wife and lawyer, Iryna, in the Lviv Appellate Court, where the verdict of the Sknyliv air show disaster case was announced.

1994, and Rostyslav, born in 1996.

Their family had just arrived at the airfield when Mrs. Serbyn's husband told her that he wanted to take their two sons to show them a large military plane that was left open for viewing.

She suggested that he wait and they all go together, but he went off with the children instead.

Mrs. Serbyn was only 30 meters away from them, or about 100 feet, when she started to see the plane come down and crash through trees. She and a friend immediately ducked behind the wheel of one of the planes on the ground. The plane missed them by about 16 feet.

"People were running and yelling," she said. "My children were not mutilated, but my husband was mutilated badly. I found them all, and we sent them to the morgue. I didn't go there – my friends and relatives did. In two days we buried all that was left. I had a dream the week before this happened in which I was running after my husband and telling him not to go there."

Mrs. Serbyn said she has sustained herself spiritually by attending liturgy and praying at her local Ukrainian Catholic church. She said she has wondered and struggled with the question of why God would take her family away from her.

"I thought to myself that God took my little children to himself as angels," she said. "I remember them as little angels. My husband was a good person too, and I think that God did this for a better purpose."

Given the nature of Ukrainian history,



Pilot Yurii Yegorov sits in the Lviv Appellate Court awaiting the verdict for his role in the plane crash at the Sknyliv airfield on July 27, 2002.

When this 'ace' directed his plane at the people?

Six tons behind your shoulders!

That damned Toponar would crash the plane! You knew!"

After listening to the judges read the first part of the verdict, Mr. Toponar told reporters outside the courthouse the day before his prison sentence was read that it was already evident that he would be incarcerated.

"I'm accused of an error in flying technique and that I lost control of the flight," he said. "The former was not proved. There are documents saying that there was no violation in the maneuver. The latter could be proved by an objective review. But it was held illegally and examined by people interested in my imprisonment."

The court's findings placed the blame on his piloting, rather than focusing on the plane's technical condition.

As part of Mr. Toponar's defense, his wife, Iryna, pointed out a hole in the



Bohdan Onyshchak and his wife, who lost four family members in the air disaster, await the verdict.

as with any tragedy or massive loss of life, conspiracy theories have been circulating.

Maria Bolisna, a resident near Sknyliv who didn't lose relatives there, wrote a religious pamphlet called "The Secrets of Sknyliv" and was distributing it at the courthouse to the relatives.

In it, she implies that former President Leonid Kuchma had ordered the Sknyliv catastrophe because weeks earlier Lviv was the site of a large "Ukraine Without Kuchma" demonstration.

Relatives of the victims directed much of their resentment toward Mr. Toponar because he persistently denied any responsibility for the crash and gave people the impression that his conscience was not bothered or affected.

To cope with his feelings of anger, Zenoviyi Halaiyko, 54, began writing poetry about the catastrophe, which killed his only son, Serhii, a creative 17-year-old who enjoyed drawing aircraft and had a particular interest in aviation.

Mr. Halaiko is among those who believe that Mr. Toponar received orders to crash the plane into the crowd.

While the judges read their verdict in the courtroom, he recited one of the verses of his poems in a neighboring hall. His body trembled in anger as he uttered the lines:

"You are not a person, Toponar,
You are death holding a scythe,
Who cut the heads off our dear ones,
These flowers with petals that never bloomed,
To whom our dear land would have given life.
Yegorov, you worthless coward!
Why did you try to save your skin?
You saw people under you,
Why did you press the catapult button?
Why didn't you take control into your hands,

plane's exterior. She argued either the plane's technical system broke or an external factor such as the hole caused the accident.

The judges based their verdict on a government commission report that drew conclusions in order to create a scapegoat, he said.

"The supervisors betrayed their subordinates," said Mrs. Toponar. "They acted inappropriately in that they decided to throw the whole responsibility of this tragedy on pilots."

It was such skirting of responsibility on the part of the defendants that upset the victims and their relatives the most.

"The pilots say they aren't responsible because they did exactly as they were told," Mrs. Serbyn said in disgust. "The supervisors say they aren't responsible because they weren't supposed to be directing those planes, but others instead. It was my little children who were not guilty of anything."

All the defendants said they would appeal their sentences. Meanwhile, the victims and their relatives said they also would appeal to the Supreme Court.

Some victims, such as Mr. Onyshchak, are suing separately in order to obtain moral and material damages from the Ukrainian government. His suit goes to court in July.

However, he can't imagine any financial award restoring his life to what it was before the catastrophe.

"When my children were alive, I was in heaven," Mr. Onyshchak said. "My family was wonderful. I don't know how these things can be compensated in terms of money."

Kitka vocal ensemble to travel to Ukraine for performances, research

OAKLAND, Calif. – Mariana Sadovska, Ukrainian vocal performance artist, composer and folklorist is leading the San Francisco Bay Area Women's Vocal Ensemble Kitka (whose name means "bouquet" in Bulgarian and Macedonian), on a three-week performance tour and research expedition to Ukraine that is being held June 12 through July 4.

The tour, which includes visits to the rural villages of Svarytsevychi, Havronshyna and Kriachkivka, as well

Creative development workshops for the Rusalka Project, with Kitka, Ms. Sadovska, Ms. Polovynka, Serhij Kovalevych and Ms. Wichowska – were held in collaboration with the Les Kurbas Theater in Lviv June 15-22.

Development workshops with Kitka, Ms. Sadovska, Ms. Matvienko, Yevhen Yefremov, Tetiana Sopilka, Mr. Zenevitch and the Drevo ensemble – in collaboration with the Ivan Honchar Center for Folk Art and Les Kurbas State Center for Theater Arts – were slated to

recognized professional ensemble known for its artistry, versatility and mastery of the demanding techniques of Balkan and Slavic vocal styling. Through a busy itinerary of live and broadcast performances, recordings, educational programs, master artist residencies, commissioning programs and adventuresome collaborations, Kitka has grown to earn recognition as a premier vocal ensemble, as well as a foremost interpreter of Balkan and Slavic choral repertoire in the United States. Kitka has been featured frequently on National Public Radio. The emotive power of Kitka's singing has been showcased in a number of film soundtracks, including "Jacob's Ladder," "Braveheart" and "Queen of the Damned," as well as in the American Conservatory Theater's critically acclaimed productions of "Hecuba."

In 2002, the group made a historic tour of Bulgaria, which included participation as international guest artists at the 50th anniversary celebrations of the world renowned, Grammy Award-winning Bulgarian women's choir, Le Mystère des Voix Bulgares, held at the National Palace of Culture in Sofia.

Kitka has recorded six albums on its own Diaphonica record label; its latest recording is titled "Wintersongs."

Comprising the singers of the Kitka woman's vocal ensemble on the Ukraine tour are Briget Boyle, Shira Cion, Catherine Rose Crowther, Juliana Graffagna, Lily Huang, Janet Kutulas, Eva Salina Primack and Moira Gwendolyn Smiley.

Ms. Sadovska, who has spent more than 12 years collecting archaic songs and rituals in rural villages in Ukraine, is credited with breathing vigorous new life into the fast-fading folk traditions of her native land. A much sought-after vocal artist in Europe, she is also known for her work with the world famous Polish experimental/anthropological theater company Gardzienice, with whom she was a principal performer and composer-music director for over a decade.

A native of Lviv and graduate of the

Ludkevych School of Music, Ms. Sadovska was affiliated with the Les Kurbas Theater in Lviv from 1988 through 1991, during which time she took part in such projects as the "Slavic Pilgrim Project" headed by J. Grotowski (Pontedera, Italy), and in the "Laboratorium of Theater Art" with A. Vasiliev (Moscow).

Ms. Sadovska's core acting, vocal and performance skills were formed during the years she worked with the Gardzienice, beginning in 1991. The



The village singers of Svarytsevychi, Ukraine.

as larger cultural centers such as Kyiv and Lviv, offers the group opportunities to collaborate with professional folk singers, village musicians, choral directors and contemporary theater artists, as well as to gather stories and songs from village elders and perform in concert with Ukraine's premier folk singers and ensembles.

The tour is being documented by New York-based videographer and director Lars Jan.

As part of the tour, festival-style anchor performances, titled "Enchantment Songs," were slated to take place in Lviv and Kyiv. The Lviv concert, which took place at the Les Kurbas Theater on June 17, featured Kitka in performance with Ms. Sadovska and Natalka Polovynka, director of the acclaimed vocal ensemble Maisternia Pisni (Song Workshop).

Kyiv's "Enchantment Songs" concert, slated for July 1 at the Les Kurbas State Center for Theater Arts, will feature Kitka, Ms. Sadovska, Ukraine's legendary singer Nina Matvienko, Kyiv's Drevo ensemble and traditional singers from the village of Kriachkivka.

Additional musical collaborators meeting Kitka in Ukraine include singer/actress/choreographer Joanna Wichowska (Poland) and Vladimir Zenevitch, folk singer, composer and choral director of Ensemble Gramnitsy (Belarus).

While on tour in Ukraine, Kitka will participate in the Troitsa Festival held in the village of Svarytsevychi and the traditional "Provody Rusalok" ritual festivities in Havronshyna, as well as gather rusalka (water nymph) lore from village elders.

All of these activities will serve as a basis for the creation of a new folk opera, "The Rusalka Cycle," which Kitka will premiere in Oakland this coming November. "The Rusalka Cycle" will weave traditional Slavic folk songs together with original vocal and instrumental music composed by Ms. Sadovska in a contemporary theatrical presentation directed by Ellen Sebastian Chang. Ms. Chang will also spend two weeks in Ukraine with Kitka.

be held in Kyiv on June 24-July 2.

For more information on Kitka's Rusalka Cycle Project and Ukrainian tour, visit <http://www.kitka.org>.

Currently celebrating its 25th anniversary season, Kitka began as a grassroots group of amateur singers from diverse ethnic and musical backgrounds who shared a passion for the stunning dissonances, asymmetric rhythms, intricate ornamentation and resonant strength of traditional Eastern European women's vocal music.

Since its informal beginning, the group has evolved into an internationally



Members of the Kitka women's vocal ensemble.



Mariana Sadovska

company was founded in 1977 by W. Staniewski, and is known in Europe and North America for its original performances based on years of field work studying ancient cultures in isolated rural areas of the world.

Drawing on her years of experience with the Gardzienice, Ms. Sadovska has developed a system of exercises that enables participants to discover the link between movement and song, gesture and sound, rhythm and breath. Her workshops cover various singing techniques, with an emphasis on the open throat ("white voice") singing style of Eastern Europe.

To help participants feel the essence of each song, she shares her knowledge of daily village life to put each piece into context. Her repertoire includes calling songs, wedding songs, lullabies, ballads, healing songs and more. Her understanding of traditional song combined with her expertise as a theater practitioner and musician make her workshops a rare experience, valuable to professional singers and performers, as well as amateur singers who take pleasure in song traditions of the world.

As a gifted and experienced teacher, she has spent many years conducting numerous workshops in universities and theaters around the world, including Harvard, Princeton, the City University of New York, as well as at the La MaMa and Pig Iron theaters (U.S.A.), Grotowski Center (Poland) and the Royal Shakespeare Company (Stratford, England).

She has also taken part in theater festivals held in Japan, Brazil, Egypt, Bosnia, Russia and Wales.

Her collaboration with theater directors includes work with Virliana Tkacz (New York), Judith Wilske (Hamburg), William Docolomanski (Prague) and husband André Erlen (Köln). She has also worked with numerous musicians, such as Victoria

(Continued on page 22)

The life and times of Father Ivan Wolansky, pioneer priest and Ukrainian patriot

by Nestor Wolansky

The Rev. Ivan Wolansky was the first Ukrainian Catholic priest in America, having been sent to the United States by Metropolitan Sylvester Sembratovych of Lviv in response to requests from Ukrainian immigrants in Shenandoah, Pa. He celebrated the first Ukrainian religious service on American soil on December 19, 1884.

Ivan Wolansky (whose name is sometimes written as John Wolansky, Wolanski, Wolanskyj or Voliansky) was born on July 2 1857, in Yablonyv, Galicia, in western Ukraine. His father, Yakiv Wolansky, was a Greek-Catholic pastor in Yablonyv, and his mother was Tekla Macelynska. Ivan was the sixth child in a family of seven.

After attending primary school in Yablonyv and graduating from high school in Ternopil, Ivan Wolansky went on to study theology in Vienna, following in the footsteps of his father (born 1803), his grandfather Roman Wolansky (born 1779), and his great-grandfather, Oleksander Wolansky (born 1745). The opportunities for higher education in Galicia were mostly closed to those who cherished their Ukrainian heritage and the Greek-Catholic faith by the unpopular Polish colonial authorities – civil and religious alike – who were determined to subjugate and Polonize the Ukrainian population.

Talented and ambitious Ukrainians were often forced to go to the tolerant city of Vienna to study, as they were later to study in Prague, during the repressive period between the first and the second world wars – and for the same reasons.

In addition to theology, Ivan Wolansky studied mathematics, the Middle Eastern languages (Hebrew, Old Chaldaic, Syrian and Arabic), as well as Latin, Greek, English, French and Portuguese. Returning to Galicia, he married Pawlyna Hankewycz (1861-1896), the daughter of Julian Hankewycz, also a Greek-Catholic priest.

The curious preponderance of priests among the Ukrainians was the result of the centuries-old Polish policy of discrimination in all other areas of endeavor. The priesthood was one of the few professions the Ukrainians could enter with the full approval of the Polish authorities and the Polish Church, as they were barred from becoming doctors, lawyers, scientists and educators, unless they changed their birth certificates to show Roman Catholicism as their religion.

Married Greek-Catholic priests living in small towns and villages usually had families and large households and were affluent enough to send their sons, and sometimes their daughters, to be educated. Thus they helped to preserve the Ukrainian culture. The policy of the Polish Catholic Church to destroy the native aspirations of the Ukrainian people and their culture failed, but it did contribute to the Polonization of many Ukrainians. In spite of the Union of Brest-Litovsk of 1596, the Polish Catholic Church consistently trampled on the rights of the Ukrainian "Uniates" – in the Old and the New World alike.

Nestor Wolansky of Berkeley, Calif., is a great-great nephew of Father Ivan Wolansky. He has been pursuing study of the genealogy of the Wolansky family, having inherited the gift from his father, Stephen Wolansky (1904-1999), and his cousin, Dr. Oleh Wolansky (1914-2003). Having worked for 27 years in the travel industry, Mr. Wolansky often combines research into family history with travel.

After taking his vows, Father Ivan Wolansky served at various parishes in western Ukraine, and in 1884, at the urgent request of Metropolitan Sylvester Sembratovych (1836-1898) in Galicia, and the Ukrainian immigrants of Shenandoah, Pa., he departed for America. Chester A. Arthur was in the White House, Emperor Franz Joseph was on the throne of Austria-Hungary, Edward VII was the king of England, Wilhelm II was the emperor of Germany, and Alexander III was the tsar of Russia.

Arriving in New York in December of 1884, Father Wolansky stopped briefly in Jersey City, N.J., before continuing on to Pennsylvania – one of the largest centers of Ukrainian immigrants in America at that time, as there was work in Pennsylvania's coal mines and other industries.

He was eagerly greeted by the Ukrainian community as one of their



Father Ivan Wolansky's wife, Pawlyna.

own. The immigrants were often exploited by the Poles, Slovaks, Germans and the Irish, who arrived before them; to them the Ukrainians, known at that time as Ruthenians, were nothing more than job competitors and strike breakers. Those early Ukrainian immigrants were also known as Rusyns (not to be confused with Russians, who were not Rusyns), Rusnaks, Boykos or Lemkos, and many even claimed to be "Austrians," "Hungarians," "Slovaks" or even "Galicians." However, they often spoke the same Ukrainian language or its dialect and usually professed the same Greek-Catholic faith. The modern term "Ukrainian" was just beginning to be accepted into common usage at the end of the 19th century.

During that first, historic Greek-Catholic liturgy on December 18, 1884, in a rented, overflowing Shenandoah Hall, people came from all over Pennsylvania to participate in the celebration. On that cold winter day, men, women and children fell to their knees and cried, as the eloquent Father Wolansky addressed them in Ukrainian, a language they understood.

The months that followed kept Father Wolansky busy in Shenandoah – the first child to be christened was Maria Marusyn, the daughter of Mychajlo and Anna Marusyn, on December 25, 1884; the first marriage was between Michael Pringel, the son of Ivan and Maria Pringel, and Maria Ivanko, the daughter of Simeon and Dorotea Ivanko; the first funeral, of Maria Fedorchak, the young daughter of Oleksander and Maria Fedorchak, who had emigrated from the village of Ripka, near Sianok, in Galicia, was held on January 25, 1885.

The celibate Roman Catholic clergy in 1880 looked upon the married Father Wolansky as a "sinner" who had strayed away from the only true faith, Roman Catholicism. The image of a handsome, personable and married priest, who spoke Ukrainian, and a vivacious and attractive wife did not sit well with the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Philadelphia and New York. But, most of all, the hierarchy resented the lost revenues as the Ukrainians left Roman Catholic congregations to form their own.

During his brief stay in America (1884-1889), Father Wolansky founded numerous parishes – in Shenandoah, Shamokin, Hazelton, Wilkes-Barre, Kingston, Olyphant and Freedland, Pa., Jersey City, N.J., Minneapolis, and other cities.

He founded brotherhoods and societies, such as the Brotherhood of St. Nicholas, established on January 18, 1885, in Shenandoah, which offered help to the widows and orphans of the miners who had died in the frequent Pennsylvania mining accidents.

It should also be noted that the St. Nicholas Brotherhood, and other societies were sometimes appropriated or co-opted by Russophile priests who were on the payroll of the Muscovite Orthodox Church. They manipulated and deceived the newly arrived immigrants. In an effort to reach as many immigrants as possible, they called their chapters of the St. Nicholas Brotherhood "Orthodox-Catholic," although they professed nothing but hatred for the Catholics.

They altered the ancient Ukrainian colors of blue and yellow on the brotherhood insignia and certificates, symbolizing the Ukrainian sky and wheat fields, to the Russian national colors of white, blue and red, and soon changed the name "Rusyn" to "Russian."

One Greek-Catholic priest, Father Alexis Toth (1854-1909), a widower, insulted and browbeaten by the Roman Catholic bishops, in desperation switched from the Greek-Catholic to the Russian Orthodox Church, bringing with him many of the faithful, much to the delight of the Moscow clerics. As a reward for his service, father Toth was made a "saint" by the Muscovite Orthodox Church.

Other societies and brotherhoods also were founded by Father Wolansky, such as the St. Cyril and Methodius, Ss. Volodymyr and St. John the Baptist brotherhoods, and numerous cooperatives, where the Ukrainian immigrants were able to buy goods at lower prices, self-help organizations and credit unions, as well as church choirs, singing groups, dance ensembles, reading rooms, women's clubs, boy scout-style organizations, Sunday schools and theatrical groups, where Pawlyna Wolansky often took an active part, both in organizing and participating in the productions.

Not all projects were successful. Strife and dissention plagued the immigrants and often proved to be their undoing. Ignorant and stubborn, some immigrants followed their rigid regional loyalties brought over from the old country, or were swayed by the manipulative Polish, and later Russian-Orthodox, cler-



Father Ivan Wolansky

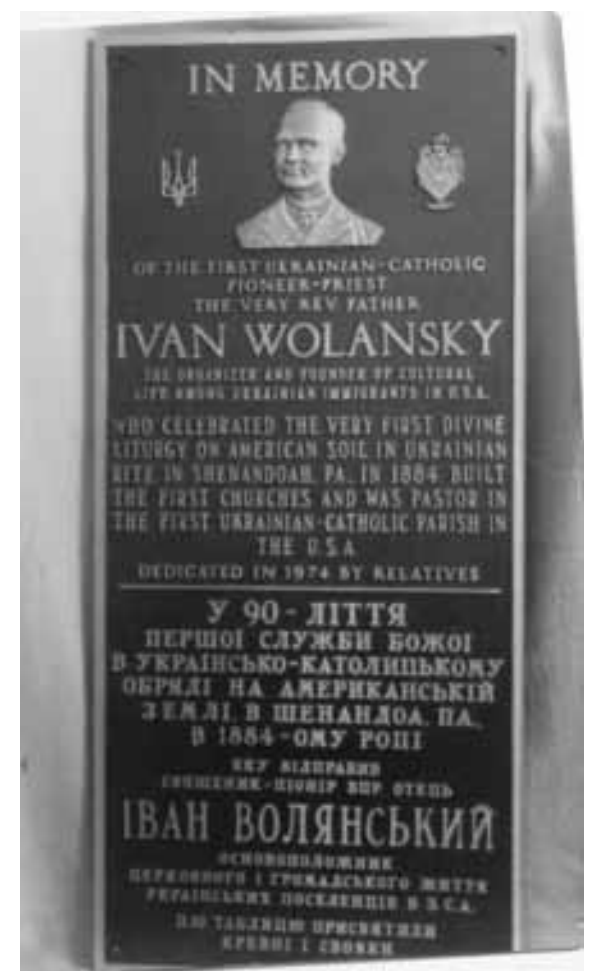
gy, who promised and sometimes delivered more than others. (The Russian Orthodox were well funded by the Tsarist government explicitly for the purpose of promoting Russification among the immigrants in America).

But there was no turning back, once Father Wolansky and those who immediately followed him opened the doors. In spite of the many difficulties and barriers, the fledgling Ukrainian communities took root and prospered. Unfortunately, the relentless efforts of the hysterical Polish, Slovak and Irish bishops eventually paid off, and in June 1889 Father Wolansky, "that married priest," was forced to return to his native Ukraine by the edict of Pope Leo XIII himself.

In 1890 Father Wolansky once again came to America, continuing his work among the Ukrainian immigrants, staying for about a year.

In 1896 he was sent to Brazil to organize the Ukrainian communities there, and to investigate the appalling conditions that the immigrants had to endure. It was in Brazil, shortly after Father Wolansky's arrival, that tragedy

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A memorial plaque dedicated to the pioneer priest that was erected by his relatives.



FOCUS ON PHILATELY

by Andrew O. Martyniuk

Essential reading for Ukrainian philately

"Introductory Handbook of Ukrainian Philately" by Ingerit Kuzych. Springfield, Va.: Ukrainian Philatelic Resources, 2005. x + 160 pp. \$18.

Like many who began collecting stamps at a young age, I believed the extent of Ukrainian philately consisted of the pictures I saw depicted under "Ukraine" in my worldwide stamp album: the complete set of the five stamps of the Shakhiv Issue (Ukraine's first), most of the 14 stamps of the Vienna Issue – which interestingly enough were never used for postage – the four stamps of the Famine Issue, and a space (no picture) for the 20 hrv (hryvni) stamp. Western Ukraine had pictures for four of the stamps in the fairly common Third Stanyslaviv Issue; and for Carpatho-Ukraine, only one stamp was pictured, the National Assembly Issue.

To me, this represented the complete universe of Ukrainian postage stamps. I tried to get a copy of every stamp pictured, and eventually accomplished this for the Ukrainian and Western Ukrainian stamps pictured. However, the Carpatho-Ukrainian stamp eluded me. Every time I visited my neighborhood stamp dealer I

Andrew O. Martyniuk has been collecting Ukrainian stamps for over 30 years and is the executive vice president of the Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society.

would ask about the Carpatho-Ukrainian stamp, to no avail.

In my early collecting years, I also came across a number of Ukrainian cinderella stamps and Ukrainian scouting stamps. Although I realized that these were not really postage stamps, I never quite understood the place these faux "stamps" had in the world of Ukrainian stamp collecting.

As a teen, quite by accident, I learned of the Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society, which I subsequently joined. As I began to receive the society's publications in the mail, I soon learned that there were many more Ukrainian stamps than I was ever aware of. And herein lies the problem.

Until recently in the United States, most albums and catalogues listed only the most commonly available Ukrainian material. More was alluded to, such as trident overprints, but little detail was provided. In fact, there were a large number of specialized books, monographs, catalogues, journal articles, etc., that dealt with specific areas of Ukrainian collecting.

However, the material was extremely

(Continued on page 19)



Figure 3. The Shakhiv Issue: Ukraine's first stamps.

Figure 7. Ukraine's high-value Twenty Hryven stamp shown mint and used on a parcel transfer card sent from Zhytomyr in Ukraine to Petrograd, Russia on 28 June 1919. Note the Shakhiv Issue stamps also used in franking.

A page shows Ukraine's first stamps (top) and postal issues from 1919.



Figure 6. Examples of zemstvo stamps – one from each of the 40 locales that issued them – showing the range of designs, shapes, and sizes these local issues exhibited.



Figure 5. In all, 41 Russian stamp values received trident overprints of one type or another in the various major Ukrainian postal regions. Most of the principal trident types may be found in this complete set.

The catalogue also covers such issues as the zemstvo stamps.

Depicted on this page are most of the principal types of trident overprints.

The 50th anniversary of the SUM 'oselia' in Ellenville: a short history

by Tania Sawa-Priatka

On the fifth anniversary of the Ukrainian American Youth Association's founding on American soil, the organization, commonly known as "SUM," was experiencing a period of rapid growth, a reorganization and an expansion of its goals, strategies and methodologies.

During the Second World War, thousands of Ukrainians had emigrated to the United States of America. During this time, the goal of the organization in the United States shifted from one of a largely political nature to one primarily focused on educating nationally con-

scious young Ukrainians. The mission of the organization was, and still remains today, to educate Ukrainian youth about their history and culture, as well as to cultivate them to become active members of their Ukrainian and local communities while serving God and their Ukrainian homeland.

Of primary concern in 1954 was the need to find a space, a piece of property, where SUM's young, active members could blossom in an environment steeped in Ukrainian heritage and pride during the summer camping months. Thus began the search for a little slice of Ukrainian heaven here in the United States.



1971: older girls ("starshi yunachky") assemble at camp.



1967: Patriarch Josyf Slipyj celebrates liturgy at the "trybuna."



1960: Participants of the "Vyshkilnyi Tabir" pose for a group photo.



1956: Girls perform rhythmic exercises.

During the fifth annual gathering of SUM members held in Newark, N.J., SUM's board of directors, called together a Search Committee to be chaired by the late Mykola Semanyshyn. Other committee members included Hryhorij Czebrij, Mychajlo Furda and Yaroslav Humeniuk. In addition to identifying a property to suit SUM's goals, the committee would also be responsible for driving a critical and energetic capital campaign. After a thorough examination of the committee's objectives, it became obvious that the ideal property would need to be fairly sizable, have terrain suitable for camping and recreation, be centrally located with the possibility of easy access, and have a close proximity to water (lake, river, etc.).

After months of searching and with thanks to the tireless and selfless efforts of the Search Committee, the perfect property was located along Route 209, approximately one mile north of the town of Spring Glen in Ulster County, N.Y. and nearby to the popular summer vacation destination, Ellenville, NY, located nearly 80 miles north of the city of New York.

At the time it was discovered, this property was called the Fontaine Manor House, a largely forest-covered property of nearly 140 acres in the foothills of the Shawangunk Mountains. The property offered a picturesque mountain scene, complete with a small lake and babbling stream, the Soundberg Creek. There were 11 buildings on its grounds, and it was a convenient drive from most major cities along the East Coast. As the property met nearly all of the committee's search criteria, with the generous financial support of hundreds of SUM members, SUM

immediately pursued the purchase of the parcel.

To direct the ongoing financial and management needs of the "oselia," as the property became known, SUM's board of directors called together the first directorship. The directorship was headed by Mr. Semanyshyn and included members of the board of directors as well as representatives from the parents' committees of various East Coast branches of SUM.

Combined with the efforts of countless SUM members, the members of the directorship set about actively preparing for the oselia's first summer season. It is necessary to note that the oselia, upon purchase, was found to be in a serious state of disrepair and neglect by its previous owners. Therefore, there was painting, cleaning, renovation and some clearing of forest overgrowth to be done. In addition to the upgrades, the oselia's directorship undertook the building of a physical tribute to Ukrainian heroes ("trybuna").

Countless hours of voluntary manpower and effort eventually paid off and the days of June 18-19, 1955, witnessed the ceremonial blessing and opening of the SUM oselia in the scenic Shawangunk Mountains of upstate New York. From that day forward, the oselia became a center for cultural-educational work and relaxation, a place of summer SUM camps and sports Olympiads, and home to innumerable memories across multiple generations.

Following the first successful summer season at the oselia, discussion began regarding the continuing development of the grounds. It was decided that the primary directive would be to work toward developing better camping facil-

ities for SUM's young members, who were arriving in increasing numbers each summer.

Therefore, heeding the call of the SUM board the SUM branches of Trenton, N.J. and New York, undertook the first major renovation at the oselia: the building of two additional barracks (there were six in existence). Additionally, the branch of Yonkers, N.Y., set to work on building two chapels for the weekly conduct of liturgy during the summer months – one for the Catholic service and one for the Orthodox. Branch members also agreed to completely renovate the main congregational building, known as the "Svitlytsia." The completion of all of this work occurred in 1959.

Beginning in 1960 the oselia entered a new period of growth in two distinct directions: the building of new camp facilities for youth and the building of a new hotel for the ever-increasing number of families and older adults who spent their summers at the oselia. Back in the winter of 1959, the oselia's director, Mr. Semanyshyn, prepared a detailed account of the oselia's financial standing and presented it at the plenary meetings of the board of directors of SUM. In this plan, Mr. Semanyshyn outlined the following plan for the continued development of the oselia: the construction of two additional camping barracks; the construction of a second hotel; the construction of a new kitchen along with a separate mess hall for campers and a formal restaurant for vacationers; and, the construction of a large casino/Svitlytsia with a ballroom.

The aggregate of this work was to be completed over the course of the next 15 years, according to Mr. Semanyshyn's plan. All of the attendees at the plenary gathering confirmed this plan and, with a vision for the future, eagerly set about realizing it.

In 1964, the SUM board voted in a new group of directors for the oselia. From 1964 to 1971, the committee of 16 was chaired by Volodymyr Kostyk. With comparable enthusiasm, the new directors continued the plan set in motion by the previous board with slight modifications of the priorities.

It became obvious that a new, larger hotel was necessary for vacationers, parents coming to visit their children at camp, and visitors during Zlet, Zdvyh and other events. Thus, on Sunday, July 4, 1965, just prior to the opening of the new summer season, the ceremonial blessing and opening of the building Krynitsia took place. This new building offered 32 rooms and could house nearly 80 occupants.

During the years 1967-1970, the directorship of the oselia focused in earnest on the renovation of many of the older buildings, upgrading the plumbing systems, separating and fencing off the camps from the general resort areas, and



1986: A swimming competition at the newly built pool.

renovating the Svitlytsia and kiosk. In this fashion, the oselia became increasingly updated and accommodating in subsequent years.

Additional projects included the building of a new camp "komanda" building, led by a committee comprising members from the SUM branches of Passaic, N.J., Willimantic, Conn., and Bayonne, N.J. A modern Svitlytsia, heated and air conditioned, was built with two main entrances, a large terrace, a large ballroom on the second floor able to accommodate between 450 and 600 guests, restrooms, a large buffet, kitchen and two additional rooms for miscellaneous uses. This new addition hosts multiple conferences, seminars and social events, such as weddings, banquets, etc.

(Continued on page 24)



1994: Campers perform skits by the bonfire.



1985: The littlest campers at "Tabir Sumeniat."



2003: Everyone's favorites - the kitchen staff.



2004: A view of the sports competition during Zlet weekend.

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President Yushchenko...

(Continued from page 5)

ness. The current members of the commission are: Martin Meyerson, commission chairman, president emeritus and university professor, University of Pennsylvania, honorary president, International Association of Universities, Paris; Oscar Arias, former president of Costa Rica, Nobel Peace laureate, 1991 Liberty Medal co-recipient; Joanne de Asis of the Philippines, chairman, Globe Capital Partners; William H. Gray III, former president, College Fund/UNCF and former U.S. representative; Peter Harf, former CEO, Joh. A. Benckiser, GmbH, Frankfurt; Shirley Hufstедler, Esq., first U.S. secretary of education; Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, American Enterprise Institute and former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations; Robert McNamara, former president, Ford Motor Co. and World Bank, and former U.S. Cabinet member; Mary Patterson McPherson, vice-president, Mellon Foundation, former president, Bryn Mawr College; Andrea L. Mitchell, chief foreign affairs correspondent, National Broadcasting Co.; Joseph Neubauer, chairman and CEO, ARAMARK Corp.; Ambassador Olara A. Otunnu, U.N. High Commissioner for Children in War, former foreign minister of Uganda and former head of the U.N. Security Council; Ambassador Hisashi Owada, president, The Japan Institute of International Affairs and former permanent representative of Japan to the United Nations; P. Anthony Ridder chairman, president and CEO, Knight-Ridder Inc.; Jerome Shestack, Esq., past president, American Bar Association; Adele Simmons, former president, MacArthur Foundation; Maurice F. Strong, senior advisor to the president, World Bank, and chairman, Earth Council; Richard Thornburgh, Esq., former U.S. attorney general and former governor of Pennsylvania; and Henry Wendt, former chairman, SmithKline Beecham.

The Liberty Medal administrator, The Philadelphia Foundation, was established in 1918 as Southeastern Pennsylvania's community foundation. The \$275 million foundation manages more than 650 charitable trust funds. Distributions from these funds support humanitarian, cultural and educational programs throughout the region.

The National Constitution Center is a non-partisan and non-profit interactive museum and education center dedicated to increasing public understanding of, and appreciation for, the U.S. Constitution and the ideas and history that continue to make it relevant today.

The jewelers Bailey, Banks and Biddle design and strike the Philadelphia Liberty Medal.

Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 6)

ruption and incarcerate the criminals.

The former prime minister noted that the few positive moments in recent Ukrainian history have occurred under his direction, including the introduction and the stabilization of the Ukrainian currency, the hryvnia, while he was chairman of the National Bank of Ukraine and the repayment of a good portion of back wages and pensions begun when he was prime minister.

"In a year you will bear witness that Ukraine has been transformed," explained a restrained Mr. Yushchenko as thousands cheered.

Source: "50,000 gather to hear Yushchenko formally announce his candidacy," by Roman Woronowycz, Kyiv Press Bureau, The Ukrainian Weekly, July 11, 2004, Vol. LXXII, No. 24.

Ukrainian Festive Walnut Torte wins "Mom's Best Cake" contest

by Roxolana Woloszyn

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – Country Living, America's most popular home magazine, announced in its May 2005 issue that the Ukrainian Festive Walnut Torte, baked by Paul and Helen Ewashko, won its "Mom's Best Cake" contest.

Mr. Ewashko told Country Living that relatives in Ukraine passed along the original recipe for the Ukrainian Festive Walnut Torte, which made its way to the couple.

The Ewashkos found out about the "Mom's Best Cake" contest from their daughter who saw an ad in Country Living, a magazine featuring information about decorating, antiques, cooking, travel, remodeling and gardens.

Country Living's Food Editor Cheryl Slocum, Editor-in-Chief Nancy Soriano, Senior Editor Jennifer Vreeland, along with distinguished pastry chefs Claudia Fleming and Nick Malgieri, selected the Ukrainian torte recipe from 904 other entries. The panel of judges made its decision based on each cake's overall appearance, taste, appeal and the recipe.

The Ewashkos' Ukrainian Festive Walnut Torte beat out finalists' cakes such as a glazed carrot cake, a chocolate whipped cream cake, a sponge cake with chocolate frosting, a pineapple meringue cake, a praline turtle cake and an orange chiffon cake.

Mrs. Ewashko believes that the torte won the contest because it is a mix of a basic walnut torte that her mother taught her to bake when she was about 12 years old, and her mother-in-law's walnut torte, yielding "a combo that sold them on it," said Mrs. Ewashko.

The ingredients and directions for baking the Ukrainian Festive Walnut Torte are as follows:

10 ounces finely ground walnuts, plus 3 tablespoons chopped walnuts
1/3 cup all-purpose flour



Paul and Helen Ewashko, who submitted the prize-winning recipe for Ukrainian Festival Walnut Torte to Country Living magazine.

2 teaspoons cornstarch
1 teaspoon baking powder
12 large eggs, separated
1/4 teaspoon salt
1 1/4 cups granulated sugar
3 1/2 teaspoons vanilla extract
3/4 cup butter, softened
6 ounces unsweetened chocolate, melted
6 1/4 cups sifted confectioners' sugar
3/4 cup strongly brewed coffee
1 1/2 tablespoons coffee liqueur (optional)
2 cups heavy cream
2 teaspoons instant-coffee granules

1. Make the tortes: Heat oven to 350° F. Butter the bottoms of two 10-inch round cake pans and fit with two circles of parchment paper. Butter the paper and pan sides. Set aside. Combine the ground walnuts, flour, cornstarch and baking powder, and set aside. Place the egg whites and salt together in a large bowl, beat to stiff peaks,

and set aside. Place the egg yolks in a large bowl and beat on medium-high speed. Gradually add the granulated sugar and continue to beat until the mixture becomes thick and fluffy – about 5 minutes. Add 2 teaspoons vanilla, mix to combine and set aside. Sprinkle the walnut mixture over the yolk mixture and fold in the egg whites until combined. Divide the batter between the prepared pans and bake until the cake centers spring back when lightly touched - 25 to 30 minutes. Run a knife around the pan sides and turn the cakes out onto wire

racks. Cool completely.

2. Make the mocha frosting and coffee filling: Beat the butter, chocolate, remaining 1 1/2 teaspoons vanilla, and 1 1/2 cups confectioners' sugar together until creamy. Alternately add the coffee, liqueur and 4 1/2 more cups of confectioners' sugar and continue to beat until fluffy. Set aside.

3. Beat the heavy cream, instant coffee and remaining 1/4 cup confectioners' sugar to soft peaks.

4. Assemble the cake: Split the tortes. Place one split layer on a cake plate and spread 3/4 cup mocha frosting over top. Follow with a third of the coffee cream. Place second layer on top and repeat with frosting and cream. Repeat with third layer. Place the final layer on the cake and spread the remaining mocha frosting over the top and sides of cake. Decorate with the chopped walnuts. Refrigerate until ready to serve.

Nutritional information based on individual serving:

Calories: 598
Total Fat: 36.7 g
Cholesterol: 197.3 mg
Sodium: 120.6 mg
Fiber: 2.8 g
Protein: 8.8 g
Carbohydrates: 64.3 g

For their grand-prize winning Ukrainian Festive Walnut Torte the Ewashkos were awarded a trip to La Jolla, Calif. Mrs. Ewashko said she is especially happy that the Torte won this contest because she believes that to an extent it helps "people to get to know Ukrainians better."

People's Union...

(Continued from page 2)

nomenclatura. As a chairman of Parliament, Leonid Kravchuk also sat on the fence during the August 1991 hard-line Moscow putsch and, only after the coup was defeated, supported Ukraine's declaration of independence and the banning of the Communist Party.

Our Ukraine supporters in Kyiv have pointed out that Mayor Omelchenko never once visited the maidan (Independence Square) during the Orange Revolution. Instead he waited until New Year's Eve – five days after Mr. Yushchenko won the December 26 repeat runoff. At the time, Our Ukraine's Kyiv leader said, "We, unfortunately, did not feel any support from Oleksander Omelchenko in Kyiv." Mr. Bondarenko continued, "We were on the side of Yushchenko, but Omelchenko was on the side of Kuchma" (Ukrayinska Pravda, June 19).

Mr. Bondarenko revealed that Mayor Omelchenko had actually tried to move the central stage of the Orange Revolution from the maidan to another area of Kyiv. Although Orange supporters partially took over Kyiv's Town Hall, which also doubles as the residence of the city's state administration, they did not have Mr. Omelchenko's permission.

When 46 Kyiv city deputies declared Mr. Yushchenko the winner after round 2, Mayor Omelchenko pressured 12 of them to withdraw their signatures.

At the same time, Mr. Omelchenko's

alliance-of-convenience was important in blocking a takeover of Kyiv by Viktor Medvedchuk's Social Democratic Party – United (SDPU). Negative public opinion also helped Mr. Omelchenko in blocking the SDPU from taking over Kyiv. Mr. Omelchenko trounced SDPU leading personality Hryhorii Surkis in the May 1999 Kyiv mayoral election by 76.4 percent to 16.5 percent. Mr. Surkis' "trusted person," a requirement in Ukrainian electoral legislation, was none other than former President Kravchuk, who is now head of the SDPU parliamentary faction.

Messrs. Omelchenko and Yushchenko collaborated in removing Mr. Medvedchuk as first vice-chairman of Parliament in December 2001. Mr. Yushchenko saw this as revenge after Medvedchuk had orchestrated a parliamentary vote of no confidence in his government in April of that year.

The impact of the Kuchmagate crisis, which began in November 2000 and led to anti-Kuchma protests in Kyiv, also played a role. A second factor was the rise of Unity, Mr. Omelchenko's mini "party of power," which polled 11.62 percent in Kyiv, its highest vote in Ukraine, but still less than Our Ukraine's 28.05 percent in Kyiv. Throughout Ukraine, Unity only obtained 1.09 percent, compared to Our Ukraine's 23.57 percent.

The inaugural congress of the People's Union – Our Ukraine relegated Mr. Omelchenko to the ranks of the older generation, which the Orange Revolution has forced aside to make way for the middle and younger generation (Eurasia Daily Monitor, February 9).

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SOCCER
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MetroStars vs. New England Revolution

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СВ. П.

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(10/6/26 – 7/4/04)

буде відправлена

СЛУЖБА БОЖА

4 липня 2005 р.

в церкві св. Николая в Амстердамі, Н.Й.

У глибокому смутку залишилися:

- дружина – ОЛЕНА
- син – МИХАЙЛО з дружиною ЛИНДОЮ
- дочка – МАРІЯ РИМАРУК з мужем ЮРКОМ
- внуки – АНДРІЙ і СОНЯ РИМАРУКИ
- сестра – ВЕРОНІКА ЮРЦАН та брат БОГДАН ВАРШОНА з родинами в Україні.

Земля Вашингтона нехай буде Йому легкою!

Вічна Йому пам'ять!

Ukrainian authorities...

(Continued from page 2)

tank, wondered who was stoking regional tensions that "have long passed the permissible point" (Den, October 2004).

Messrs. Kuchma, Halchynsky and Yanukovych may feign innocence over the growth of east-west tension during the 2004 election, yet Mr. Yanukovych was the authorities' candidate and his campaign deliberately inflamed regional tensions by using anti-nationalist and anti-American rhetoric against Mr. Yushchenko.

While 4,000 regional officials in eastern Ukraine attended the November 28 congress, they are unlikely to all be targeted. Charges will be most likely directed at the organizers of the South Eastern Autonomous Region (known by its Ukrainian abbreviation of PSAR) rather than the participants.

The charges also affect relations with Russia, as Moscow Mayor Yuri Luzhkov attended the separatist congress. Mr. Luzhkov has an odious reputation in Ukraine because of his long-term support for Crimean separatists. In hindsight, the Donbas separatists erred by inviting Mr. Luzhkov to attend and support them at the congress.

Surprisingly, the charges represent the first instituted against separatists in post-Soviet Ukraine. Separatists in the first half of the 1990s in Crimea and Donetsk were undermined by the intelligence services, economic pressure, and parliamentary and presidential actions. No criminal charges were ever filed.

The current separatism charges may be difficult to prove. During the congress there were calls for separatism, particularly in the Donbas. But most calls were for regional autonomy and the transformation of Ukraine into a federal republic.

At the time, the Donetsk Oblast Council and the Donetsk Party of the Regions were headed by Boris Kolesnykov, who was arrested in April on extortion charges. In these positions he initiated a vote on December 1, 2004, on whether to hold a referendum on January 9. The vote was adopted 155-1.

The two questions to be posed in the referendum concerned transforming Ukraine into a federal republic and, within this new federal structure, upgrading Donetsk to an autonomous republic along the lines of Crimea. On December 16, 2004, the Donetsk Oblast Council rescinded its decision to hold a January referendum. If it had gone ahead, the results would not have been legally binding and would have been overturned by Kyiv.

The separatist congress was as much generated by hostility to the Orange Revolution as it was by fears of a Yushchenko election victory. The congress statement claimed, "If the coup d'état is being developed further and an illegitimate president comes to power, participants in the congress reserve the right to take adequate actions and self defense" (Ukrayinska Pravda, November 29, 2004).

Messrs. Tykhonov and Kushnariov claim the charges against them are politically motivated. This is not surprising, as the Yushchenko team is forcing members of the former pro-Kuchma camp to finally take responsibility for their actions, whether for corruption, election fraud or separatism.

Ukraine's new opposition is now not only reeling from charges of massive corruption and widespread election fraud, but also treasonous charges of separatism. They will have to survive these three sets of accusations to remain a serious political force by the time of the 2006 election.



Ділимося сумною вісткою з родиною, приятелями та знайомими, що 1 червня 2005 р. на 95-му році життя упокоїлася в Бозі наша найдорожча
МАМА, БАБЦЯ, ТЕТА і ШВАГРОВА

бл. п.

ЗЕНОВІЯ ТЕОДОРА БАРАН

з дому Мигоцька

вдова по бл.п. д-рові Остапові Баранові.

ПОХОРОННІ ВІДПРАВИ відбулися в суботу, 4 червня 2005 р. в українській католицькій церкві свв. Петра і Павла в Коговз, Н.Й.

Поховання на українському католицькому цвинтарі св. Духа в Гемптон-бургу, Н.Й.

Залишилися в глибокому смутку:

- донька – ЛЮБА ЗАСЛАВЕЦЬ
- син – д-р АНДРІЙ БАРАН з дружиною ЄЛИСАВЕТОЮ
- внуки – д-р КОРНИЛО ЧОРНИЙ
– ДЕНИС ЧОРНИЙ
– ДИМИТРІЙ і НАТАЛІЯ БАРАН
- племінники – ВАСИЛЬ ТЕРШАКОВЕЦЬ з родиною
– д-р ОСТАП ТЕРШАКОВЕЦЬ з родиною
– ТАНЯ МИГОЦЬКА
– КСЕНЯ ЯКИМІВ
– ГАНУСЯ ІВАСИКІВ з родиною
- швагрова – ЯНІНА МИГОЦЬКА
та ближча і дальша родина в Америці, Канаді та Україні

Вічна їй пам'ять!

В пам'ять Покійної просимо бажаючих складати пожертви на:
Sts. Peter & Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church,
198 Ontario St., Cohoes, NY 12047 або
Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund Inc.,
272 Old Short Hills Rd., Short Hills, NJ 07078.



Our beloved husband, father, son,
brother, son-in-law, brother-in-law,
Godfather and uncle

BOHDAN MYCYK

was embraced into the Lord's arms on Saturday, June 25, 2005.
He was laid to rest at St. Nicholas Cemetery in Park Ridge, IL
on Friday, July 1, 2005.

He was born on January 2, 1944 in Ukraine and lived a beautiful life
full of cherished memories with his family and friends.

He is survived by:

- Natalie, his beloved wife of 36 years
- Irena, his dearest mother
- His loving sons, Mark with wife Rebecca
and George with wife Katya
- His fond brother, Joseph with wife Natalka
- His father-in-law and mother-in-law, Waldymar and Zinaida Dychie
- His sisters-in-law, Olga with husband Ferit Elabed;
Christine with husband Daniel Hryhorczuk;
Angela with husband John Zwarycz
- His Godchildren and nephews, Georges Elabed and Peter Zwarycz
- His nieces and nephews, Nathalie Elabed, Nicholas
and Alexander Hryhorczuk, Ulana and Roman Zwarycz.

Memorials can be made to:

Ukrainian Genocide Famine Foundation
2249 West Superior Street
Chicago, IL 60612

or

St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral
"Centennial Memorial Garden Fund"
2238 West Rice Street
Chicago, IL 60622

Essential reading...

(Continued from page 13)

diverse, appeared in publications of limited issuance and distribution, and was virtually inaccessible to the casual or novice inquirer. In short, there was no easy way to get the "big picture" of Ukrainian philately.

Thankfully, this situation was rectified in 1993 with the publication of the first edition of the Introductory Handbook of Ukrainian Philately by Dr. Inger Kuzych. It appeared as a special issue of the Ukrainian Philatelist, the journal of the Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society. Demand was so great that it was reprinted several times, selling out each time.

Why so popular?

One reason was Ukraine's independence in 1991, and its release of official postage stamps starting in 1992. Ukraine's return to the roster of stamp issuing countries initiated or reawakened interest in this country and its past stamp issuing history.

Apparently, there were many Ukrainian collectors in the same predicament I was – they were interested in Ukrainian collecting but did not know where to turn to learn about Ukrainian stamps. The handbook filled this need.

The situation is a bit different today with information on the Internet just a click away. Additionally, a number of excellent catalogue of classic and modern Ukrainian, Western Ukrainian and Carpatho-Ukrainian philately have been published in English, Ukrainian and other languages. However, for a succinct yet encyclopedic treatment of Ukrainian philately, the handbook continues to have no peer.

The revised edition of the "Introductory Handbook of Ukrainian Philately" has built on the success of the first edition. It now appears as a separate publication of 160 pages. As with the first edition, Dr. Kuzych authors the majority of the book, with significant assistance from six specialists in different areas of Ukrainian philately. Each chapter has been completely revised, and most were completely rewritten. Also, several new chapters were added.

So, what does the revised Handbook offer?

Part I of this handbook deals with classic Ukrainian philately – stamps issued through World War II. The first chapter provides a historic overview of the stamp issues discussed in subsequent chapters. Individual chapters deal with Zemstvo stamps, Trident overprints, Western Ukraine, Soviet Ukraine, Carpatho-Ukraine, Ukrainian government in exile and camp post issues, as well as private seals – cinderellas.

Unlike the first edition, the catalogue of classic Ukrainian stamps of Part II was replaced with chapters dealing with modern Ukrainian philately, modern Ukrainian provisional stamps, Ukrainian topics on foreign stamps, and Ukrainian picture postcards. As before, the appendices provide useful information to collectors: a glossary of philatelic terms, an explanation of the Ukrainian alphabet and a list of noted Ukrainian collectors.

The handbook is printed in an easy to read, two-column format and is heavily illustrated. Chapters are short, easy to digest, and close with an extensive bibliography for those wishing more detailed material. The illustrations, for the most part, are exceptionally clear, with common as well as extremely rare items depicted.

It is often too easy to look at a book and find some fault with it. However, there is little of what is included with which I can find fault. One might question the insertion of the chapter on Ukrainian picture postcards, as this collecting area is not typically considered "philatelic." If postcards, then why not a chapter on Ukrainian numismatics, medals, etc? However, postcards are often sent through the post and thus are often stamped, becoming postal history.

On the other hand, one "philatelic" area that was not covered is seals or cinderellas of the post-World War II era. Only two avenues existed for Ukrainian collectors wishing to collect post-World War II material prior to 1992: Ukrainian topics on foreign stamps and seals/cinderellas. In the handbook, pre-World War II private seals/cinderellas are addressed, but sadly, this material is quite scarce, expensive and extremely difficult to obtain, unlike those of post-World War II.

Although these post-World War II "stamps" were never used to frank mail, Ukrainian scouting stamps (Plastova Poshta), the Ukrainian Underground Post (Pidpilna Poshta), etc., were often affixed to mail along with postage stamps, and represent broad areas for Ukrainian collectors. These "stamps" remain quite popular as evidenced by increasing prices and sales on eBay.

As this is an introductory handbook, novice collectors would benefit from even a short explanation of these issues, how and why they were produced, what they represented, how they were used and how they fit into the rubric of Ukrainian philately. Perhaps a future revision of the Handbook will address this often-overlooked area of Ukrainian philately.

Notwithstanding the comments above, the "Introductory Handbook of Ukrainian Philately" represents an excellent tool for both beginning and advanced collectors of Ukrainian philately. Dr. Kuzych has taken some of the most complex Ukrainian philatelic topics, synthesized available information, and presented concise, easy-to-read and understand chapters, while at the same time retaining an appreciation of the challenges that collecting and understanding this material presents.

If you enjoy Dr. Kuzych's monthly "Focus on Philately" submissions, you'll love this book. In summary, there is no other book available today that addresses all of the topics covered in the handbook, and it's not too big a stretch to label this book as a "must read" for both novice and experienced collectors.

The book is available from Ukrainian Philatelic Resources, P.O. Box 3, Springfield VA 22150 for \$18, plus \$3 for shipping to the U.S., \$6 to Canada and overseas surface, or \$11 overseas air.



With deep sorrow we announce that on May 17, 2005,
at the age of 74 entered into eternal life
our beloved mother, sister and aunt

Stacia Maria Zyzomyrsky

Born on September 10, 1930, in Kalyniv, Ukraine.
She was a former president of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Branch 9, and was recognized as one of the "Righteous Among the Nations" by Israel Yad Vashem for saving Helen Bittner from the Nazis in Ukraine during World War II.

She was buried at Venice Memorial Gardens, Fla.
A 40th day divine liturgy was held June 25, 2005, in
North Port, Fla.; Binghamton, N.Y.; Lviv and Ternopil
regions of Ukraine.

In deep sorrow:
son and daughter-in-law: John and Irena
daughter and son-in-law: Kathryn and Michael
sister: Ianina Kawulok
relatives in Ukraine and Poland

Eternal Memory



With deep sorrow we announce that on May 18, 2005,
at the age of 75 entered into eternal life
our beloved father, brother and uncle

Zenon Bohdan Zyzomyrsky, MD

Born on June 9, 1929, in Palashivka, Ukraine.
He was a former member of the military youth in the 1st Ukrainian Division, 1944-45, and a veteran of the Korean War, 24th Infantry Division. He was Lieutenant Colonel in the Army Reserves Medical Corps and a retired physician.

He was buried at Venice Memorial Gardens, Fla.
A 40th day divine liturgy was held June 25, 2005, in
North Port, Fla.; Binghamton, N.Y.; Lviv and Ternopil
regions of Ukraine.

In deep sorrow:
son and daughter-in-law: John and Irena
daughter and son-in-law: Kathryn and Michael
brother: Oleh
sisters: Iaroslava and Nadia
relatives in the U.S. and Ukraine

Eternal Memory

DEATH ANNOUNCEMENTS

to be published in The Ukrainian Weekly – in the Ukrainian
or English language – are accepted by mail, courier, fax, phone or e-mail.

Deadline: Tuesday noon before the newspaper's date of issue.
(The Weekly goes to press early Friday mornings.)

Rate: \$7.50 per column-inch.

Information should be addressed to the attention of the Advertising Department
and sent to: The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280 (NB: please
do not include post office box if sending via courier), Parsippany, N.J. 07054;
fax, (973) 644-9510; telephone, (973) 292-9800, ext. 3040;
e-mail, staff@ukrweekly.com.

Please include the daytime phone number of a contact person.

Let ALL roads take you to Soyuzivka this summer

MAY - JUNE

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

JULY

7/1-7/4 Fourth of July Festivities
July 1 Luna performs at Tiki Bar
July 2- Zabava- LUNA AND Teen Dance Night- HRIM & DJ
July 3- Zabava, band to be announced
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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Plast's Pysanyi Kamin campground celebrating 40th anniversary



The 1982 "Sviato Vesny" camporee at the Pysanyi Kamin campground in Middlefield, Ohio.

by Marusia Fedkiw

CLEVELAND – The year 2005 marks the 40th anniversary of the Ukrainian Plast camp Pysanyi Kamin in Ohio. To mark this event, the celebrations of this milestone started with Sviato Yuriya (Feast of St. George) held on May 28-30.

The celebration will continue with a festival during observances of "Den Plastuna" (Day of the Scout) on July 23-24 starting at 5 p.m. on Saturday. Festivities will include games, Plast kiosks selling memo-

Marusia Fedkiw, a senior plast counselor, is a member of the Shostokryli.

abilia of the campground's 40th anniversary, a festive bonfire with a program, a barbecue, surprises, and much more. Sunday liturgy will be at 9 a.m.

The festival will be held at Pysanyi Kamin campsite, which is located at 17030 Shedd Road in Middlefield, Ohio, approximately 40 miles east of Cleveland.

In 1964 after an extensive search by many dedicated friends and members of the Cleveland chapter of Plast, 140 acres of land were purchased in Middlefield, Ohio. Together with Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization in the U.S.A., they became owners of the property hidden away in Ohio's Amish country. This par-

ticular site was chosen because the terrain is conducive to camping. It has open fields surrounded by dense maple forests, four ponds hidden among pine trees, countless ravines and a crystal clear stream that cuts through the property.

The original Pysanyi Kamin (Painted Rock) is a majestic rock atop a peak in the Carpathian Mountains of the Hutsul region in western Ukraine. It is said that countless numbers of Plast members hiked up the steep mountain to the painted rock. They recorded their names and the names of their "kureni" (fraternities/sororities) on the rock; thus, the name "Pysanyi Kamin."

Pysanyi Kamin holds a special place in the hearts of Plast members. In 1924, under the Polish occupation of Ukraine, all organized Ukrainian activities were banned. To strengthen Plast, Prof. Severyn Levytsky, the famous Plast leader, known as "Siryi Lev" (Grey Lion) called for a mass gathering of all Plast members at Pysanyi Kamin. July 12, 1924, marks this historic occasion as the first large convocation of Plastunyy from all over western Ukraine who came to serve God and Ukraine.


It is in honor of this first Plast gathering in the history of Plast that the name Pysanyi Kamin was chosen for the campsite in Ohio.

Over the last 40 years, thousands of Plast members from all over the United States and Canada, and a few even from Ukraine, spent their summers at the American Pysanyi Kamin. There they developed endurance, self-reliance and teamwork. There, lifelong friendships and memories were built. There thousands of Plastunyy spent wonderful summers under starry skies, sitting at bonfires, and singing the hauntingly beautiful words "Tut ye Boh" (God is here). Ohio's Pysanyi Kamin will continue to serve the needs of Plast members for many years to come; it will continue to instill in our Ukrainian youth love for God and Ukraine.

The highlight of the anniversary festivities will be a "Sviatochna Vatra" (Festive Bonfire) with a dinner on Sunday, October 2, at 2:30 pm at Pokrova Ukrainian Catholic Parish Hall located at 6812 Broadview Road, Parma, Ohio.

During Pysanyi Kamin's 40th celebration the public is invited to come and join in these celebrations and share some of the unforgettable moments with us. For further information readers may contact Roman Kwit at (330) 659-2123 or rkwit@aol.com.

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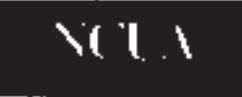
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The life and times...

(Continued from page 12)

struck. The day after their arrival in Rio de Janeiro, Father Wolansky and his wife took a cable car, recently built by an English company as a tourist attraction, to the top of the famed Corcovado, and hiked down on foot. It was on that very night that Pawlyna became violently ill and died of the then raging, mosquito-borne yellow fever, leaving Father Wolansky devastated.

During the following months, Father Wolansky continued to visit scattered Ukrainian communities, braving the Brazilian jungles, wild rivers, Indians with poisoned arrows and anacondas – on foot and on horseback – facing the same obstacles and animosity from the same groups. But he never tired of organizing the immigrant community, and offering encouragement and hope to the exploited and forgotten immigrants, by whom he was greatly revered.

Unlike in America, Father Wolansky's work in Brazil was more limited in scope and – of a brief duration, undoubtedly affected by the death of his wife – and

therefore it is largely unknown and unappreciated among the Ukrainian Brazilians of today.

Father Wolansky returned to Ukraine in February 1897, via Tenerife and Genoa, never to set foot in the New World again. In the years that followed he made pilgrimages to Jerusalem and Rome.

As a Ukrainian Greek-Catholic priest and deacon, he was very active in organizing the Ukrainian communities in his native Galicia as well, founding Prosvita chapters (Ukrainian cultural and political organizations) in Ostrivka, Zubir and Slobidka-Strusivka, the Rusyn (Ukrainian) Pedagogical Society, the Ukrainian Library, various cooperatives, credit unions and, farmers' organizations. He successfully campaigned on behalf of Dr. Oleksander Kolessa, who was elected to the AustroHungarian Parliament in 1907 and in 1911.

During the Ukrainian revolution and the struggle for Ukrainian independence of 1918-1920, Father Wolansky was arrested by the angry Polish authorities, who frowned upon his nationalistic activities. He was imprisoned for two years in

the Volyn region. He died in Dychkiv, on August 1, 1926.

In 1974, in recognition of his tremendous accomplishments in America and Brazil the Wolansky family of the U.S. and Canada dedicated a memorial plaque, designed by Gregory Wolansky (1909-1980) of Rochester, N.Y., the respected Ukrainian American architect, to honor Father Wolansky.

It originally had been hoped that the plaque might be placed on the wall of the St. Michael's Church in Shenandoah, Pa., the original site of the first Ukrainian Greek-Catholic church in America founded by Father Wolansky in 1884. However, due to the ignorance and hostility of certain members of the congregation at that time (reminiscent of the 1880s) and poor diplomacy during the negotiations on the part of the Wolansky family, the memorial plaque was rejected.

It ultimately found its resting place on the wall of the Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral in Philadelphia.

In a curious footnote to the story of the Wolansky plaque a few years after the events mentioned above, the beautiful, wooden St. Michael's Church in

Shenandoah – for decades the pride of not only its congregation but of Shenandoah itself – was consumed by a spectacular and fateful fire, on Easter Sunday, April 7, 1980. The fire was witnessed by many in disbelief and sadly noted in the Shenandoah press. Many residents were fearful that the cinders shooting up in the air would set the whole town afire.

A new church has been built since, but as one Shenandoah resident put it, "It's not even 1 percent as beautiful as the old one."

Thanks to the technological age we live in today, the story of Father Ivan Wolansky has reached many people in the towns and villages of Ukraine. And, reportedly, one of the Wolansky family members on a recent teaching assignment in eastern Ukraine, much to his amazement, was once approached by his students after class and asked if he is related to the missionary Father Ivan Wolansky.

It has been rumored that a Ukrainian postage stamp honoring the achievements of this great 19th century pioneer priest and Ukrainian patriot might be in the works. And in Yabluniv, where Father Ivan Wolansky was born, a statue honoring its native son is being contemplated.

* * *

Some of the information in this article is based on the following two articles: "Stezhkamy Otsi Ivana Volianskoho v Ameryci," p.91-105, and "Stezhkamy Otsi Ivana Volianskoho v Brazyl'iyi" p.186-204 by Dr. Joseph Krawczeniuk in the 1994 Svoboda Almanac.

Kitka vocal ensemble...

(Continued from page 11)

Hanna (Jerusalem), Anthony Coleman (New York), Julian Kytasty (New York) and Frank London (New York).

This year Ms. Sadovska was a guest musical director for the Art Atelier Program at Princeton University curated by one of America's premier novelists and Nobel Prize laureate (1993) author Toni Morrison.

Ms. Sadovska, whose performances have taken her around the world, has gained critical acclaim for her transcendent voice and soulful connection to her audience.

Her discography includes "Budemo Vesnu Spivaty; Song Tree," released in Lublin, Poland, and a solo CD titled "Songs I Learned in Ukraine," a Global Village Music (USA) release.

* * *

Ms. Chang, a director, writer, performer, and creative consultant, has served as co-founder and artistic director of Life on the Water, a nationally and internationally known presenting and producing organization at San Francisco's Fort Mason Center (1986-1995). Among her recent directorial credits are the critically acclaimed productions of Philip Glass' opera "Akhnaten" at the Oakland Opera Theater, Gamelan Sekar Jaya's "Kawit Legong: Prince Karna's Dream" at CalPerformances, and Stagebridge's "Being Something" at the Oakland Metro Theater.

* * *

Mr. Jan, a theater director, writer and video artist, is artistic director of Early Morning Opera (EMO), formed with film and installation artists based in New York, Boston and London. Mr. Jan's video designs have been seen at the Kyoto Arts Center, NEST, the Painted Bride Art Center (Philadelphia) and MYX Gallery (Philadelphia).

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Kules receive honorary doctorates from the University of Alberta

EDMONTON – On June 8 Peter and Doris Kule became the first couple to be awarded joint doctoral degrees by the University of Alberta. Long recognized as community leaders and philanthropists dedicated to supporting education, the Kules received yet another accolade for their work when they became the first joint recipients of honorary doctorates from the University of Alberta.

The Kules have supported education at all levels. They helped fund the "Bright Futures" stay-in-school program for new immigrants. They have given generously to Grant MacEwan University in Edmonton where they have supported the Ukrainian Resource and Development Center. They funded two chairs in Eastern Christian Theology at St. Paul's University in Ottawa, the only university in Canada with an Eastern Christian Theology program. They have also supported the University of Alberta, most recently by endowing the Kule Chair in Ukrainian Ethnography.

The first holder of the Kule Chair, Prof. Natalie Kononenko said, "I am greatly indebted to the Kules for their vision and for enabling the work of the chair and the Ukrainian Folklore Center. Their support will help us record and preserve Ukrainian folklore and culture both in Ukraine and among Ukrainian Canadians. It will also help us disseminate the texts and other materials we collect through publications, lectures and other presentations to the public, and through the Internet and public access Ukrainian folklore sites. (Materials of the Ukrainian Folklore Center may be viewed at <http://www.arts.ualberta.ca/~ukrfolk> and <http://www.arts.ualberta/uvp>.)

The Kules know the value of education from personal experience. Mrs. Kule was an elementary school teacher for 34 years. Born near Willingdon, Alberta, she received her training in this province and gave back to Alberta through her dedication to her students.

Mr. Kule is a first-generation Canadian. He was born in the Rohatyn area in western Ukraine and came to Canada in 1938. Two years later, he embarked on his chosen path in accounting. His training, combined with his abilities, helped him become very successful and to found the firm that is today known as Kingston Ross Pasnak.

In 1943 Mr. Kule married Doris and they have done everything together ever since, including giving their



Peter Kule (seated) and his wife, Doris (standing behind him) surrounded by well-wishers and friends at the University of Alberta.

inspirational address to the University of Alberta graduates at the ceremony in which they accepted their degrees.

With the Kules' interest in education and in the Ukrainian Canadian community, it is fitting that the university marked their honorary degrees by donating a book to the university's Special Collections Library; the book is Michael Sherbinin's "The Galicians Dwelling in

Canada and Their Origin."

Through their philanthropic efforts the Kules have sought to advance, not only education, but also the recognition of Canadian multiculturalism in general and the Ukrainian community in particular. The degrees awarded to the Kules will, as they themselves have pointed out, help further that goal by bringing recognition to the entire Ukrainian Canadian community.

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The 50th anniversary...

(Continued from page 15)

In 1962, during the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), the oselia unveiled its tribute to Ukrainian heroes during the celebrations taking place on July 21-22, 1962, in which nearly 5,000 Ukrainians participated. The tribute was built in the center of the oselia on a natural hill and from left to right features stone busts of Symon Petliura, Yevhen Konovalets, Roman Shukhevych and Stepan Bandera. All of these heroes sacrificed their lives in the battle for Ukraine's sovereignty and nationhood, and serve as an inspiration to all Ukrainian youth.

Dr. Lev Dobrianskyj, then head of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, led the opening ceremonies along with representatives of various other leading community organizations. To this day, the tribute to heroes stands on the oselia grounds and, at every summer camp, Zdvih and Zlet, SUM members pay their respects and give recognition to these fallen heroes with a salute.

While undergoing such major changes, the oselia truly became a community center during the summer months. As such, it was appropriate that major community events take place here.

On August 8, 1967, Patriarch and Cardinal Josyf Slipyj, with assistance from Bishop Joseph Shmondiuk of the Eparchy of Stamford and other clergy, paid a visit to the oselia. They were greeted by Evhen Hanovskyj then SUM's head of the board of directors, and five members of "yunatstvo" in uniform, carrying the traditional Ukrainian symbols of greeting – bread and salt. Cardinal Slipyj spent the day meeting with community leaders and SUM youths and celebrated a moleben to the Mother of God.

The words of his homily were inspirational and highly patriotic, and he gave credit to SUM members for holding dear the highest ideals of God and Ukraine.

With nearly 3,000 in attendance, this historic visit was covered broadly in both the Ukrainian and American press. It continues to be a significant moment in the memories of those fortunate enough to have been involved.

From the earliest days of the oselia's history, SUM's board of directors and the oselia's directorship felt a strong need to build proper sports facilities to be used by campers each season, including volleyball courts, a soccer field, track and field terrain, and tennis courts. Admittedly, there were tennis courts on the grounds of the oselia prior to its purchase by SUM, but they had long ago been neglected and were in need of serious repair.

In April of 1967 it was decided that work on the construction of a new sports field would begin. The late Yaroslav Petryk was called by the SUM board to chair the committee that was formed to lead this undertaking. Under his guidance and expertise, the sports field was successfully completed in the summer of 1972.

Originally it was decided that ceremonies to mark the new sports field would be held in June 1973 with a SUM Olympiad, however, this plan was altered when youths from other Ukrainian diaspora organizations voiced their interest in participating in these activities. Subsequently, on June 25-26, 1973, the first-ever Sports Olympiad auspiciously took place on the field with nearly 485 competitors from SUM, Plast Ukrainian Youth Organizaton, the Organization of Democratic Ukrainian Youth (ODUM) and the Canada Sports Federation of the U.S.A. and as well as, nearly 3,000 spec-

tators. Following the Olympiad that summer, SUM held its first successful sports camp, in which 85 youths took part.

In subsequent years, the remainder of the original 15-year construction plan was realized, with many new features being added to the oselia's grounds. In 1980 two regulation tennis courts were opened and tennis became an activity enjoyed by campers and vacationers alike. In 1982 the oselia completed and opened an Olympic-sized pool, which instantly became a hit with its seasonal visitors and the camps' children as well. Due to the pool's construction, instruction in swimming became a part of the summer sports camp. And, you could always count on finding vacationers at the oselia lounging on the chaises surrounding the pool and relaxing among friends.

The oselia continued to flourish and grow in popularity, hosting not only summer camps and vacationers, but also honorable Ukrainian dignitaries such as political activist, historian and former political prisoner Valentyn Moroz; past President of Ukraine Leonid Kravchuk; former President of the Ukrainian World Coordinating Council Mykhailo Horyn; and Cardinal Lubomyr Husar, worldwide.

This year, SUM celebrates an important and impressive milestone in the history of the oselia – its 50th anniversary. A number of celebratory events are being planned, including an anniversary banquet and post-banquet cocktail benefit (July 9); an Oselia Family Day, including a volleyball tournament and dance (July 23); a Wilderness Camp (Praktychnyi Tabir) Reunion (August 6); and, a culmination of the year's anniversary with special events planned during the Labor Day weekend at Oselia. Details of these events can be found in the Ukrainian Weekly, as well as at www.cym.org/US/ellenville.

The entire Ukrainian community is invited to participate in these planned activities during the upcoming summer months.

Over the years, the oselia in Ellenville, N.Y., has become much more than just a piece of land dedicated to SUM camps. It has thrived and blossomed into a pivotal center of Ukrainian culture, patriotism and community in the diaspora. It is a unique place where parents can confidently send their children and expect them to make lasting friendships and have positive experiences. It continues to welcome thousands of guests each year and to receive eminent dignitaries and clergy.

The oselia is currently experiencing a renaissance. New and modern camping facilities were completed in 1994 on the infamous Blueberry Hill; a beautiful new chapel in the Lemko architectural style is being built in commemoration of the lives destroyed during Akcja Wisla and its ceremonial consecration is scheduled for June 26; and, the oselia has proudly attained a mortgage-free status due mainly to volunteerism and the kind financial support of SUM members, along with the help and generosity of Ukrainian financial institutions.

With the kick-off of a new Capital Improvements Fund, the oselia's accommodations, roads and other infrastructure will be upgraded or rebuilt, getting ready to welcome the next generations of SUM members.

All are invited to join in celebrating the oselia's 50th anniversary. Whether they are returning to the oselia after many years or arriving for the first time, guests will no doubt find something that will enchant, and entertain them, and keep them and their families returning for many years to come. For further information on the 50th anniversary celebrations, readers may log on to www.cym.org/US/ellenville.

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Ultra-luxury Bentley car brand opens dealership in Ukraine

by Olga Nuzhinskaya

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

KYIV – Bentley, an ultra-luxury British car brand owned by Germany's Volkswagen Group, on May 26 opened a dealership in Ukraine – its first such venture in the former Soviet republic.

Vipkar, a Kyiv-based car dealer that received dealership rights from Bentley earlier this year, opened the showroom in the Ukrainian capital's plush Arena shopping mall.

This is the first time that Bentley cars will be marketed through an official representative in a former Soviet state, outside Russia.

For those not familiar with the brand, in the past Bentley was produced by the same company that made its luxurious sister, the Rolls-Royce. In fact, historically the Bentley was said to have differed from Rolls-Royce only in the trademark Rolls grill and radiator ornament.

However, the Rolls and Bentley brands went their separate ways in an ugly divorce after a corporate legal battle when the Rolls line ran into financial difficulties. Now, instead of being considered the Rolls' little sister, the Bentley has stepped out on its own and to some extent surpassed the Rolls in the battle for the very limited market for automobiles that cost more than 100,000 British pounds – \$180,000 (U.S.) even for a used model.

The most prominent model exhibited at the opening was a 2005 Bentley

Continental Flying Spur with a price tag of \$187,000.

The shiny black sedan is equipped with a 12-cylinder, six-liter, 552-horsepower engine and an automatic six-gear drive with continuous power to all four wheels.

With an interior decorated with silk and leather and a traditional wooden dashboard, the car accelerates to 60 mph in only 4.9 seconds; its maximum speed is 195 mph.

"During the opening day we sold two cars ... and we already delivered six others ordered before the opening," said Geoff Dowding, Bentley's regional director for Europe. He refused to reveal the identities of his customers.

It is expected that Bentley will find its place in the garages of Ukraine's wealthiest people, along with Daimler-Chrysler's Maybachs, customized Hummer jeeps, Rolls Royce limousines and Jaguar coupes.

Although the showroom is located in a comparatively small section of the shopping mall, Mr. Dowding said that "size doesn't matter."

"It's the refined style and the spirit of Bentley that attracts customers," he said.

He also said that company has already developed a considerable market in neighboring Russia and that Bentley's sales in Ukraine "are no better or worse than anywhere else in the world."

Mr. Dowding said that Bentley's deal-



A new Bentley is unveiled in Kyiv.

er in Moscow sold 70 cars last year, but that he expects "that the sales in Ukraine will be much better" after the showroom's opening.

Despite the fact that the great majority of the Ukrainian population can't afford luxury in country where the minimum monthly wage and pension is 332 hryvnia (just over \$66 U.S.) there is a growing

elite with lots of money.

Forbes Magazine included three Ukrainian tycoons, Rynat Akhmetov (worth \$2.4 billion with business interests in steel and coal mining), Viktor Pinchuk (worth \$1.3 billion, steel) and Serhiy Taruta (worth \$1 billion, steel) in its most recent annual survey of the world's richest people.

Media Sustainability...

(Continued from page 3)

tries; the fourth was Belarus.

Georgia, after its Rose Revolution, and Ukraine, after its Orange Revolution, have both provided bright spots in the short term. According to Mr. Whitehouse, panel members were emboldened by the fact that many media outlets in Ukraine – either

state or private – that were closely allied to the previous regime became more independent during the Orange Revolution. The MSI report notes: "The protests after the fraud-ridden second round of elections led to major changes in the behavior of journalists and their ability to report as they saw fit. Many journalists protested the pressure being applied by politicians and owners loyal to the government and, by and

large, saw them give in and allow more balanced coverage. The temnyky [official instructions to the news media] ceased to hold sway as journalists refused to follow them, ruining the power structure's system of propaganda and manipulation.

"This almost certainly changed the perception of Yushchenko among the electorate. 'After the informational breakthrough, people from eastern Ukraine were surprised to know that there is another reality which had not been spoken of by newspapers and television channels controlled by the government,' noted media-training specialist Oleg Khomenok, moderator of the 2004 Media Sustainability Index panel.

"It is too early to say whether these changes will be permanent, however, and there are some signs that journalists have merely switched their allegiance to the new president without committing to fair and objective reporting. The ownership of national media also makes the triumph of independent journalism less than certain. Most national, private television channels and newspapers are controlled by oligarchs and politicians, and historically have served the interests of power.

Such outlets were used as tools of propaganda, rather than providing unbiased and accurate information to the public."

However, panelists expressed concern that democratic gains could be reversed, as happened in Serbia in 2000-2001. There, the former opposition media gave up their independence and became subservient to the new government, whose leaders they had supported when they were in the opposition.

Mr. Whitehouse said that journalists agree that there is a "natural grace period" that exists after a new government comes to power, but that a danger exists that "the grace period becomes permanent."

Although it seemed on a positive trend line when the first Media Sustainability Index was prepared four years ago, Russia is ranked in the lower tier of countries in this year's survey, according to Mr. Whitehouse, because of its "backsliding." He said that "overall, the Putin government has continued its policy towards the media, which is not encouraging." The situation for media in Russia's neighbors in Western Eurasia also continues to get worse, according to the MSI – especially in Belarus.



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NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

Macedonian counterpart, Branko Crvenkovski, in Kyiv on June 27 that the two countries need to move toward establishing joint ventures in order to boost trade and economic cooperation, Interfax-Ukraine reported. Both countries are reportedly interested in developing cooperation in the spheres of high-tech machinery, oil and gas pipeline building and building hydroelectric power stations. The two sides signed a number of cooperation agreements, including on railroad transport, tourism and health. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Kushnariov seeks to unite opposition

KYIV – The New Democracy Party is going to initiate the creation of a coalition of opposition forces for the 2006 parliamentary elections, Interfax-Ukraine reported on June 26, quoting New Democracy leader Yevhen Kushnariov, who was Kharkiv Oblast chairman during the prime ministership of Viktor Yanukovich. Mr. Kushnariov, who was speaking to a New Democracy congress in Kyiv on that day, did not rule out that his party may also join a bloc or participate on its own in next year's elections. Earlier last week, the Procurator General's Office said Mr. Kushnariov has been accused of endangering Ukraine's territorial integrity. A similar charge has also been brought against Luhansk Oblast Council head Viktor Tykhonov. Messrs. Kushnariov and Tykhonov participated in a convention of Ukrainian councilors in November 2004, at which separatist ideas were voiced. (RFE/RL Newsline)

New contract for Turkmenistan's gas

KYIV – Naftohaz Ukrainy head Oleksii Ivchenko told journalists in Kyiv on June 24 that earlier the same day he had signed a contract with Turkmen President Saparmurat Niyazov in

Ashgabat on Turkmen gas supplies to Ukraine for the second half of 2005 and during all of 2006, Interfax-Ukraine and ITAR-TASS reported. Under the contract, as of July 1 Kyiv will have to pay cash the price of \$44 per 1,000 cubic meters of Turkmen gas, buying 15.5 billion cubic meters in July-December 2005 (\$682 million) and 33 billion cubic meters in 2006 (\$1.45 billion). Under the previous contract that was valid for 2002-2006, Ukraine obtained Turkmen gas for \$58 per 1,000 cubic meters, paying 50 percent in cash and the other 50 percent in commodities. Mr. Ivchenko said both sides also signed three other agreements relating to a Ukrainian debt for Turkmen gas deliveries and the supply of the so-called "investment" Turkmen gas in 2005-2006. Mr. Ivchenko said on 1+1 Television on June 26 that the new Turkmen gas contract is very favorable for Ukraine, as it allows a savings of some \$20 to \$22 on the purchase and transit costs of each 1,000 meters of Turkmen gas in comparison with the previous contract. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Gazprom quarrels with Kyiv over gas

MOSCOW – Russia's gas monopoly Gazprom has unilaterally decided that 7.8 billion cubic meters of Russian natural gas in Ukraine-based storage facilities will be booked as payment for Russian gas transit across Ukraine, ITAR-TASS reported on June 29, quoting a Gazprom press release. "As for us, we have made a contrary offer, proposing to book this gas volume as Russian exports to Europe across Ukraine," the Ukrayinska Pravda website quoted Naftohaz Ukrainy head Oleksii Ivchenko as saying. Earlier this month, Gazprom blamed Naftohaz Ukrainy for the disappearance of 7.8 billion cubic meters of Russian gas, worth nearly \$400 million, from Ukraine's underground storage facilities. Gazprom and Naftohaz Ukrainy are currently negotiating the price and volume of Russian gas supplies to Ukraine in 2006. (RFE/RL Newsline)

ROC worried about Catholics' expansion

MOSCOW – The Russian Orthodox Church (ROC) is concerned over what it called "the expansion of Catholics in Ukraine," said Metropolitan Kirill (Gundyaev) of Smolensk and Kaliningrad, chairman of the department for external church relations of the Russian Orthodox Church, during a meeting with the Roman Catholic Cardinal Walter Kasper, president of the Pontifical Council for Promoting Christian Unity, speaking in Moscow on June 22. According to an official statement of the ROC, "the Orthodox side pointed out that from the canonical, ecclesiastic and pastoral point of view, it is unacceptable to mention Kyiv in the title of the head of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church and transfer his residence to this city." Metropolitan Kirill said, "The realization of this intention by the Ukrainian Greek-Catholics can pose a serious obstacle for the development of Orthodox-Catholic relations, which is desired by the hierarchs of the two churches as well as by their faithful and people in Europe and throughout the world in general." Earlier Cardinal Kasper was quoted as saying that he did not plan to talk about the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church during the June 22 meeting: "It's not my task to speak about another Church, they must do it themselves; so it's not the point of my negotiations." (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

Husar: Orthodox, Catholics can co-exist

LVIV – The co-existence of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church [UGCC] and the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Moscow Patriarchate "has no ecclesiological or canonical obstacles," said Cardinal Lubomyr Husar, primate of the UGCC on June 24. The cardinal was responding to recent statements of the Russian Orthodox regarding "the canonical, ecclesiastic and pastoral unacceptability" of the transfer of the UGCC head's residence to Ukraine's capital, Kyiv. Cardinal Husar stated: "Some people believe that the residence of the Greek-Catholic metropolitan who heads the church united with the Roman Apostolic See is not compatible with the residence in the city of Kyiv of another metropolitan, of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church under the jurisdiction of the Moscow Patriarchate. Such a reproach is irrelevant since the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, dependent on the Moscow Patriarchate, and the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, which is in communion with the pope of Rome, are two totally different Churches, despite their common origin. They represent different church unities. These two Churches occupy the same territories geographically, but not canonically, since there is no canonical communion between them. Therefore, the co-existence of the two Churches has no ecclesiological or canonical obstacles." (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

Ministers of Tajikistan, Ukraine meet

DUSHANBE – Tajik Defense Minister Col. Gen. Khayrulloev and Ukrainian Defense Minister Anatolii Hrytsenko met in Dushanbe on June 24 and signed a military cooperation agreement, Interfax-AVN reported. Mr. Hrytsenko invited Tajik military representatives to participate in multinational peacekeeping exercises held in Ukraine. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Poll says Yanukovich top oppositionist

KYIV – According to a poll conducted by the Razumkov Center among more than 2,000 Ukrainians from May 27 to June 2, 56 percent of respondents said former Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich, leader

of the opposition Party of the Regions, is the country's main opposition politician, Interfax-Ukraine reported on June 23. The other oppositionists identified by the poll include Progressive Socialist Party leader Natalia Vitrenko (20 percent of respondents), Social Democratic Party – United leader Viktor Medvedchuk (14 percent), and Communist Party leader Petro Symonenko (12 percent). (RFE/RL Newsline)

Businessman's death a mystery

KYIV – Influential businessman and lawmaker Ihor Pluzhnykov died in mysterious circumstances on June 22, the English-language Kyiv Post reported on June 23. Mr. Pluzhnykov, 47, died in a hospital in Germany, following an illness ascribed by some accounts to poisoning. His death reportedly came as he was close to selling Inter, one of Ukraine's two top television channels. Mr. Pluzhnykov was a member of the Social Democratic Party – United led by Viktor Medvedchuk, former head of the presidential administration. Mr. Pluzhnykov's demise is the most recent in a string of deaths of individuals who were very influential during the era of former President Leonid Kuchma. In December, Ukrainian Credit Bank head Yurii Liakh was found dead in his office and Transportation Minister Heorhii Kirpa was found shot dead at his home. In March, former Internal Affairs Minister Yurii Kravchenko was found dead at his dacha just before he was to give testimony in the case of murdered journalist Heorhii Gongadze. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Ukrainian president visits France

PARIS – Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko met with his French counterpart, Jacques Chirac, in Paris on June 22, Reuters reported. "I am convinced that without Ukraine, Europe is not complete and with Ukraine, it would be much more interesting," Mr. Yushchenko said after the meeting. President Chirac's spokesman said France supports Ukraine's accession to the World Trade Organization. Later the same day, Mr. Yushchenko participated in the unveiling of monument to Anna Yaroslavna, daughter of Kyivan Rus' Grand Prince Yaroslav the Wise and wife of French King Henri I (who reigned from 1031-1060). The monument, designed by Ukrainian sculptors, is in Senlis near Paris. (RFE/RL Newsline)

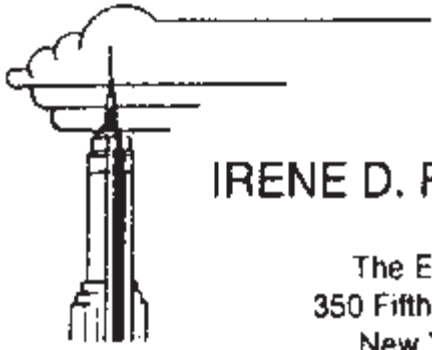
Ukraine seeks civil role in Iraq

BRUSSELS – Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Minister Borys Tarasyuk told journalists in Brussels on June 22 that Ukraine will continue to play a civilian role in the reconstruction of Iraq after its 1,600-strong military contingent completes its pullout later this year, Reuters reported. "We will transform our presence into a nonmilitary one, having in mind cooperation on such projects as water supply, transportation, the oil and gas industry, the areas where Ukrainians have been known for decades in Iraq," Mr. Tarasyuk said. The first 150 Ukrainian troops left Iraq in March, with another 500 following in May. (RFE/RL Newsline)

International casualties in Iraq reported


WASHINGTON – As of June 22, at least 1,728 members of the U.S. military have died since the beginning of the Iraq war in March 2003, according to an Associated Press count. At least 1,326 died as a result of hostile action. The figures include five military civilians. The British military has reported 89 deaths; Italy, 25; Ukraine, 18; Poland, 17; Spain, 11; Bulgaria, 12; Slovakia, three;

(Continued on page 27)



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NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 26)

Estonia, Thailand and the Netherlands, two each; and Denmark, El Salvador, Hungary, Kazakhstan and Latvia one death each. (Associated Press)

Uzhhorod to assemble Volkswagens

KYIV – The Eurocar company of Uzhhorod will begin a large-scale assembly of Volkswagen Passat B6 by September. Eurocar General Director Oleh Boiarin said the assembly of the new model will begin on August 26. At the moment, the company assembles Volkswagen Passat B5. “It is going to be a car on the new platform, more electronics, a different engine. It is going to be an absolutely different car,” Mr. Boiarin said. In addition, Eurocar plans to begin assembly of the Volkswagen Bora under the name VW Jetta. (Ukrainian News Agency)

New department on religious affairs

KYIV – The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine has established the State Department on Religious Matters as an administrative governmental body to replace the liquidated National Committee on Religious Matters. The newly established body will belong to the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine. According to the government's decision, the Ministry of Justice has two months to work out provisions for the department. The cabinet's decree is dated May 26. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

New Antonov takes flight

LEBOURGET, France – The Product Development Company this week announced that Ukraine's Antonov Aeronautical Scientific/Technical Complex (ANTONOV ASTC) has successfully launched its newest aircraft

using PTC's solutions for product lifecycle management. The AN-148 regional jet is the first aircraft in the Commonwealth of Independent States, and among the first in the world, designed completely by means of digital technologies. The design was developed completely in a PTC software environment. “PTC's solutions and aerospace expertise have allowed us to accomplish the task of computer-based aircraft design, to provide concurrent engineering, and to build a computer-based system to manage our product lifecycle,” said Viktor Matushevych, deputy general designer of Antonov ASTC. The airplane was developed in close cooperation between Ukrainian and Russian enterprises and involved a substantial number of European suppliers. The AN-148, providing seating for up to 80 passengers, is expected to achieve its CIS and European type certificates in the second quarter of 2006. Antonov ASTC was founded by the eminent aircraft designer Oleh Antonov in 1946. The company develops passenger and cargo aircraft; more than 100 types and modifications of aircraft – including world-famous AN-22 Antaeus, the AN-124 Ruslan and the AN-225 Mria – have been designed by the enterprise. More than 22,000 Antonov aircraft have been built, and they are currently utilized in more than 60 countries around the world. (Business Wire, www.antonov.com)

Filaret comments on Church relations

KYIV – “Only the Ukrainian Church can balance the relations between Moscow and Constantinople,” said Patriarch Filaret, head of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate (UOC-KP). He made this announcement speaking at a June 6 conference dedicated to the 15th anniversary of the establishment of a Patriarchate in Ukraine. According to Patriarch Filaret, the con-

frontation between Moscow and Constantinople can be settled only by the Ukrainian Church. “If the patriarch of Constantinople overcomes the opposition of Moscow and recognizes the Kyiv Patriarchate, Orthodoxy throughout the world will be blessed with peace and accord,” said Patriarch Filaret. “Then the questions of other Orthodox Churches, namely Macedonian, Montenegrin, Belarusian and Moldovan, will be solved. Christian love and unity in faith should govern in the Church, rather than the will to power. The struggle for power divided Christianity. It continues to divide Orthodoxy in the world. The Church will face these problems until it has Christian love as its first priority,” stressed Patriarch Filaret. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

Mukachiv Eparchy seeks building's return

UZHGOROD – Bishop Milan Sasik, apostolic administrator of the Greek-Catholic Eparchy of Mukachiv, speaking at a press conference in Uzhhorod on June 7 expressed his expectation that the Mukachiv Eparchy will receive back its episcopal residence, which currently

hosts the local university library. According to Bishop Sasik, this issue has been settled with the university administration and his eparchy has funded the transfer of the library. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

BBC opens new Kyiv office

KYIV – The British Broadcasting Corp. (BBC) opened a new office in Kyiv on May 19. President Viktor Yushchenko sent an official message welcoming the new office, in which he noted: “The opening of the BBC representative office is a remarkable event in our country's media space. ... BBC was the first company to respond to my call to the foreign mass media to expand their presence to Ukraine.” He added, “We want interest in Ukraine to grow and to be understood. I believe that the BBC will help make this wish come true.” Present at the BBC office's opening were Great Britain's Prince Michael of Kent, Ukraine's Vice Prime Minister for European Integration Oleh Rybachuk and Ukrainian singer Ruslana, winner of the 2004 Eurovision Song Contest. (Consulate General of Ukraine in Toronto)

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Congressional committee...

(Continued from page 1)

ties, and its significance and importance in world history.

The idea for a Washington memorial to the Famine-Genocide has been in the works for years, and Mr. Sawkiw underscored this with a reference to the 70th anniversary of the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide when President George W. Bush stated: “The world must teach the lessons from this dark chapter in [Ukrainian] history to future generations and prevent atrocities like this in the future.”

The UCCA leader pointed out that the magnitude and significance of this human calamity prompted historians to realize that “food was, and can be, used as a political weapon.” This lesson is as important today as it will be in the future, he added, and a Famine memorial will serve as a concrete reminder of that lesson.

The text of HR 562 includes as its first section “Findings,” in which it is noted that “Congress finds the following:

“(1) Internationally accepted principles of human rights condemn the use of food as a political weapon.

“(2) In the years 1932-1933, Ukraine was ravaged and its people brought to the verge of physical extinction by a Famine caused not by natural causes such as pestilence, drought, floods or poor harvest, but as a consequence of a premeditated policy on the part of the Soviet government led by Joseph Stalin to crush the nationally conscious Ukrainian people and destroy their national, political, cultural and religious rights.

“(3) Attempts at intercessions were made by the United States government during the height of the Famine, in the

fall/winter of 1932-1933, indicating that it has always been the traditional policy of the United States to recognize events such as the Famine-Genocide in Ukraine.

“(4) The United States Commission on the Ukraine Famine found in its report filed in 1988 pursuant to Public Law 98-473 that the victims were ‘starved to death in a man-made famine’ and that ‘Joseph Stalin and those around him committed genocide against Ukraine in 1932-1933.’

“(5) Ukrainian communities worldwide plan to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide with appropriate observances to pay tribute to the victims of this tragedy.”

HR 562 currently has 28 co-sponsors in the House of Representatives: Roscoe Bartlett (R-Md.), Howard L. Berman (D-Calif.), Sherwood Boehlert (R-N.Y.), Sherrod Brown (D-Ohio), Danny K. Davis (D-Ill.), Lloyd Doggett (D-Texas), Eliot L. Engel (D-N.Y.), Raul M. Grijalva (D-Ariz.), Luis V. Gutierrez (D-Ill.), Maurice D. Hinchey (D-N.Y.), Rush D. Holt (D-N.J.), Marcy Kaptur (D-Ohio), Dale E. Kildee (D-Mich.), Carolyn C. Kilpatrick (D-Mich.), Joe Knollenberg (R-Mich.), Dennis Kucinich (D-Ohio), James R. Langevin (D-R.I.), Nita M. Lowey (D-N.Y.), Thaddeus G. McCotter (R-Mich.), Michael R. McNulty (D-N.Y.), Robert Menendez (D-N.J.), Donald M. Payne (D-N.J.), Steven R. Rothman (D-N.J.), Allyson Y. Schwartz (D-Pa.), Louise McIntosh Slaughter (D-N.Y.), Anthony D. Weiner (D-N.Y.), Curt Weldon (R-Pa.) and Robert Wexler (D-Fla.).

If all goes well, the memorial should be opened in 2008 as part of the commemorations of the 75th anniversary of the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide.



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Soyuzivka's Datebook

July 3-July 10, 2005

Tabir Ptashat – Session #2

July 4-July 8, 2005

Exploration Day Camp – Session #2,
for ages 7-10

July 8-10, 2005

Ukrainian Language Immersion
Weekend offered at State
University New York 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 and company,
followed by entertainment by
band HRIM Saturday Zabava
with Burya on Veselka Patio and
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

Saturday, July 16

HUNTER, N.Y.: The “Music at the Grazhda” classical music concert series presents Lydia Artymiw, piano, in the opening concert of the season, in a program of works by Beethoven, Judith Lang Zaimont, Mykola Lysenko, Nestor Nyzhankivsky and Robert Schumann. Recipient of the Andrew Wolf Chamber Music Prize (1989) and the Avery Fisher Career Grant (1987) and top-prize winner at the Leeds (1978) and Leventritt (1976) international competitions, Ms. Artymiw has emerged as one of the most compelling talents among pianists of her generation. Along with Arnold Steinhardt (first violinist of the Guarneri Quartet) and Jules Eskin (principal cellist of the Boston Symphony), she is a member of the Steinhardt-Artymiw-Eskin Trio. Ms. Artymiw is professor of piano and a McKnight Distinguished Professor at the University of Minnesota. Venue: Grazhda, Route 23 A. Time: 8 p.m. Tickets available at the door, for \$15, general admission;

\$12, members and seniors; students, free. General information – performance schedules, changes and updates, as well as driving directions and membership information – is available online at: www.GrazhdaMusicandArt.org. Information is also available by calling (518) 263-4335 (July 13-September 3).

Sunday, July 17

PALOS PARK, Ill.: The annual parish picnic of Ss. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 8410 W. 131st St., will be held after the Sunday liturgy. As part of the picnic activities there will be a \$6,500 cash raffle. Ukrainian ethnic food and traditional picnic fare will be served. Activities will include children's games, entertainment by clowns and face-painting, as well as volleyball. There will also be dancing, with music by a disc jockey. The picnic will take place rain or shine. Indoor and outdoor seating are available; admission and parking are free. For additional information call the parish, (708) 448-1350.

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.

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