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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

Will intellectual property law end rampant piracy in Ukraine?

by Yana Sedova
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Having passed a bill in the area of intellectual property protection on July 6, the Verkhovna Rada took a significant step to limit the widespread pirate production of software, music and films.

Kostiantyn Orlov, president of the Anti-Piracy Film and Video Association — a group that assisted Kyiv's main police department in collecting the goods and compiling inventories.

But, those judges and policemen responsible for handling the goods at the second stage, including prosecution and destruction of the pirated products often



Yana Sedova

Surrounded by hundreds of pirated and licensed DVDs, Oleh Ivanov makes a living at Kyiv's Petrivka market selling discs for \$5, which would otherwise cost up to \$17 each if they were licensed copies.

The bill, which was supported by 261 national deputies out of 372 registered, with 44 voting against, foresees criminal liability for offenders. When President Viktor Yushchenko signs the bill, those who violate intellectual property rights will face five years of imprisonment.

The law will introduce changes to the Criminal Code and establish liability for illegal circulation of compact discs, equipment and raw materials for their production, and molds.

"The stricter the responsibility, the better," said Valentyn Chebotariov, the assistant chair of Ukraine's Department for Intellectual Property.

The lack of strong criminal penalties for copyright infringement is only one of several reasons piracy has flourished in Ukraine, officials said. Low salaries for police officers, as well as federal and local officials also, contribute to the continuing bribery that affects enforcement efforts.

As a result of nearly 300 anti-piracy raids, the Department for Intellectual Property and the Anti-Piracy Film and Video Association has uncovered two illegal enterprises and confiscated about 200,000 pirated items since 2003.

They destroyed \$580,000 worth of unlicensed products.

Anti-piracy efforts yield positive results at the first stage only, during the confiscation of the pirated goods, said

took bribes and returned the goods, Mr. Orlov said.

"When we confiscated the pirated goods everything was fine," Mr. Orlov

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Votes on WTO-related bills reveal cracks in Yushchenko coalition

by Zenon Zawada
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Despite the failure of President Viktor Yushchenko's government to pass all the laws necessary for World Trade Organization membership, the battle proved a valuable litmus test after which the political scene is suddenly clearer.

Critical allies during the Orange Revolution, namely Oleksander Moroz's Socialist Party and Volodymyr Lytvyn's People's Party, demonstrated they aren't stalwarts anymore.

They helped deliver a significant blow to the Yushchenko government when voting against a package of 14 WTO bills, preferring to vote on each bill separately in order to protect special interests on certain issues.

For example, a majority of the Socialists supported the bill of intellectual property rights, but did not vote on other WTO measures, such as necessary changes to export tariffs on scrap metal and changes to the automobile industry.

Following the WTO legislative battle, in which the Rada approved only eight out of 14 necessary bills, Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko said she considers the parties of Mr. Moroz and Mr. Lytvyn her opponents. She accused Mr. Lytvyn of sabotage.

"Last week, the Ukrainian and global citizenry bore witness to planned provocations in the Verkhovna Rada hall," Ms. Tymoshenko said. "It's a pity to say, but the leadership of the law-making organ is directly responsible for preferring to preserve social and economic tensions in society."

It was Mr. Lytvyn who struggled to hold the Rada together as it descended

into chaos on July 6 and 7 when pro-Russian national deputies resorted to everything in their political handbook, including violence, to prevent approval of WTO measures.

President Yushchenko, as usual, was much more conciliatory in his remarks after the WTO battles, even leaving the door open for Mr. Lytvyn's party to join the Our Ukraine bloc. He said negotiations should begin in the fall.

Mr. Lytvyn's party was much more supportive in voting for the WTO measures than the Socialists. However, Our Ukraine People's Union Chair Roman Bezsmertnyi said regional heads of his party have expressed reservations about working with People's Party members who not long ago supported President Leonid Kuchma.

Up until the WTO vote, Our Ukraine People's Union leaders had repeated their expectation that their party would form a powerful political coalition with the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc and the People's Party of Ukraine going into the critical March 26 parliamentary elections. Now such a coalition is in doubt.

"The government was surprised that these hypothetical allies might actually oppose them and cause problems," said Oleksander Lytvynenko, a political expert at the Razumkov Center for Economic and Political Research.

Mr. Lytvyn is not to blame for the failure, Mr. Lytvynenko said. Mr. Yushchenko and Ms. Tymoshenko did not invest the necessary time to prepare the Rada and rally the necessary votes, he said.

"They should have prepared the ground

(Continued on page 14)

Memorial in Berlin to recall victims of Nazis' forced labor program

PARSIPPANY, N.J. — City officials in Berlin announced plans to build a memorial that would pay tribute to victims of the Nazi regime's forced labor program. The memorial is scheduled to open in the summer of 2006 and will commemorate the millions of people who were forced to work against their will during World War II.

According to the German news service Deutsche Welle, the state government of Berlin announced on July 7 that it had purchased a Nazi-era former labor camp near the capital. Once completed, the memorial would become the first in Germany to document the lives of forced laborers under Nazi rule.

"It is essential to supplement the actual places of National Socialist atrocities in the German capital," Thomas Flierl, Berlin's culture senator, said in a statement.

City officials said they paid \$1.7 million for the site, which is located in the

Schoneweide section of east Berlin. The 8.2-acre site features still-intact stone barracks and workshops, many of which were threatened with collapse.

During World War II, Nazi officials began a program of using Ostarbeiters — the German term for the several million civilians who were taken from occupied eastern territories and forced to work in Germany. The program used the Ostarbeiters to work in German industry and thereby allow German citizens to focus their energy on the war effort.

According to the Encyclopedia of Ukraine, the impact of this program on Ukraine was profound. "Ukraine was by far the most important source of Ostarbeiter: of the approximately 2.8 million civilians deported to Germany in 1941-1944, about 2.2 million were from Ukraine."

Mr. Flierl noted that the memorial site is a part of history and should be remembered. "Now, the historical traces can be

secured and deciphered in Schöneweide," Mr. Flierl said. The memorial — which will be managed by the Topography of Terror Foundation — would create a place to come together and come to terms with Nazi-era crimes, the senator added.

The city government "will also enter into a close dialogue with similar facilities, mainly in middle and eastern European nations," Mr. Flierl said, according to Deutsche Welle.

German companies and the Nazi regime operated a massive forced labor program during World War II. They enslaved hundreds of thousands of people to build railroads and air bases, as well as work in factories, military production and concentration camps.

The camp was opened in 1943 under the supervision of Albert Speer, the minister of armaments. The complex was closely tied to the nearby industrial region of Oberschöneweide and Niederschöneweide in Johannisthal.

ANALYSIS

Yushchenko election coalition divided over role for Lytvyn

by **Taras Kuzio**

Eurasia Daily Monitor

As the Ukrainian Parliament adjourned on July 8 for its summer recess, Western observers were increasingly noting the divisions inside President Viktor Yushchenko's team. However, such commentaries typically focus on the wrong divisions.

In a report titled "Political Rivalries Threaten Ukraine's Reforms," the *Financial Times* (July 4) focused on divisions between Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko and the free-market proponents grouped around Petro Poroshenko, secretary of the National Security and Defense Council. This split between left-right populists (Socialists, Tymoshenko) and free marketers (Yushchenko, Poroshenko, First Vice Prime Minister Anatolii Kinakh) has been noted before (see *Eurasia Daily Monitor*, May 11).

Although this division does exist, and personal relations between Ms. Tymoshenko and Mr. Poroshenko are poor, focusing on this schism misses two fundamental points.

First, although a populist, Prime Minister Tymoshenko is not ideologically determined, unlike left populists in the Socialist Party. This was clearly seen in parliamentary debates over legislation to join the World Trade Organization (WTO), which Ms. Tymoshenko and her

faction supported but the Socialists (and Communists) opposed.

Ms. Tymoshenko's penchant for state capitalism also was short lived, from February to May, since she no longer supports price controls. The memorandum signed by the government, president and Parliament at the recent mini-Davos summit in Kyiv ended speculation about mass re-privatization (see EDM, June 29).

Second, Mr. Yushchenko must decide the expediency of forging an electoral alliance with Verkhovna Rada Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn for the March 2006 parliamentary elections. Such an alliance would include Mr. Lytvyn's People's Party (the former Agrarians), Mr. Yushchenko's People's Union – Our Ukraine, and Ms. Tymoshenko's Fatherland party. Currently polling only 2-3 percent, Mr. Lytvyn's party might not cross the 3 percent threshold on its own.

According to Serhiy Skrypnyk, head of the Kyiv-based Evolution Media Research and Analysis Service, "Yushchenko needs Mr. Lytvyn because Ms. Tymoshenko is too radical for Mr. Yushchenko. She still relies on revolutionaries more than on the ruling elites. Mr. Lytvyn helps Mr. Yushchenko to incorporate the former, not-too-compromised elites in the new authorities while distancing them from the opposition."

Mr. Yushchenko's team needs to prevent Mr. Lytvyn from joining the ranks of the hard-line opposition parties (Regions of Ukraine and Social Democratic Party-United) or from becoming a third force positioned between the authorities and the hard-line opposition.

First Deputy Prime Minister Roman

(Continued on page 18)

Pora now poised to enter parliamentary race in 2006

RFE/RL Belarus, Ukraine and Moldova Report

A Kyiv court on June 29 ordered Ukraine's Justice Ministry to backdate the registration of the Pora student movement as a political party. In theory at least, the decision allows Pora, which spearheaded last year's Orange Revolution that brought President Viktor Yushchenko to power, to take part in the upcoming parliamentary elections.

The Pecherskyi District Court ruled that Pora should be retroactively registered as a political party as of March 24.

By doing so, the judiciary is paving the way for Pora's participation in the upcoming legislative polls due to take place in March 2006. Ukraine's election law says a political party cannot compete for parliamentary seats unless it is registered at least 365 days before the polls.

Yurii Poliukhovych is the leader of Pora's Kyiv branch. In comments made to RFE/RL, he hailed the June 29 court ruling. "This is a renewal of justice and people are beginning to believe that common sense can prevail," he said. "This ruling shows that the 10,000 signatures that Pora had collected to register as a party were a fair decision."

The court decision puts an end to a two-month struggle between Pora and the Justice Ministry. Pora had been seeking registration since March 24, when it held its founding congress as a political party.

Arguing that only one-third of the signatures of support collected by Pora

activists could be authenticated, the Justice Ministry first refused to register the student movement. It did so only on June 1. But the belated decision came too late for Pora, which was effectively barred from taking part in the upcoming election.

Pora leaders have blamed Justice Minister Roman Zvarych for the delay and organized street protests to demand his resignation. Mr. Zvarych eventually voiced support for Pora against his own administration. Yet, relations between Ukraine's newest political party and the justice minister remain sour.

On June 25, Mr. Zvarych reportedly shunned a planned television debate with Pora leader Vladyslav Kaskiv, prompting an angry reaction from the organization. Mr. Zvarych was not immediately available for comment.

Mr. Poliukhovych said he suspects many government officials – and not only in the Justice Ministry – are looking at Pora with suspicion.

"It seems that in today's Ukraine, the new government doesn't want to see young, promising politicians on its side and that's why we sometimes have to resort to different methods, such as the protests we had to organize when the Justice Ministry absurdly refused to register us, checked our documents four times and finally registered us, but did so on such a date that would have disquali-

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NEWSBRIEFS

Institute of National Memory to be created

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko has ordered that the government set up an Institute of National Memory by November 26, when Ukraine will observe the Day of Remembrance of Famine Victims to memorialize millions of Ukrainians who died in the artificially induced Famine of 1932-1933, UNIAN reported on July 12. The government is obliged to decide on the planned structure of the institute and main areas of its research by September 15, after consultations with the National Academy of Sciences and non-governmental organizations studying political repression in Ukraine and the 1933 Holodomor. Via another decree, President Yushchenko instructed the government to draft a bill on increasing social support for victims of political repression and their families. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Cabinet seeks efficient Rada majority

KYIV – Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko's Cabinet of Ministers on July 13 called on the Verkhovna Rada to form an efficient majority in order to implement the government's program, UNIAN reported. At the same time, the Cabinet branded last week's tumultuous debates in the Parliament, where lawmakers were unable to adopt a number of bills proposed by the government, as a "planned provocation" against the government and the president. "It is sad to admit that [this provocation] involved the parliamentary leadership, which preferred to maintain social and economic tension in society," the Cabinet's statement reads. "All that culminated in absolute political savagery when for the first time in the country's history the Parliament cast in doubt the right of the president of the country and the president of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe [PACE] to address the Ukrainian people from the parliamentary rostrum." On July 6 Communist Party lawmakers had prevented PACE President Rene van der Linden from speaking in the Verkhovna Rada. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Piskun visits U.S. Justice Department

KYIV – Within the framework of his working trip to the United States, Ukrainian Procurator General Sviatoslav Piskun held a series of meetings with representatives of the U.S. Justice Department to discuss the

two states' cooperation in the law enforcement sphere, particularly, legal assistance in some criminal cases and conclusion of a bipartite agreement on extradition. As the press service of the Procurator General's Office (PGO) told Ukrinform, the delegation is staffed with PGO officers engaged in investigations of the Gongadze case. The negotiations at the U.S. Department of Justice dealt with a petition by the PGO on turning down the originals of the records and technical equipment, with which former President Leonid Kuchma's office was bugged. The American side promised to do its best to satisfy the petition. The sides agreed to staff a working group to draft an extradition agreement that would promote establishment of a legal mechanism for the extradition of criminals. The parties discussed the Lazarenko case, touching on the former Ukrainian prime minister's deportation. The Ukrainian and U.S. delegations agreed on cooperation in a series of other major Ukrainian cases, particularly, the case against the ex-chairman of the Sumy Oblast, Volodymyr Scherban, who is accused of abuse of authority and other crimes. The Justice Department raised the matter of deportation of citizens who are accused of Nazi crimes. Mr. Piskun briefed American officials about Ukraine's strict adherence to its international legal commitments, particularly, to the Memorandum of Understanding between the Ukrainian Procurator General's Office and the U.S. Department of Justice on cooperation in the prosecution of Nazi criminals that was signed in 1993. (Ukrinform)

Putin honors UOC-MP leader

MOSCOW – Russian President Vladimir Putin on June 28 signed a decree ordering that the Order of Esteem be presented to Metropolitan Volodymyr (Sabodan), head of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Moscow Patriarchate. According to the decree, Metropolitan Volodymyr was awarded the order "For achievements in the development of spiritual and cultural traditions, and strengthening Russian-Ukrainian relations." July 9 will mark the 39th anniversary of the metropolitan's pastoral ministry. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

Olympic champs ready to return prizes

KYIV – Several Ukrainian gold medal-

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NEWS ANALYSIS: Internal divisions may defeat Yushchenko's WTO aspirations

by Taras Kuzio

Eurasia Daily Monitor

The Ukrainian Parliament went into summer recess last week after adopting only six of the 14 legislative acts needed for possible membership in the World Trade Organization (WTO). Two related laws were adopted earlier. The government had wanted the Verkhovna Rada to consider all 14 laws as a package, but Parliament refused.

A key legislative act adopted on July 6 deals with intellectual property rights. Ukraine has long been a major player in the worldwide market of pirated CDs. The bill passed, although the Communists, the Party of the Regions, and the Social Democratic Party – United (SDPU) all opposed the law.

The Ukrainian government and the World Bank believe that, although all 14 draft laws were not adopted, a sufficient number passed to qualify Ukraine to be considered for WTO membership at the organization's biannual conference in Hong Kong on December 13-18 (Associated Press, July 11). Ukraine will need to adopt a total of 26 laws for WTO

membership.

According to Minister of the Economy Serhii Teriokhin, Ukraine has now adopted 90 percent of the legislative acts required to join the WTO ahead of Russia later this year. After gaining membership, Ukraine hopes to begin negotiating a free-trade zone with the EU. President Viktor Yushchenko also sees WTO membership as a key component of Ukraine's Euro-Atlantic integration.

Mr. Yushchenko and the government claimed that joining the WTO would lead to an additional 1.9 percent annual growth in the country's GDP, \$300 million additional in exports, and the opening of new markets for Ukrainian goods. Ukraine would also save \$1.6 billion that it currently loses due to laws that are not compatible with those of the 148-member WTO.

The opposition argued that WTO membership would lead to price increases and the collapse of Ukraine's agriculture, auto and metallurgical industries. Opposition centrists, such as the Party of the Regions and the SDPU, support Ukraine's joint entry into the WTO alongside Russia. The Communists

oppose WTO membership, while the Socialists support joining in stages.

Attempts to force the laws through Parliament ahead of the summer recess were hampered by the lack of leadership on the part of President Yushchenko and a lack of unity in the Yushchenko coalition. Writing in *Zerkalo Nedeli/Dzerkalo Tyzhnia* (July 9-15), Serhii Rakhmanin declared that the new political leadership

held government or state administrative positions, including National Security and Defense Council Secretary Petro Poroshenko. The Communist and centrist opposition seized on this issue to demand that they give up their seats ahead of the parliamentary debate on WTO membership.

While in the opposition to the Kuchma administration, Mr. Yushchenko had specifically criticized the authorities for illegally holding parliamentary and government positions. Now this issue was used against him. President Yushchenko finally ordered his team to vacate the parliamentary seats on July 2, only six days before the summer recess.

The Yushchenko team did not present a united front on the WTO issue. Although the Socialists supported Mr. Yushchenko in the second round of the 2004 presidential election and have been rewarded with government and oblast positions, the Socialists joined the Communists and centrists in opposing WTO legislation. The Socialist Party seems unclear on whether it is part of the opposition or part of the governing coalition.

Socialist leader Oleksander Moroz said, "We criticize constructively. We should do this because these are our authorities" (Interfax-Ukraine, July 9). Yet just last month Mr. Moroz declared that the Socialist Party would never go into opposition to President Yushchenko (Ukrayinska Pravda, June 16).

President Yushchenko's People's Union – Our Ukraine party and Prime Minister Tymoshenko are divided on the usefulness of the Socialist Party. After the Socialists failed to back the WTO legislation, Prime Minister Tymoshenko and Mr. Teryokhin called for the replacement of Socialist ministers, particularly Agriculture Minister Oleksander Baranivskiy. In contrast, Mr. Yushchenko and People's Union – Our Ukraine officials continue to delude themselves that the Socialists are useful and should be therefore invited to join their bloc in the March 2006 parliamentary election.

The Socialist Party also differs with the government over privatization,

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Will intellectual...

(Continued from page 1)

said. "But when it was time to destroy them, some (businessmen) would come and say they demanded them back."

During the last three years, the association has also cooperated with the Security Service of Ukraine and, most successfully, with the Department for Intellectual Property.

During more than 10 years of work in this field, Mr. Orlov said he was threatened and pressured many times.

He recalled an incident when an assistant police chief in Kyiv called him after a raid and demanded that the confiscated goods be returned.

Mr. Orlov and a state official were defiant and prepared a government report that enabled them to destroy the confiscated materials. However, they ceased to work with that particular police department.

Ukraine has been a trouble spot for the worldwide intellectual property industry for many years. Neither appeals to the Ukrainian government, nor economic sanctions hinted at by the U.S. in January 2002, helped to combat piracy.

However, during the last year, Ukrainian enterprises have become more interested in manufacturing licensed products.

"Many of those who now work legally are former pirates," Mr. Orlov pointed out.

Ukrainian producers of licensed content fight piracy in their own way.

In order to prevent the expansion of pirate movies in the market, they sometimes ask pirates to wait until the official release and instead offer licensed DVDs at a lower price.

"We have to make deals with pirates," Mr. Orlov said. "Having made an agreement, we prepare the market for release. Pirates do not pirate their own movies and, moreover, they buy licensed products."

At Petrivka, Kyiv's largest DVD and music market, sellers offer both licensed and pirate products.

"There are people who have expensive home theaters and they buy licensed DVDs," said Andriy, 28, a Petrivka market seller. "But few can afford it."

A licensed DVD costs between \$7 and \$17, while a pirated film costs only \$5 and there can be three or four movies on a disc.

"A pirate video cassette costs \$3, and the licensed one is \$4," Andriy said. "Ukrainians have gotten used to saving on everything. They think: why pay more?"

He asserts that his business will not suffer from the new law because he claims that 95 percent of his product line consists of licensed goods and only 5 percent is pirated copies.

It was hard to believe that claim, considering that one after another customers were buying pirated movies as a reporter spoke with Andriy.

"Piracy is a disease that could only disappear if it's destroyed everywhere simultaneously," he said. "Prices of licensed discs might decline if the turnover of the licensed products increased and if there were no pirated goods at all."

Other sellers do not share this optimism.

Oleh Ivanov, 24, who was subjected to anti-piracy raids many times, still believes that selling unlicensed goods is more profitable.

"The movie 'Lord of the Rings' costs about \$17 for each part," he said. "And there are three parts on one pirated disc for \$5. The average Ukrainian is not doing well enough to pay \$50 for all three parts."

Mr. Ivanov claimed that people are happy with pirated movies because they are cheap and are released before the movies are even premiered in theaters. Therefore, licensing does not benefit the average citizen, he argued.

The sellers at Petrivka market are not concerned about their future and plan to continue their business.

"If necessary, I will go to jail," Mr. Ivanov said. "My only fault is that I am trying to earn some money to feed my family."

"When a movie appears in the market, you can already see it on television," said Tetiana Prohorenko, 23, who also sells both pirated and licensed products. "So nobody is interested in buying the licensed copies."

Business is capital intensive, she said, so the final price of a licensed product is too high and customers cannot afford it.

This is the "gray pirate's" logic of those who partly sell licensed products and partly pirated, Mr. Chebotariov said. "But pirates undermine the market. They give lower prices, and that is why people buy their goods."

Mr. Chebotariov asserted that licensed products would be suitable for Ukrainian customers if the pirates hadn't overwhelmed the market. "The market always dictates the rules," Mr. Chebotariov said. "If the market is thin, the legal sellers will fill it with high-quality licensed production."

The Ukrainian government and the World Bank believe that a sufficient number of draft laws were passed to qualify Ukraine to be considered for WTO membership at the organization's conference in Hong Kong in December.

had flunked its first major test, because, "The entire political leadership lacks potency, and the new system of political decision-making works too poorly."

This "impotence of authority" has emerged because the new regime does not use bribes, threats and blackmail as was common under former President Leonid Kuchma. The new opposition is not afraid of the authorities because, Mr. Rakhmanin believes, the Yushchenko team has not adequately punished the former regime for its past misdeeds.

Mr. Yushchenko made another strategic miscalculation when he did not order his own oblast chairs and government ministers to relinquish their parliamentary seats. Twenty parliamentary deputies

Ukraine's schools may begin courses in Christian ethics

by Yana Sedova

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – For the first time in almost 90 years, Ukrainian children may have the option of studying Christian ethics in public schools.

Including Christian ethics in the school curriculum is an initiative proposed by Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko and supported by the leaders of Ukraine's four largest Christian confessions: the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate, the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Moscow Patriarchate, the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church and the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church.

Deciding that the need for moral education surmounted any divisions among the confessions, the leaders are putting together a curriculum that will teach universal Christian principles. They've established a joint Church-education commission and are preparing the first textbook.

Father Superior (Ihumen) Yevstraty said this is a unique event in the modern religious history of Ukraine. "For the first time, different religions are acting in

a well-coordinated way," he said. "Our misunderstandings are diminishing. We have found common ground with each other for the spiritual wealth of Ukrainians."

The Christian ethics course won't teach the beliefs of any one particular confession. Interpreting beliefs or teaching rituals, such as prayer, would be forbidden.

The course would give definitions of good and evil, and explain the symbols of the Christian faith, such as an icon, or monuments such as the St. Sophia Cathedral, said Father Roman Nebozhuk, a priest of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church.

Children will also read the Bible during class, Father Yevstraty said, since this book is the primary source for all Christians, regardless of an individual's doctrine, ritual or confession.

"Christian ethics is not religious teaching," Father Yevstraty said. "The main task is to give children background knowledge about spiritual values and moral principles that are traditional for the Ukrainian people."

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Ambassador Reznik says farewell to friends in United States

by Yaro Bihun

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

WASHINGTON – After 11 years of diplomatic postings around the world, Ukraine's ambassador to the United States, Mykhailo Reznik, and his wife, Iryna, are returning home to Kyiv.

Before departing Washington, however, they hosted a reception on July 7 at the Embassy for the scores of friends they have made since December 2003, when Ambassador Reznik presented his credentials to President George W. Bush, as well as during his earlier assignment here in the mid-1990s as Ukraine's trade representative.

Addressing the festive gathering, Ambassador Reznik briefly recounted his official dealings with the U.S. government, as well as his relationship with the Ukrainian American community.

He said he accepted the Washington posting well aware of the difficulties he would face.

"I knew it would not be an easy assignment. It was in 2003, when our bilateral relationship was at a standstill," he said. "But then we managed to renew the dialogue."

As for his relations with the Ukrainian diaspora, he noted that during his 19-month tenure here he had visited just about every large Ukrainian American community in the United States. "I must say that it was a pleasure for me and Iryna to serve in a country with such a community," the ambassador said and thanked them for their assistance and understanding.

Despite the stormy weather and flood warnings in the Washington area, the Embassy was packed with guests. Most were from the Washington area, but a good number also came from faraway New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cleveland and other cities.

Among the guests were former U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine Steven Pifer, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America President Michael Sawkiw Jr., Ukrainian American Coordinating

Committee President Ihor Gawdiak, Vital Voices Global Partnerships Chairperson Melanne Verveer and U.S.-Ukraine Foundation President Nadia K. McConnell.

Some addressed the gathering, expressing their appreciation for Ambassador Reznik's work in Washington and wishing him well in his future endeavors.

U.S. Court of Federal Claims Judge Bohdan Futey, who has worked with

Ukraine's officials since the country's independence in helping develop its judicial system, praised the ambassador for getting the U.S.-Ukraine relationship back on track and singled out the compassion and kindness he exhibited in his dealings toward the Ukrainian American community.

Judge Futey noted that over the past 15 years, the Ukrainian diaspora has been living the (Man of La Mancha's) "impossible dream," in which their hopes for the land of their birth, or of their forebears, were finally being fulfilled. Ukraine's ambassadors and their staffs in Washington helped in achieving this goal, he said. And, turning to Ambassador Reznik, he added, "You were among the best."

Speaking on behalf of the Embassy's diplomats, Sergiy Korsunsky, who will serve as chargé d'affaires until a new ambassador arrives here, said that his diplomatic colleagues are saddened to see Ambassador Reznik go, as were the diplomatic staffs at his previous ambassadorial postings in South Korea and China.

He said he expects the Ukrainian government will soon give the ambassador another important assignment. "Ukraine has few public servants with the wealth of his experience," Mr. Korsunsky said.

"We will continue our work here, and he will do his share in Ukraine," Mr. Korsunsky said. "Together we will serve our common cause: to help Ukraine, President Yushchenko and his government, and the Ukrainian people to finally become what we have long striven to be – a prosperous, democratic country."



Ukrainian Ambassador Mykhailo Reznik, with his wife, Iryna, at his side, thanks the many friends who came to bid him farewell during an Embassy reception at the conclusion of his assignment in Washington.

Yaro Bihun

Pennsylvania Senate approves resolution on relations with Ukraine

HARRISBURG, Pa. – The Pennsylvania Senate on June 29 unanimously approved a resolution offered by Sen. Stewart J. Greenleaf (R-Montgomery/Bucks) to encourage the governor and the Department of Community and Economic Development to establish relations with Ukraine for the purposes of cultural, educational, and economic exchange.

Sen. Greenleaf noted that President Viktor Yushchenko of Ukraine will be

coming to Philadelphia in September to receive this year's Philadelphia Liberty Medal in recognition of his courage in overcoming tremendous obstacles to take the office to which he was elected by the people of Ukraine. "As a champion of liberty and a symbol of democracy, President Yushchenko already has a kinship with the city known as the cradle of liberty in the United States," Mr. Greenleaf said.

The senator noted that Pennsylvania is second among all the states in the number

of citizens of Ukrainian descent and that the state is the site of the Ukrainian Heritage Studies Center at Manor Junior College in Jenkintown, the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center in Philadelphia, and the Ukrainian American Sport Center Tryzub in Horsham Township, Montgomery County.

Sen. Greenleaf pointed to the important role people of Ukrainian descent played in the coal and steel industries of Pennsylvania. He said that Ukraine and Pennsylvania have in common fertile farmland, mineral resources and metal industries, and that their people share the values of freedom and independence.

In remarks on the Senate floor, Sen. Greenleaf referenced Ukraine's Orange Revolution, in which Ukrainians took to the streets to demand that Mr. Yushchenko take office as their duly elected leader following an election, widely viewed as rigged, that resulted in the elevation to the presidency of Mr. Yushchenko's Russian-backed opponent.

The overwhelming citizen pressure and resultant world opinion in favor of the Orange Revolution led to a second election in which Mr. Yushchenko, while suffering the effects of a suspicious poisoning, was certified as the peoples'

(Continued on page 16)

U.S. eliminates non-immigrant visa issuance fees for Ukrainians

Embassy of the United States

KYIV – To better facilitate travel between Ukraine and the United States, the United States has eliminated all non-immigrant visa issuance fees for Ukrainians. Ukrainian applicants for non-immigrant visas will be charged only the congressionally mandated \$100 visa application fee, which applies worldwide to all visa applicants.

Other ways in which the United States is improving consular services for the Ukrainian public include the following.

- Every Wednesday at 2-3 p.m., travelers with a recent, proven travel record to the U.S. can reapply for a non-immigrant visa on a walk-in basis without an appointment. See http://www.usembassy.kiev.ua/visa_appointment_dropbox_eng.html for instructions and further information on those who qualify for this expedited processing.

- The U.S. government invested \$180,000 to renovate the U.S. consular

building, nearly doubling and improving the public space. As a result, non-immigrant visa cases are processed more efficiently, and immigrant visa applicants no longer need to travel to the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw for their visa interview. This is a great savings of time and money for Ukrainian applicants.

- Via an easy-to-use, free on-line/e-mail appointment system, Ukrainian applicants book their own non-immigrant visa appointments for a specified time slot at the next available opening, or a later date of their own choosing. The Embassy provides expedited appointments for medical emergency cases, as well as for student and business travelers who can demonstrate a need to be in the U.S. by a certain school- or business-related date.

- This spring the U.S. Embassy in Kyiv issued a record number of exchange visitor visas to Ukrainians. Nearly 3,000 Ukrainian college students will participate in work and travel programs in the United States this summer.

UCCA is cited in reports of Appropriations Committees

NEW YORK – The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America reported in the July issue of its newsletter, UCCA Backgrounder, that, as a result of "many long hours of discussion and dozens of meetings with members of Congress," the UCCA is mentioned in both the House and Senate Appropriations Committees report language accompanying the Foreign Operations Bill for fiscal year 2006.

The section of the U.S. House of Representatives Appropriations Committee Report (Report 109-152) in which the UCCA is mentioned, reads as follows:

"The committee strongly supports the efforts of President [Viktor] Yushchenko to lead his country toward a stronger economy and closer ties with the international community. During this period of transition, the committee recognizes the need to support the consolidation of democracy at the central and local government levels, fight corruption and promote economic reform,

especially within the agricultural sector. The committee urges the State Department to consider proposals from organizations, such as the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation and Ukrainian Congress Committee of America with existing experience in Ukraine in one or more of these sectors."

The section of the U.S. Senate's Appropriations Committee Report (109-096) in which the UCCA is mentioned states the following:

"The committee commends the people of Ukraine for the success of the Orange Revolution and reiterates its strong support for political and economic reforms in that country. The committee recommends \$95 million for assistance for Ukraine, \$7 million above the budget request ... The committee also urges the State Department to consider a proposal from the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America to support the consolidation of democracy in Ukraine ..."



THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Young UNA'ers



Daniel Victor Maksymovych, son of Oleg and Tatyana Maksymovych of Hoffman Estate, Ill., is a new member of UNA Branch 171. He was enrolled by his grandmother Alexandra Losowy.



Roxanne Maria Boychuk, daughter of Kalyna and George Boychuk of Essex Fells, N.J., is a new member of UNA Branch 325. She was enrolled by her grandmother Larisa R. Paschuk.



Olesia Pikas, daughter of Alexander and Heather Pikas of Silver Springs, Md., is a new member of UNA Branch 55. She was enrolled by her grandmother Nadia Pater Pikas.



Angelica Rose Gosko, daughter of Paul A. Gosko of Brant, Mich., is a new member of UNA Branch 309. She was enrolled by her grandparents Elaine and Theodore Gosko.

**Do you have a young UNA'er,
or potential young UNA'er in your family?**

Call the UNA Home Office, 973-292-9800, to find out how to enroll.

TO ALL MEMBERS OF UNA BRANCH 45

Please be advised that Branch 45 has merged with Branch 83 as of July 1, 2005. All inquiries and requests for changes should be sent to Mr. Stefan Hawrysz, new secretary.

Mr. Stefan Hawrysz
A-306 Cathedral Road
Philadelphia, PA 19128
(215) 984-8719

UNA MEMBER BENEFITS UPDATE: Check your beneficiary and contact info

UNA Recording Department

OK, so you've purchased a UNA life insurance policy and/or an annuity. That's a wise decision, since the average cost of a funeral is \$10,000. However, when was the last time you checked the beneficiary listed on your policy?

Certain life changes necessitate periodic financial check-ups – marriage, birth, death and divorce, for example. Policyholders should take the time to make sure they have the correct beneficiary or beneficiaries designated on their policies in order to avoid any problems later on.

Similarly, parents and grandparents who purchased UNA life insurance poli-

cies for their children years ago are encouraged to help the UNA Home Office in updating our records.

This also pertains to any address changes, not only the policyholders', but their beneficiaries' as well. Without the proper information on file at the Home Office, a payment on a death claim may be delayed.

Readers may contact the UNA Home Office at 1-800-253-9862, or their local UNA branch secretary for information on how to go about updating their beneficiaries and contact information.

Remember: the Ukrainian National Association and you are partners for life.

Mission Statement

The Ukrainian National Association exists:

- to promote the principles of fraternalism;
- to preserve the Ukrainian, Ukrainian American and Ukrainian Canadian heritage and culture; and
- to provide quality financial services and products to its members.

As a fraternal insurance society, the Ukrainian National Association reinvests its earnings for the benefit of its members and the Ukrainian community.

TO ALL MEMBERS OF UNA BRANCH 283

As of July 1, 2005, the secretary's duties of Branch 283 were assumed by Mr. Stefan Lysiak.

We ask all members of this Branch to direct all correspondence regarding membership and insurance to the address listed below:

Mr. Stefan Lysiak
3202 Barrington Way
Auburn, NY 13021
(315) 253-7282

TO ALL MEMBERS OF UNA BRANCH 70

As of July 1, 2005, the secretary's duties of Branch 70 were assumed by Mrs. Ann Marie Jacewicz.

We ask all members of this Branch to direct all correspondence regarding membership and insurance to the address listed below:

Mrs. Ann Marie Jacewicz
451 Beach Ave.
Garwood, NJ 07027-1405
(908) 928-0554

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

15th anniversary of sovereignty declaration

Fifteen years ago, on July 16, 1990, we were witness to the Ukrainian Parliament's adoption of the Declaration on State Sovereignty of Ukraine, a historic document that proclaimed the primacy of Ukrainian laws over those of the Soviet Union and underlined that the people of Ukraine, "citizens of the republic of all nationalities," were the sole source of power and authority in the Ukrainian republic.

The vote in the Parliament, too, was historic: 355 votes for and only four opposed. And that was in a Parliament (then known as the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR) where the Communists still held the majority.

The document stated that henceforth Ukraine would control its own affairs in all spheres of activity: the economy, the environment, international relations, the military and culture. It stated also that the Ukrainian SSR exercises authority on all of its territory and proclaimed the inviolability of Ukraine's borders. Most notably, in its first section, titled "Self-Determination of the Ukrainian Nation," the declaration stated that "The Ukrainian SSR, as a sovereign national state, develops within existing boundaries on the basis of the realization of the Ukrainian nation's inalienable right to self-determination."

Furthermore, the declaration underscored that it would serve as the basis for a new constitution and laws of Ukraine, and that its principles are to be "utilized in the preparation of a new union agreement." As well, the document proclaimed Ukraine a non-nuclear state that would not accept, produce or procure nuclear weapons.

The title and sections of the document were approved, and debated, over the span of several days, beginning on July 11 when the declaration's title was approved. Ultimately, on July 16, the deputies voted on the declaration in its entirety.

The adoption of the Declaration on State Sovereignty of Ukraine, following a morning roll call vote in the Parliament, was greeted by the people's deputies with a standing ovation and tumultuous applause. Later that day, the deputies voted 339-5 to proclaim July 16 a national holiday in Ukraine. Deputy Henrikh Altunian noted that the declaration was the first step toward the freedom of the people of Ukraine and called on his fellow deputies to observe a moment of silence for Ukraine's fallen heroes – from Hetman Petro Konashevych Sahaidachny to poet and human rights advocate Vasyl Stus – who had fought for decades for Ukraine's freedom.

There was rejoicing on the streets of Kyiv after the historic vote. "As the deputies made their way out of the building for lunch, each and every one of them was greeted with flowers and rounds of applause," reported Stanislav Lazebnyk, the first deputy chairman of the board of the Ukraina Society, known as the Association for Cultural Relations with Ukrainians Abroad.

It was clear at the time that the adoption of the Declaration on State Sovereignty of Ukraine was the result of democratic processes then roiling and unraveling the USSR. This newspaper opined that the document could be compared to the Third Universal of 1917, (whereby the Ukrainian Central Rada proclaimed the Ukrainian National Republic, and defined its territory and its federal relationship with Russia) which led to the Rada's Fourth Universal and the proclamation of independent Ukrainian statehood. "This declaration, too, may be the crucial step toward complete independence of Ukraine," we wrote.

Indeed, the national holiday known as Sovereignty Day would soon be eclipsed. On August 24, 1991 – a year, a month, a week and a day after Ukraine demonstrated for all the world to see that Ukraine, and no one else, would determine its own destiny – came the proclamation of Ukraine's independence – the fulfillment of a dream cherished by generations of Ukrainians.

July
16
1990

Turning the pages back...

On July 16, 1990, between 5,000 and 10,000 Kyiv residents took to the streets to celebrate the Declaration on State Sovereignty on the evening of its adoption by the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR. They did so by gathering in

Kyiv's October Revolution Square, reported the Ukrainian Press Agency (UPA).

At the meeting People's Deputy Bohdan Horyn proposed declaring July 16 Independence Day and renaming the square Independence Square. The suggestions were met with cheers, cries of "Glory to Ukraine" and prolonged applause. Mr. Horyn was quoted as saying that the declaration was the first step toward full independence.

He was followed to the podium by Oles Shevchenko, Vyacheslav Chornovil, Larysa Skoryk and Mykola Porovsky, all deputies in the Ukrainian Parliament. Mr. Shevchenko proclaimed that "from today our children will be born in a free country and not in a colony belonging to Moscow," the UPA noted.

The large crowd of people formed into a column and marched toward St. Sophia Square. Several people were dressed in Kozak costumes. The column stopped briefly at the building where in 1917-1918 the Ukrainian Central Rada (Council) had held its meetings. Several people gave speeches in memory of the first president of the Ukrainian National Republic, Mykhailo Hrushevsky. The column of people then proceeded toward the Taras Shevchenko monument where wreaths were laid.

Reached by telephone, Mr. Chornovil, a deputy from Lviv and chairman of the Lviv Oblast Council, who was just elected the leader of the National Council (Narodna Rada), a group of radical deputies from the Democratic Bloc, gave The Weekly his reaction to the day's historic events.

"On July 16, the people rejoiced as children would; some of them may not understand that this declaration is just a sheet of paper, our work is just beginning. Others may just want to shut their eyes temporarily, relishing the moment," he said. "But, no matter, this is precisely what our people needed at this time."

Source: "Ukraine proclaims sovereignty"; "Euphoria, trepidation, mixed emotions are reaction to Ukraine's proclamation," by Marta Kolomayets; *The Ukrainian Weekly*, July 22, 1990, Vol. LVIII, No. 29.

FOR THE RECORD

Holodomor memorial in Kyiv should be our holy place

Following is the full text of a June 28 letter delivered to President Viktor Yushchenko of Ukraine. It is written by survivors of the Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933 in Ukraine.

Dear Mr. President:

We are survivors of the Holodomor. We are survivors of the Ukrainian Genocide. We are the last of the living witnesses to the largest planned, organized and deliberate killing of human beings in the history of mankind.

To this day we are not able to erase from our memories the pain and horror we suffered personally and witnessed among our dearest parents, our brothers, our sisters, our families, friends and neighbors. When we saw the bodies of strangers, we did not know who they were, but we knew how they had suffered, how they must have been grateful to finally be free of the pain.

Not even the Love of God can take away memories of the faces of the soon to be dead children – so innocent, so helpless in the hell that such evil men had brought upon them.

Close your eyes, Viktor Andriyovych, and you will see them before you – not one of us can escape those children, their faces, their eyes, their cries. Those memories have been forever seared into the collective conscience of all Ukrainians.

After these tragic events, we were forbidden to talk or mourn. We were forced not to remember. We learned not to cry. Some of us have not cried for almost three-quarters of a century.

Today, there is only a handful of small statues scattered around the world to remember our 10 million dead.

We have for decades prayed for the miracle of a memorial to our suffering, to our 10 million dead – a memorial that would be more than a statue, but a place for us to come and pray, cry and be together. We prayed for a place that would also have a museum, a library, archives and scholars to research the Holodomor – still the least known and understood genocide in history. Such a place could only be in Kyiv.

When we heard that a Holodomor memorial was to be built in Kyiv, our hearts rejoiced. After more than 70 years, we would finally have a place to go – to remember and to be remembered. We would finally have a place of our own – to be with our own and to cry with our own.

This would be the place where our hearts could finally bury our dear parents, our brothers, our sisters, our families, friends and neighbors – all those whom we were never allowed to bury, or were too weak to bury, all those for whom there was no one left to bury them.

This would be the place where we could come to pray for their souls as we would at their graves. We need such a place – we don't know their graves.

This would be the place where we could come to cry those rivers of tears

that need to be cried. This would be the place for us finally to cry with our own.

This would be the place where we can teach our children and our children's children to remember what happened to us, to remember and honor all those who died in the horror of the Holodomor.

This would be our holy place, for us and for ours. We need such a place. Our suffering warrants such a place. Such a place can exist only in Free Ukraine. We thank God that we can finally have such a place.

We are grateful for your support for the Holodomor memorial in Kyiv. We hope and pray that you will have the courage and wisdom to protect the memorial as our place.

We understand you are under pressure to convert the Holodomor memorial into a general memorial dealing with other genocides and totalitarianism. While this is a worthy cause, it is not the same as our cause and such a memorial must not be allowed to replace our Holodomor memorial. Our place must remain our place.

To dilute the memory of the victims of the Holodomor with the suffering of others, no matter how worthy, sends the message to the world that on our own, we are not worthy of singular recognition, that somehow our sacrifice was not enough, that it must be augmented by the memory of others to be worthy of a memorial.

Throughout the world there are numerous memorials and museums dedicated exclusively to the victims of other genocides. In Armenia, there are memorials dedicated exclusively to the Armenian genocide. In Cambodia, there are memorials dedicated exclusively to the Cambodian genocide. In Rwanda, there are memorials dedicated exclusively to the Rwandan genocide. There are many dozens of memorials around the world dedicated exclusively to the Holocaust.

There is no place on earth dedicated exclusively to our genocide, to our suffering, the Holodomor. We need such a place, and we deserve such a place. In the name of the 10 million innocents who died in the Holodomor, we ask that the memorial in Ukraine be kept dedicated exclusively to the Ukrainian Genocide.

There must be a memorial in Ukraine where we can be alone with our own, where we can remember and be remembered, where we can pray for our own and with our own, a place where we can finally cry with our own.

We pray you will keep the Holodomor memorial our own place.

Respectfully,

Nicholas Mischenko, president
Ukrainian Genocide Famine Foundation
Chicago

Peter Borisow, president
Hollywood Trident Foundation
Los Angeles

MAY WE HELP YOU?

To reach The Ukrainian Weekly call (973) 292-9800, and dial the appropriate extension (as listed below).

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View from the

Trembita Lounge

by Taras Szmaga Jr.

We are not alone

Even by "first date" standards, this was a unique first date. Having become somewhat of an expert on first dates (comparatively more so, I might add, than on second dates), it seemed to me that, this time, something was different.

Across the table from me sat an intriguing woman named Helen that I had met some months earlier at a lawyer's conference. We struck up a conversation at the conference, and lunch plans were made. Now that the lunch was upon us, I quickly discovered that this "get to know you" conversation was unlike any other in my past.

"What kind of a name is Szmaga?" she asked. "Ukrainian," I replied. And I then prepared to enter into the "Predictable Discussion." The Predictable Discussion, you see, is the discussion that inevitably occurs immediately after someone expresses interest in my ethnic heritage. It goes something like this: "So, you're Ukrainian? Do you speak Russian?" Diplomatic efforts to enlighten the inquirer follow, as I explain our community, the way we maintain our language and culture through Saturday schools, dance groups, choirs, fraternal organizations, etc. The explanation is generally met with mild interest and, sometimes, thinly veiled condescension. "Why do you do all that?" is the essence of the reply. (In retrospect, this may explain why I am more of an expert on first, rather than second, dates ... but I digress.)

Alas, this time the Predictable Discussion was not to be had. Rather, Helen replied: "Oh, you're Ukrainian. Interesting. I'm 100 percent Slovenian." She proceeded to explain how her parents came to Cleveland from European displaced person camps after World War II, how she attended Slovenian Saturday school every weekend, danced with the Slovenian dance group, and sang in the Slovenian choir. She even attended the national conventions of the KSKJ (the Slovenian equivalent of our Ukrainian National Association), for which her father served as treasurer.

On an intellectual level, I had always known that there were other ethnic communities out there much like our own. But I was surprised to learn how alike our communities really are, and how they evolved in similar ways. Like the UNA, for example, Slovenian fraternal organizations were born of the first immigration in the early 1900s, and are now facing challenges as the descendants of that immigration assimilate. The Church played an important role in keeping that early community together; the creation of Roman Catholic "ethnic parishes" on Cleveland's East Side enabled newly arrived Slovenians to preserve their ethnic religious traditions.

Similarly, the post-World War II Slovenian immigrants brought with them a sense of identity and organization developed in the displaced person camps, which they used to build vibrant cultural organizations, Saturday schools and the

Taras Szmaga Jr. may be reached at Szmaga@yahoo.com.

like. The post-war immigrants were also deeply divided politically, as a civil conflict in wartime Slovenia generated animosity that lived on within Slovenian American organizations for decades. Does all this sound familiar?

To be sure, there are quite a few differences between our communities. For one, Slovenia is a nation of only 2 million people; as a result, the Slovenian diaspora is smaller than that of Ukraine. The Slovenians also did not establish national scouting organizations in America comparable to Plast. As a result, a Slovenian American teenager is not likely to have many Slovenian acquaintances outside his or her home city. Religious differences among Slovenians are much less pronounced, as well, with Roman Catholicism being the dominant faith within the community.

So it was that the Predictable Discussion became the Mutual Admiration Society. I wonder at the fact that the small but organized Slovenian diaspora has produced one of the best Cleveland mayors and one of the finest United States senators that Ohio has ever sent to Washington, Frank Lausche and current Sen. George Voinovich. I'm impressed that the Slovenian campground outside of Cleveland has a membership that is growing, and at a brisk rate, to boot. And any Slovenian organization in Cleveland that holds a fundraiser or zabava (yes, they call them "zabavas," too) can be guaranteed a turnout of 600, rain or shine, with or without advertising.

From the perspective of a Slovenian American, the fact that Ukrainian Americans from Detroit go to a zabava in Toronto is impressive. ("How in the heck do you all know each other?" Helen once asked me. "Because we all dated one another at some point in our lives" was my not-so-intelligent reply.) SUM and Plast, which unite us across geographic boundaries, really set us apart from many other ethnic groups, and are invaluable community assets. But my favorite call came one morning after Helen finished reading an article in The New York Times Arts section on the new Ukrainian Museum: "Okay," she said jealously, "so you Ukes are trendy in the New York arts scene now, too?" Hey, I take my victories where I can get them.

Yet in so many ways, looking at the Cleveland Slovenian community is like looking at a mirror. Their values are our values – faith, family and heritage being foremost. Reflecting on this, I guess I should not have been surprised by this. After all, whether it be the Ukrainian community or the Slovenian community, it is still community. By participating in our community, whatever community that may be, we strengthen our bonds between one another – something that is in short supply in today's American culture. As we become more independent and more isolated from one another, these bonds are more important than ever before. And as I get older, I am beginning to suspect that reason for the bond is less important than the bond itself.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas

**To EU or not to EU...**

A number of prominent Americans – including Henry Kissinger and Madeline Albright – are supporting Ukraine's membership in the European Union.

Prominent Europeans, on the other hand, primarily French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, have voiced opposition. For once, they may be right. There are many reasons why Ukraine should approach EU membership cautiously.

The first reason is Ukraine's tentative national identity. Despite the amazing success of the Orange Revolution, Ukraine's self-concept is still a work in progress. In some ways, eastern Ukraine remains more Russian than Ukrainian. There are still those in Ukraine who are pushing for the recognition of Russian as Ukraine's second official language. In his recent book, "Clash of Civilizations," Samuel Huntington describes Ukraine as "a cleft country with two distinct cultures."

Ukraine's religio-cultural issues remain unresolved. The Russian Orthodox Church is Ukraine's largest religious body and this is not a good thing. Russian Orthodoxy constitutes the core of the Russian soul and has served as a vehicle of Russification for centuries. The Russian patriarch has never been amenable to the notion of true religious freedom.

Another reason to proceed with wariness regarding EU membership is Europe itself. Old Europe has lost its moral compass. The nihilistic thinking of Nietzsche, Sartre, Freud, Marx, Heidegger, Marcuse and Foucault have replaced the universal ideals of Aristotle, Aquinas, Erasmus, Locke and Montesquieu. Irreverence and irrelevance have become the guiding ideals of Europe's intellectual elite and the cultural consequences are devastating. In his book "From Dawn to Decadence," Jacques Barzun suggests that Western civilization has entered a period of malaise, a kind of dissatisfaction with the present, demonstrated "by the search in all directions for new faiths, for new directions." The Germans have a name for this type of world weariness: "weltschmerz."

Europe's elite believes that it was nationalism that led to the horrors of two world wars. If nationalism was the problem, then a cultural and socialist union of European countries, sanctioned by a 300-page Constitution and led by an ever-expanding bureaucracy, was the answer. Ukraine has just unshackled itself from just such an arrangement; it was called the Soviet Union. Is there any real difference between the concepts of "the new Soviet man" and "the new European." Is Ukraine ready to lose its long-sought sovereignty only to be swallowed up again? Nationalism is not a bad word in today's Ukraine.

Europe's elite appears Christophobic, as evidenced by the EU Constitution, which neglects to mention Europe's rich Judeo-Christian heritage. This is not an accident. In his book "The Cube and the Cathedral," George Weigel writes that Europe's elite lacks spiritual roots, fears the future, and places personal interests and "rights" over universal truths and ethics. While people in Ukraine are rediscovering their Christianity, Western Europeans are abandoning theirs. While people in Ukraine are building churches, Europeans are closing theirs.

Another example of Europe's transfor-

mation is the diminishing family. Europe's overall fertility rate is 1.5 children per family. With the Netherlands, Belgium and Spain now sanctioning gay marriage, the population meltdown will continue. At the same time, the Islamic population in Europe is exploding – 700,000 Muslims in the Netherlands alone. Muslims in Europe have large families and they are not assimilating. The result of this type of "colonization" is unclear. According to British historian Niall Ferguson: "A creeping Islamicization of a decadent Christendom is one conceivable result; while the old Europeans get even older and their religious faith weaker, the Muslim colonies within their cities get larger and more overt in their religious observance."

Islamic inroads into Europe is not a new problem for Western civilization. There was a time when Europe vigorously resisted the military onslaught of Islam, culminating first at the gates of Paris in 732 and then at the gates of Vienna in 1683. Resistance by Europe is no longer an option.

In a well-documented study, titled "Eurabia: The Euro-Arab Axis," Bat Ye'or describes "Europe's evolution from a Judeo-Christian civilization, with important post-Enlightenment secular elements, into a post-Judeo-Christian civilization that is subservient to the ideology of jihad and the Islamic powers that propagate it." This approach has evolved into a virulent anti-Americanism which, according to the author is the result of a "profound resentment that cowardly or impotent societies, which have chosen surrender through fear of conflict, have toward those who stand strong."

At a NATO summit in Istanbul in June, 2004, President George W. Bush blamed autocratic Arab rulers for fostering a culture of extremism and resentment of the West. He recognized European complicity by declaring: "In the last 60 years many in the West have added to this distrust by excusing tyranny in the region, hoping to purchase stability at the price of liberty."

Ukraine has felt the sword of Islam throughout its history and should avoid falling prey to Islamic blackmail. A recent political conference in Kyiv ostensibly condemning Zionism reportedly included a strong Arab presence. This is a step in the wrong direction.

Europe's faltering economy is another problem. An overly generous welfare system, labor protections, a progressive tax structure, zoning restrictions on large retailers and a work force that has lost the work ethic, does not augur well for Western Europeans. French workers complain about their 35-hour work week and six weeks of annual vacation. Italian workers go on strike just because they can. Meanwhile, millions of Ukrainians and other workers from the "new Europe" fill in the labor gaps.

Ukraine has a bright future. In some ways Ukraine today is like Ireland was in the 1970s. For over a century, immigration was the only choice for Irish seeking a better life. Today, Ireland is an affluent nation, a "Celtic Tiger" with a market-oriented leadership, a young, educated and eager work force, low taxes and a business climate that attracts foreign investment. Ukraine has a young, educated and eager work force, and a market-oriented president. The model for Ukraine should be new Ireland, not old Europe!

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

Need a back issue?

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

Chicago's St. Nicholas School strengthens alumni network

CHICAGO – Capitalizing on a recent trend of alumni donations, St. Nicholas Ukrainian Cathedral School is expanding and strengthening its network of alumni.

The Chicago school received over \$8,500 in donations from past graduating classes. Among the donors were the classes of 1964 and 1965, collectively presenting the school with \$5,068.06, and the class of 1954, which donated \$807.76. In addition, the Ukrainian National Women's League donated \$3,000. All the donations went toward the purchase of 20 new computers.

However, according to the school's technical consultant, John Olshansky, the computer lab still is in dire need of additional equipment and software.

Sister Irene Hankewych, the school principal, decided that in order to garner more alumni donations, St. Nicholas would have to expand its alumni network. Following up on the decision made by Sister Irene, the school held a contest during the month of February to seek out and contact alumni of St. Nicholas.

As part of the contest, all participating students were encouraged to contact parents, relatives and other acquaintances in order to collect information on alumni. The goal was to attract as many alumni as possible. For each name that a student produced, he or she received a chance to enter into and win "The Alumni Sweepstakes." The deadline to submit names was March 4.

Eight students received recognition for the large number of names they submitted. The first-place prize, a Sony DVD player, was awarded to second grader Alexa Grace Tufenkjian. All other prizes were donated by sponsors of the school, which include: ABT Electronics, BMG Records, the Chicago Fire Department and WBBM 96.3 FM Radio, among others.

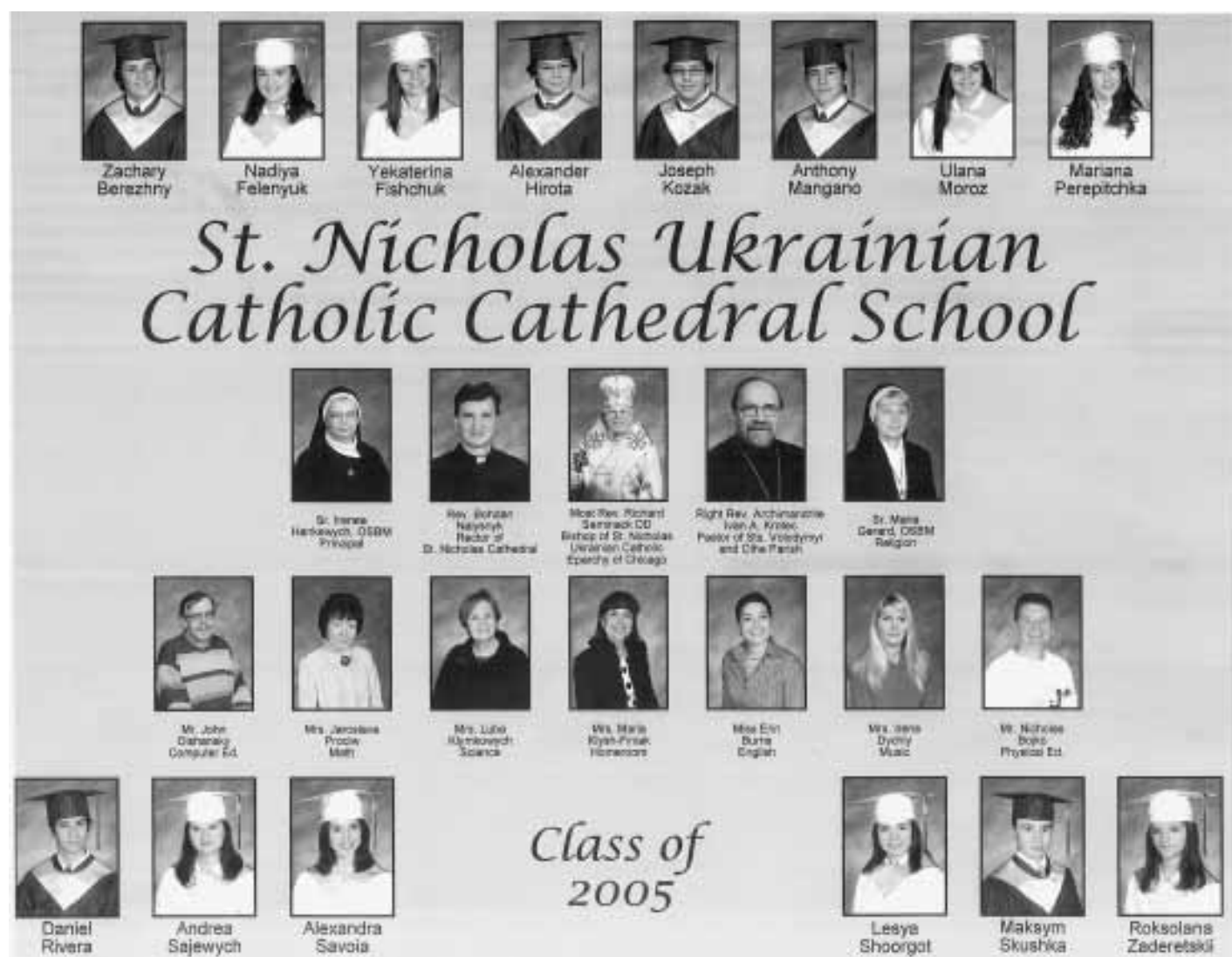
Alumni of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Cathedral School are asked to contact the coordinator of the alumni network project, Marta R. Leseiko, via e-mail at martuniqu@ AOL.com, or via phone at (773) 782-4972, or via mail at Marta R. Leseiko, c/o St. Nicholas Ukrainian Cathedral School, 2015 W. Cortez St., Chicago, IL 60622.



Alumni contest winners: (back row, from left) Alexander Siutryk, Michael Olshansky, Marta Kryvdyk, Andrew Owerko, Daniel Rivera, (front row) Adriana Chychula, Christine Chychula and Alexa Tufenkjian.

14 graduate from St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral School

CHICAGO – Eighth graders at St. Nicholas Cathedral School attended their graduation on Sunday, June 12. Ulana Moroz was valedictorian, while Katia Fishchuk was salutatorian. This year several scholarships were awarded: the Bishop Innocent Lotocky, OSBM, Scholarship Award was given to two graduates, Mariana Perepichka and Alexandra Savoia; and the Mykluz Family Memorial Award was awarded to Ulana Moroz. In addition, the school's premiere sponsor, Selfreliance Ukrainian American Federal Credit Union, presented the graduates with gift certificates toward their education. On the right is a tableau of the graduates with their teachers and clergy.



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УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ХОР „ДУМКА“ В НЬЮ-ЙОРКУ

Музичний керівник і диригент - **ВАСИЛЬ ГРЕЧИНСЬКИЙ** • Фортепіяновий акомпаньямент - **ЛЯРИСА ГУТНИКЕВИЧ**

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з нагоди 55-ліття заснування хору

в неділю, 30 жовтня 2005 р., о год. 3-ій по пол.

у залі Skirball Center for Performing Arts, New York University, Washington Square, New York, NY

У програмі: українська клясична і народна хорова музика.

У концерті бере участь

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У зв'язку з 55-річним ювілеєм

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влаштує

два додаткові концерти

у п'ятницю, 22 липня ц.р.

о 8-ій год. веч.

у залі Music Mountain
Falls Village, Connecticut

та в суботу, 15 жовтня ц.р.

о год. 7-ій веч.

у залі Warren Woods Auditorium
Warren, Michigan

The Ukrainian Museum hosts special exhibit viewing for its younger supporters

by Marta Baczynsky

NEW YORK – All those who love and cherish The Ukrainian Museum are enormously pleased to be witnessing the evolution of the institution in its brand-new building, where the feature inaugural presentation is a world-class exhibition – “Alexander Archipenko: Vision and Continuity.”

After conducting operations for almost thirty years in a very small environment and on a moderate scale, the museum has reinvented itself as a significant urban institution of education and culture, and in its new guise it has taken New York City by storm.

The elegance of the museum's new facility and the magnetism of Archipenko's striking sculptures, offered in a dramatic presentation, create a dynamic combination. Critically acclaimed by the media (local and international, and favorably received by the Ukrainian community and the general public, the museum and the Archipenko show have become a “must see” for anyone who appreciates art. It is, therefore, not surprising that in the first three months since its opening, over 5,000 people have visited the museum.

On Friday, June 10, the Friends of the Museum arranged a get-together at the institution for the “younger crowd,” featuring a special guided tour of the exhibition with its curator, Prof. Jaroslaw Leshko. It turned out to be a delightful evening of learning and socializing, with people of various age groups in attendance. Prof.

Leshko's inimitable presentation on the subject of Archipenko's life and oeuvre opened new vistas of understanding and appreciation of the artist and his talent.

An art history professor for 35 years at Smith College, Dr. Leshko exudes enthusiasm for the subject and mesmerizes his listeners with the skill of a naturally talented educator.

The event was organized by Daria Temnycky and Olenka Terlecky. These young women have an enviable history of supporting the museum in innovative ways. In 2000 and 2002 they were part of a regional support committee, composed of nine young women, that organized Stride and Ride to Build, sports-oriented family events that raised money for The Ukrainian Museum's Building Fund. The funds raised were specifically earmarked for children's activities and programs in the new building.

The goal of the museum is to become a Ukrainian cultural center in New York City and serve as a base for Ukrainian American artistic, cultural and community activities. The success of the June 10 get-together is a step in the right direction.

The Ukrainian Museum, located at 222 E. Sixth St., (between Second and Third avenues, is open Wednesday through Sunday from 11:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

For information readers may call (212) 228-0110, e-mail: info@ukrainianmuseum.org, or visit the web site: www.ukrainianmuseum.org.



Event organizer Olenka Terlecky (left), Prof. Jaroslaw Leshko and The Ukrainian Museum Director Maria Shust at the museum's get-together.



Prof. Jaroslaw Leshko (far left), curator of the Alexander Archipenko exhibit currently on view at The Ukrainian Museum, with guests on the second floor gallery during the museum's get-together.

Ukrainian folk music groups established in New Paltz

NEW PALTZ, N.Y. – About a 20-minute ride from Soyuzivka, the Ukrainian National Association's resort in Kerhonkson, N.Y., some 30 children with their parents are coming together every Monday to play Carpathian music on sopilky and fiddles at the Shepko-Hamilton farm, known as Shawangunk Ridge Farm.

The groups were started on June 12 by Andriy Milavsky a few days after his return from Ukraine with the folk instruments. Most of the sopilky (wooden flutes) were made by a master sopilkamaker in the Hutsul region out of different types of wood, mostly pear and maple.

The members of the younger children's sopilka group range in age from 2 to 5 and they meet at 4:30-5 p.m. The older children, age 6-12, play at 5-6 p.m.

The groups are taught by Mr. Milavsky, who holds a master's degree in music from Kyiv State Conservatory in Ukraine.

Many of the parents and one of the grandparents are showing an interest in

joining the ensemble as well.

The fiddle group is run by Halyna Remez, who obtained her degree in music from the Lviv Conservatory and is a third-generation Carpathian Mountain fiddler.

The fiddle players range in age from 9 to over 40. They, too, play on Mondays, at 5-6 p.m.

A third of the children currently enrolled in the lessons are of Ukrainian descent. All involved are full of enthusiasm and the desire to learn more about Ukraine and its culture.

The first public performance of these budding folk musicians will be at the New Paltz Farmers' Market on July 31 at noon.

In addition, a Sopilka, Fiddle and Ukrainian Theater Day Camp for children is planned for August 1-12 at Shawangunk Ridge Farm.

For further information readers may contact Halyna Shepko, one of the organizers of this new folk music program, at (845) 255-5936.



Програма XXVII Крайового Пластового З'їзду

який відбудеться 22-23 жовтня 2005р. на Союзівці

П'ятниця, 21 жовтня 2005р.

7:00 - 9:00 Приїзд, Реєстрація
9:00 - 12:00 Товариська Зустріч

Субота, 22 жовтня 2005р.

8:00 - 10:00 Реєстрація Учасників З'їзду
10:00 - 12:00

1. Відкриття XXVII Крайового Пластового З'їзду
2. Вибір Президії З'їзду
3. Слово Голови КПСтаршини
4. Слово Голови ГПБулави
5. Схвалення порядку нарад, правильників з'їзду і комісій
6. Приняття протоколу XXVI Крайового Пластового З'їзду
7. Усні доповнення до звітів КПС
8. Звіт Голови КПРади
9. Звіт Комісії Української мови
10. Вибір Комісій
 - а. Таборової
 - б. Резолюційної
 - в. Верифікаційно-мандатної
 - г. Господарської
 - г. Номінаційної
 - д. Статутової

Виховні питання для КПЗ'їзду, згідно з резолюцією XXIII КПЗ, підготовляють Малі Ради Орлиного й Скобиного Кругів, які відбуваються в рамках З'їзду

12:00 - 12:30 Обідова перерва (Обід буде на залі)
12:30 - 1:30

11. Запити і дискусія над діяльністю КПС
12. Звіт Верифікаційно-Мандатної Комісії
13. Удільнення абсолюторії уступаючій КПС і уступаючим членам КПРади

1:30 - 4:00

14. Малі Ради Орлиного й Скобиного Кругів та продовження нарад інших комісій

4:00 - 6:30

15. Народи Комісій: Таборової, Резолюційної, Господарської, Номінаційної, Статутової

7:00 - 12:00 Спільна Святочна Вечеря (без одностроїв, супруги запрошені)

Неділя, 23 жовтня 2005р.

7:00 - 8:15 Снідання
8:30 - 9:30 Служба Божа в наміренні Пласту (збірка в одностроях в церкві 8:25)
10:00 - 12:00

16. Звіти комісій
 - а. Статутової
 - б. Таборової
 - в. Малої Ради Орлиного Круга
 - г. Малої Ради Скобиного Круга
 - г. Господарської
 - д. Резолюційної
17. Звіт Номінаційної Комісії
18. Вибір КПСташини і КПРади - запряження КПС і КНР
19. Внески, запити та різне
20. Закриття XXVII Крайового Пластового З'їзду

A Ukrainian singer shares her rare talent in Japan

by Roman Cybriwsky

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

TOKYO – There are more Ukrainians living in Japan than I had imagined when I moved back to the country four years ago after a 10-year absence. Some, like me, are transplants from the United States and other Western countries, dispatched to Tokyo and other big cities by foreign employers with

the Chernobyl tragedy of 1986, which she witnessed as a young girl. Chernobyl has been a big part of her life ever since. She talked about it at length that evening in Sangenjaya. Natalka's hometown was Prypiat, one of the villages in the shadow of Chernobyl that was evacuated after the disaster and then destined for oblivion. Her father had worked in the power plant barely four kilometers away and

national musical and vocal compositions such as "Mamyna Pisnia" about the family she misses in Ukraine. She also performs Japanese songs, including her own compositions in that language, and translates Ukrainian songs into Japanese. "Chornobryvtsi," for example, is sung half in Ukrainian and, seamlessly, half in Japanese. Because some Russian songs are well-known in Japan and audiences expect it, she also sings a little in Russian.

Young people in Japan are coming to know Natalka not just through her singing. Amazingly, she has come to be a chapter in a popular textbook for the study of English, "Prominence English" published by Tokyo Shoseki. Lesson 5 in that book is called "For Chernobyl with Love" and recounts in learners' English the story of the nuclear plant accident, the evacuation and demolition of Natalka's home village, and Natalka's biography. There are photographs of Natalka and her family in their home in front of their "yalynka" (Christmas tree) a makeshift cemetery in Prypiat, and a child's drawing of "black rain" over Ukraine. To test readers' comprehension, the chapter has review questions such as "What happened to the green forests where she [Natalka] played as a child?"

Natalka has already released five CDs. The first two, unfortunately, are no longer available. I am lucky to own a rare copy of "From Chernobyl," a collection of Ukrainian songs about the disaster and about nostalgia for a distant, lost home. There are similar themes in "Sertse," her third disk. The printed matter for both includes haunting black and white photographs of what little is left of Prypiat by noted Japanese photographer Ryuichi Hirokawa.

Her fourth CD is "Nataliya," a mix of

themes and languages. It includes her beautiful Ukrainian composition about her mother and ends with stirring renditions of the religious classics "Ave Maria" and "Amazing Grace." The fifth CD is "Merry Christmas," a selection of Christmas and religious songs, mostly in English.

Natalka is now working on a sixth CD. To be released in 2006, it is timed for the 20th anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster. She will make the CD in a duet with her younger sister Katerina, who lives in Kyiv and was born in Prypiat just one month before the 1986 disaster. After Katerina, also a singer and bandura player, arrives in Tokyo this coming autumn, the two sisters will undertake a two-bandura concert tour around Japan as they work out the details of their joint CD.

Natalka is also beginning to plan a concert tour in North America, hopefully in 2006. She has never been there and knows few people, so the planning is slow at present. Perhaps one or more of the readers of this article are willing to help?

Natalka's website, maintained by her husband, Yoshiro-Roman, is located at <http://www.office-zirka.com>. Even though it is in Japanese, interested people can click around the site to see photographs and album covers, and to get a sense of what Natalka is about.

For the time being, the best way for buyers in North America to purchase Natalka's CDs is online from the Japan division of the HMV music store: <http://www.hmv.co.jp/>. Click "English" and search "Gudziy" to find CDs "Nataliya" (illustrated) and "Sertse" (title in Japanese, no image).



Roman Cybriwsky

Nataliya Gudziy during one of her recent performances in Japan.

Japanese branches. But many, many others are post-1991 immigrants to Japan, directly from Ukraine or from other parts of the former USSR such as Russia's Far East, Japan's nearest neighbor. They are building permanent lives in Japan and are shaping a thriving Ukrainian Japanese community.

Among the most noteworthy Ukrainians living in Japan is 25-year-old Nataliya Gudziy, a beautiful and extraordinarily talented young singer with a fascinating life story. She has lived in Japan since 1999. She has become fluent in Japanese, and sings and writes songs in that language, as well as in her native Ukrainian.

My first encounter with Natalka was about three years ago, when my daughter was visiting me and we saw a newspaper notice about a concert the next day by a Ukrainian singer in a part of Tokyo where we had lived some 20 years earlier. We attended, of course, and were almost literally floored by what we saw and heard.

Here was a performance in Ukrainian to an all-Japanese audience of some 400 people, with Japanese commentary between songs about the lyrics, the bandura, the singer's life, and about Ukraine. Natalka had a powerful stage presence.

We were doubly surprised that she spoke at some length in Ukrainian as well, not because she had spotted us, which she did not, but because she wanted her audience to hear the sound of the Ukrainian language. Her songs reflected love of Ukraine, and her singing voice was as strong, sweet and beautiful as any we had ever heard.

A major theme of Natalka's work is

Roman Cybriwsky is from Philadelphia and lives in Tokyo as director of undergraduate programs and associate dean of Temple University's 2,000-student Japan campus. His e-mail address is Roman@tuj.ac.jp.

stayed behind with orders to work on the clean-up. He has subsequently become ill. Natalka and the rest of her family were evacuated to Kyiv where the family continues to live.

While still a schoolgirl, Natalka became a member of the song and dance troupe Chervona Kalyna comprising mainly Chernobyl refugee children. At the invitation of a Tokyo non-governmental organization called the Chernobyl Children's Fund, the group toured Japan in 1996 and again in 1998 to raise funds for victims of the disaster.

Natalka was singled out for her rare singing talents and returned to Japan again in 1999 for a solo series of fund-raising concerts. That led to her staying in Japan and making it her new home. In 2003 she married Yoshiro Yamada, who is her manager. Before the wedding ceremony in Kyiv, Yoshiro was baptized into the Orthodox faith and given the name Roman.

A tireless performer, Natalka has now sung in more than 300 venues in every imaginable part of Japan. She always performs in Ukrainian native costume and plays her bandura as she sings. I sometimes see Natalka on Tokyo subways going to or from a performance with her heavy bandura in its case over her shoulder and a travel bag with her costume for the evening in hand.

Natalka always explains her instrument to her audiences, as well as her clothing, always making sure that her audiences distinguish what is Ukrainian from Russian and teaching about Ukraine's distinctive culture. Her standard repertoire includes songs about the bandura such as "Vziav by Ya Banduru" and "Hrai, Banduro, Hrai," as well as such popular Ukrainian songs as "Chornobryvtsi," "Ridna Maty Moya" and "Misiats na Nebi."

Her songs also include her own origi-



A publicity shot of Nataliya Gudziy with Ukraine's national instrument, the bandura.

SOYUZIVKA SCRAPBOOK: The summer season's in full swing



Soyuzivka's beach volleyball court is once again the site of countless games as guests descended upon the resort for the summer season, which officially opened over the Fourth of July weekend.



The littlest guests enjoy the kiddie pool, now enhanced by a small gazebo.



Dianna Shmerykowsky of New York City, with her depictions of Ukrainian folk dance, was the featured artist during the weekend.



A close-up of some of the bricks purchased by Soyuzivka supporters, both individuals and groups, that will soon grace the entranceway to the resort's Main House.



Katia Nalywayko prepares to welcome guests in the cool interior of the Trembita Lounge.



Young winners of the season-opening tennis tournament are congratulated by tournament officials George Sawchak (left) and George Hrabec (right), as well as Roma Lisovich, treasurer of the Ukrainian National Association.



A view of the newly expanded tiki bar, obviously a focal point for vacationers.

Roma Lisovich

Cinema in Ukraine: some facts and figures on its status

by Ilya Matthew Labunka

KYIV – The Ukraine-based daily newspaper Den [Day] on April 3 published the results of a nationwide questionnaire on the preferences of moviegoers. Of the 1,800 respondents (18 years of age or older) polled by the Institute of Sociology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, an overwhelming majority (64 percent) declared if given a choice, they would choose to view Soviet films. (The survey did not differentiate between Soviet Ukrainian, Soviet Russian, etc., films).

Additionally, 45 percent stated they prefer contemporary Russian films, while Ukrainian films would be chosen by 34 percent of the respondents, followed by American films (22 percent) and ending with a 20 percent preference for European films.

Thus, approximately one-third of those surveyed would prefer to go see contemporary Ukrainian films if given the opportunity. Yet, herein lies the paradox – although the potential exists for a higher viewing audience of Ukrainian films over American and European productions, Ukrainian movie theaters offer a starkly different choice.

Similarly, the percentage of TV viewers who would regularly tune in to a Ukrainian-language broadcast if it could locate one, is in an analogous predicament.

Undoubtedly old habits die hard, particularly the nostalgia for Soviet-era cinema depicting the Red Army's glorious victory over Nazi Germany in World War II – more often than not portrayed as a single-handed triumph over the Third Reich. During the first two weeks of May, in commemoration of the Allied victory in World War II, on average, and virtually round the clock, at least two or three Ukrainian TV stations would simultaneously engage in marathon sessions broadcasting Soviet and/or contemporary productions depicting World War II drama – all in the Russian language. If any feature happened to include Ukrainian subtitles, the viewer needed to arm oneself with binoculars or at least a magnifying glass in order to decipher the virtually illegible text.

* * *

In the early 1980s, Soviet Ukraine produced approximately 30 to 45 feature-length films, less than 20 animation films and a few hundred documentary and educational films annually.

By the early 1990s, film production in Ukraine had declined almost by half, reaching rock bottom by the end of the decade, with literally only a handful of feature films being produced. Documentary and educational films took an even harder blow, while the animation sector of the industry began to rely solely on foreign productions, often lacking appropriate copyright.

Currently, five state-“owned” and state-financed film studios operate in Ukraine under the authority of the Ministry of Culture – the Oleksander Dovzhenko Film Studio (Kyiv), the Odesa Film Studio, the National Cinemateque (formerly Ukrnaukfilm), Ukrkinokhronika (Documentary), Ukranimafilm (Animation), and the joint Ukrainian-Russian venture Yaltynska-Kinostudia in Crimea.

In 1992 the Dovzhenko Film Studio and the Odesa Film Studio produced 20 and 23 feature-length films, respectively. By 1998 the number of released productions had shrunk to 1 and 0, respectively.

According to an interview published in the newspaper Uriadovyj Kurier (August 9, 2003), Mykola Maschenko, the former director of the Dovzhenko Film Studio asserted that the studio is desperately in need of production equipment. “Today we have only three movie cameras, while the standard shooting process often requires the simultaneous use of five, even up to eight [cameras].”

In June 2003, per request of the Ukrainian Philosophical Fund, film scholar and critic Oleksander Rutkovsky and Yevhen Holovakha, associate director of

Ilya Matthew Labunka, who lives in Kyiv, studied film theory and film history while working toward his B.A. in communications at La Salle University. He also holds an M.A. in government administration from the University of Pennsylvania. He served as an independent consultant for Oles Yanchuk's film “Holod-33” about the Famine-Genocide, which was released in Ukraine in 1990.

Mr. Labunka worked as a fund-raiser for the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute and, later, the Ukrainian Studies Program at Columbia University's Harriman Institute. In 1995 he moved to Ukraine, where he worked as a human rights monitor (Kyiv) and academic fund-raiser (Lviv). He is currently studying law at Kyiv University's Graduate School of Law.



Ukrainian-language posters for foreign movies shown in Ukraine do not reveal the fact that they are dubbed into Russian. Among such movies during the past year were: “Mr. and Mrs. Smith” ...

the Institute of Sociology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, supervised a nationwide questionnaire (the first of its kind) on contemporary cinema in Ukraine. Ranging from age 16 to 75, a total of 1,200 respondents in 38 cities, 10 municipalities and 26 villages participated in the survey covering a broad range of film industry-related issues.

Through their research, the scholars revealed that two-thirds of those surveyed think that the state should continue to finance the national film production sector of the industry. Furthermore, the majority (58 percent) believes that the state should not only finance but run the industry as well.

As the question of censorship came up, approximately 46.8 percent of the respondents said they would be in favor of introducing such a policy on a state level. Of those surveyed, 22.2 percent were favorably inclined toward censorship, but only if it were to be regulated by specially appointed civic organizations, while 14.6 percent stated that censorship should be introduced only for children. Only 3 percent declared censorship contrary to democratic principles and 18.4 percent were against it because they believed that each individual should decide for him/herself what to watch. The con-



“The Passion of the Christ” ...

siderably favorable attitude toward censorship is based not only on “past tendencies” and custom, but also on the fact that Ukraine’s bureaucratically plagued movie-ratings system isn’t very effective. As a result, pretty much anything goes, particularly material on late-night TV and “pirated” – therefore unrated – video.

When asked how they would rate Ukrainian cinema of the Soviet era, a startling majority (57 percent) of those who replied were convinced that communist ideology and Soviet rule were positive influences on the development of cinematic art in Ukraine. Meanwhile, 23 percent of the respondents rated such an influence negatively, and 19 percent expressed uncertainty about whether the influence was positive or negative. Yet, further analysis suggests that the overwhelming response was not necessarily based on a longing for a particular ideological system, but rather a system that “functioned” overall, and in the process guaranteed a steady flow of film production in Ukraine.

Although several attempts had been taken over the years to denationalize the film industry (a few dozen film theaters throughout Ukraine have recently undergone privatization), the stalwart formula of running Ukraine’s film industry remains intact: the Ministry of Culture remains the industry’s top client, providing the studios with their core source of finances.

By the mid-1990s, over 20 privately owned film studios existed in Ukraine, a third of which have already ceased operations due to lack of clientele and sustainability. While the state budget is the national film production industry’s lifeline, not surprisingly, state funds allocated for film production have not always been disbursed accordingly.

For example, based on official information released by the Ministry of Culture in 2004, for a period of four years in the mid- to late 1990s the actual amount of disbursed funds budgeted for film production dropped by 53.4 percent. Thus, if in 1996, 3.5 million hrv were budgeted, of which 2.37 million hrv (or 67.8 percent of the budgeted amount) were disbursed in support of film production, resulting in 8 feature-length releases for the year, then by 1999, 13 million hrv were budgeted, of which 1.87 million hrv (or 14.4 percent of the budgeted amount) were disbursed to finance the film industry, resulting in seven feature-length releases for the year.

However, although the state budget for cinematic production had increased to 20 million hrv the following year (2000) and 19.2 million hrv (or 95.5 percent of the budgeted amount) had been disbursed (thanks to the admirable effort of then Prime Minister Viktor Yushchenko), only four feature films were released that year. (The ever-increasing cost of production, among other factors, may have also contributed toward the low output). By 2002, according to the latest available statistics, the trend of state-allocated funding seems to have leveled off at approximately 20.5 million hrv, of which 7.8 million hrv (or 38 percent of the budgeted amount) were disbursed, resulting in seven film releases for the year.

Therefore, given the correlation between state financing and film production output over the last couple of years, it is safe to assume that the previous regime’s Ministry of Culture anticipated, on average, a paltry five or six releases per annum.

* * *

While cinematic production crawls at a snail’s pace, urban movie theaters are experiencing rapid renovations and technical upgrades. By 2003 over 70 big-city screening halls in Ukraine were operating with modernized audio-visual projection equipment, including 42 movie theaters (55 halls) and seven projection venues equipped with Dolby Stereo and Dolby Surround Sound systems. On December 25, 2004, the first multiplex opened for business in Ukraine – Butterfly Ultramarin in Kyiv, housing six screening halls with a total seating capacity of 1,315.

At present, Kyiv and Kharkiv lead the trend in modernized viewing facilities, with nine movie theaters each (20 and 10 halls, respectively), followed by Odesa, with seven movie theaters (10 halls), Sevastopol – four movie theaters, and at least one movie theater in most of the oblast centers.

Approximately 560 urban movie theaters operate throughout the country, but less than 300 of these venues offer cinematic screenings on a regular basis. The situation is even more sobering in the provincial areas. For a country of 28,000 municipalities and villages, less than 5,000 screening premises (usually a room with a projector and a screen situated in the local town hall-type building) remain in Ukraine.



“Lord of the Rings”...

According to data provided by the Ministry of Culture, in 1980 the number of nationwide provincial screening premises was 27,700, including approximately 809 million annual visitations. On average, the regular moviegoer visited the cinema 16 times per year. In 1990 the amount of screening facilities declined slightly to 27,200 and annual visitations now equaled 516 million. The average viewer was going to the movies 11 times per year. By 2001 the number of functioning screening venues in the villages of Ukraine had dropped to 6,500 units – an astonishing disappearance of 20,700 facilities over an 11-year period. The amount of visitations slid to 7.4 million per year, equaling an astounding decrease of 508.6 million visits over the same 11-year period. The appearance of a regular viewer in a movie theater had dwindled to a statistical 0.15 times per year.

However, the following year (2002), although the number of screening premises had declined even further – to a total of 5,100 – the number of annual visitations had actually risen to 9.9 million, an increase of 2.5 million over 2001. Still, the average viewer was going to the movies only 0.2 times per year. By 2003, according to the latest official available data, the number of provincial functioning screening venues in Ukraine was now down to less than 5,000 units.

The recent upsurge in annual attendance suggests more of a preference for improved audio-visual standards and less of an option for quality, aesthetic cinema – Ukrainian or otherwise. Thus, as the network of provincial movie theaters continues to shrink, the average potential viewer is no longer afforded the opportunity to demonstrate his/her choice and taste for cinema objectively. With little choice for venues, the potential viewer will either decide not to go to the movies at all, or he/she will be compelled to seek out the nearest functioning urban theater.

Currently, urban privately owned movie theaters offer ticket prices for 20 to 50 hrv, but unfortunately the average citizen can't afford such rates. State-run theaters, although considerably more affordable, operate haphazardly, thus often discouraging the potential moviegoer. As a result, the average citizen opts for his/her most accessible source for “movies” – television. In fact, 30.6 percent of those surveyed by Rutkovsky-Holovakha declared high ticket prices as the main deterrent for not going to the movies, while 33.3 percent admitted they do not visit movie theaters regularly because it's more convenient to watch movies on television. In general, 80 percent of Ukraine's population watches TV on a regular basis.

On average, approximately 150 titles are released for theatrical distribution in Ukraine per year. Yet, only 2 to 3 percent of these releases are Ukrainian productions, while the remainder consists of foreign (American, East and Western European and Russian) titles.

What's more, the Russian-owned distribution companies engage in deceptive advertising and marketing by plastering the movie theaters with Ukrainian-language film posters promoting the latest release, while simultaneously projecting the same now Russian-dubbed film inside the

theaters. Even the Kyiv-based monthly industry magazine Cinema is published in Russian by the State Committee on Information Policy, Television and Radio of Ukraine.

According to the questionnaire, when asked what language Ukraine-based productions should be released in, 37.4 percent of those surveyed remarked that national productions should be produced and distributed in two versions (Ukrainian and Russian); 29 percent stated that only Ukrainian-language versions should be released; 11.5 percent said that productions should be released only in Russian, while 13.2 percent claimed that this is an issue for the director to decide.

With attendance on the rise over the last five years, revenue is noticeably growing as well. In 2000 the state-run theaters amassed a total of 10.5 million hrv in gross income. By 2002 gross income had reached 12.7 million hrv – the majority of revenues stemming from urban modernized theaters. At the same time, privately owned or rented theaters boasted official revenues of approximately 30 million hrv in 2002, although according to Ministry of Culture officials and independent analysts, the amount was probably higher.

Clearly, in a transitional economy, the film production industry in Ukraine can no longer afford to rely solely on state budgeting. The lack of appropriate government support since independence (both moral and practical) coupled with increasing operating costs is causing delays in film production, sometimes lagging for years. In 2002 not one production was initiated – only those already in progress were completed.

Despite mounds of legislation and presidential decrees devised over the years to revitalize and then resuscitate Ukrainian cinema, virtually all efforts to jump-start the film production industry have proven ineffectual. As a result, when the state distribution monopoly fell apart in the early 1990's, private “regional” distributors – disinterested in promoting quality Ukrainian cinema – quickly nuzzled their way in and have been inundating the national market with inexpensive, low-quality foreign productions.

The bottom line is that if cinema in Ukraine has a future (and it does), it is nevertheless in dire need of foreign capital from big Western production companies and distributors interested not only in getting a return, but actually willing to stimulate the national industry for long-term benefit.

Thus far, big-name Western film companies have avoided the potentially lucrative market in Ukraine for fear of uncertainty in the ability to accomplish both objectives, i.e. profit and further growth. The reason for the skeptical attitude is two fold: copyright piracy and no tax incentives.

Although commendable strides have been made in the attempt to eradicate film and video piracy, the battle rages on, particularly in the video sector of the industry. According to official data released by the International Intellectual Property Association, copyright holders accrued losses of \$40 million dollars from film and video piracy in Ukraine in 2001. The actual level of copyright piracy in the film-video sector of the industry in Ukraine reached a devastating 80 percent in 2001 – an actual drop of 19 percent from 2000!

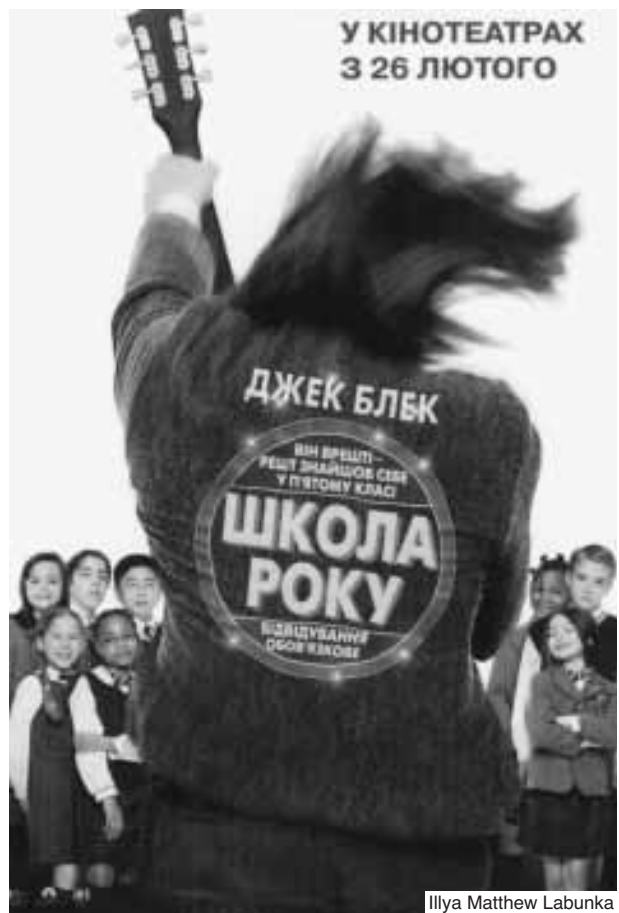
Thus, powerful Western production companies genuinely intent on and capable of providing their expertise and practical assistance, sit on the sidelines. In their stead, Russian companies continue to distribute cheap, foreign movies for TV (usually the worst of the lot that Europe and America have to offer) dubbed into Russian

that virtually no Western viewer has ever seen or even heard of. In addition, approximately 50 percent of these earnings flow right back to Russia.

Until the government creates a favorable and “predictable” climate for the national film production industry to flourish (based on Western capital and domestic incentives), it would be naive for anyone in the industry to anticipate any considerable improvement, let alone an influx of investments of any significant size.

One possible way to stimulate Western commercial interest is to introduce certain tax breaks on those portions of the revenue that the foreign production company would allocate toward the production or distribution of national releases, as well as toward technical support. In other words, instead of direct foreign investment in one particular studio or production, the idea would be to create such a conducive environment in which all types of studios (state and private) would benefit for the sake of national production.

On the brighter side, the regular appearance of academic and popular publications featuring Ukrainian



Ilyia Matthew Labunka

and “School of Rock.”

cinema (including two Ukrainian-language periodicals), national film festivals, as well as the recent parliamentary hearings on the state of cinema in Ukraine (February 2005), all manifest that general interest in Ukrainian film that has not waned despite a lack of national production. But this is not enough.

New, cutting-edge Ukrainian cinema will only be as good as the new Ukraine. As a fresh, genuinely pro-Western administration steers Ukraine into the community of nations, Ukrainian cinema, perhaps more than ever before in its centennial history, has a chance to thrive both domestically and internationally as a truly influential, world-class art form. Let's hope the hands of mutual cooperation reach out to bridge the gap between capital and talent.

BOOK NOTES

Bilingual edition of poetry by Viktor Neborak

“Flying Head and Other Poems,” by Viktor Neborak. Lviv: Sribne Slovo Publishers, Lviv Polytechnic University, 2005. 304 pp., \$20 (hardcover).

UNIVERSITY PARK, Pa. – A bilingual edition of Viktor Neborak's “The Flying Head and Other Poems” has recently been published in a limited hard-cover edition by Sribne Slovo Publishers of Lviv Polytechnic University. Olha Luchuk of Lviv served as editor for the volume.

The book contains Michael M. Naydan's translation of “The Flying Head,” as well as several other translations into English from “Alter Ego” by Virlana Tkacz and Wanda Phipps, Jars Balan, Mark Andryczyk and Yaryna Yakubyak. Additionally, the book has a guest introduction by Yuri Andrukhovych, a conventional and an unconventional introduction by Prof. Naydan, and an author's note by Mr. Neborak. Illustrations for the book are by Lviv artist Yurko Kokh.

A presentation of Mr. Neborak's book was held in Kyiv on June 14, with the author, Ms. Tkacz and Ms. Luchuk taking part in the launch. Another book presentation will be held at the World Association of Ukrainian Studies which meets in Donetsk in July.

For copies of the 304-page book, interested individuals may contact Prof. Naydan of Penn State University, at (814) 865-1675, or by e-mail at mnm3@psu.edu. A small number of copies are available for \$20 (U.S.) plus shipping costs for individual or library purchase.

Mr. Neborak, a representative of the new wave of Ukrainian literature of the 1980s, is a Lviv poet, prose writer and essayist and co-founder of the now legendary Bu-Ba-Bu literary group founded in Lviv in 1985.

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Votes on WTO...

(Continued from page 1)

for voting, not in the way it was with the former government," Mr. Lytvynenko said. "They did almost nothing."

Ms. Tymoshenko has vehemently denied accusations by national deputies and political observers that her government had waited for the last minute in preparing the WTO bills for presentation to the Parliament.

Rather, she claims her opponents hatched a conspiracy to block the WTO bills.

Accusations that the bills were not written properly or that voting on them as a package was illegal are also false, she said. Her opponents created political schemes to stop the government's work, she said.

"I want to deny those unjustified statements, which have been flying about, that the government submitted these bills at the last minute," Ms. Tymoshenko said. "In the last minute, certain leaders of certain factions and committees sucked the government's blood, to the last drop, by introducing amendments."

During an official visit to Austria on July 12 and 13, Mr. Yushchenko said he now expects Ukraine will enter the WTO by December, just before the global summit in Hong Kong.

Minister of the Economy Serhii Teriokhin echoed that projection at a July 12 press conference in Kyiv. He described last week's antics in the Rada as an embarrassment for Ukraine and admitted they were humiliating for Mr. Yushchenko, who was in attendance on July 6.

Mr. Teriokhin also echoed the prime minister's disappointment with the members of the coalition that was supposed to have upheld the WTO bills.

"I said that you must determine your position," Mr. Teriokhin said, referring to a conversation at a Cabinet meeting. "When the team has made a decision, when the decision is approved and the signatures are obtained, then you have to come out in support or not. Anything else is not possible."

He was referring specifically to Agricultural Policy Minister Oleksander Baranivskyi, a member of the Socialist Party, and he suggested that the minister be dismissed for his lack of support for the government program.

The projections of Ukraine's December entry into the WTO offered by Messrs. Yushchenko and Teriokhin are reasonable, said Mr. Lytvynenko of the Razumkov Center.

The Yushchenko government is likely to raise the remaining WTO bills once the Parliament begins its fall session on September 6, he added.

Before then, the Yushchenko government will work on ratifying all bilateral protocol agreements and accomplishing all legal requirements for international standardization, he said.

Six bilateral protocol agreements are virtually complete, Mr. Teriokhin said, and four are still on the drawing board.

President Yushchenko will sign a bilateral protocol with Japan during his visit to that country at the end of July, Mr. Teriokhin said. Agreements with Australia, China and the U.S. still remain to be agreed upon, he said.

WTO membership is the top economic goal of Mr. Yushchenko's presidency because it is the first step in drawing Ukraine's economy closer to the West.

It is also important for Ukraine to join the WTO before Russia, which may impose unfavorable trade conditions on Ukraine and delay Ukraine's admission. Any country entering the WTO gets to set trade conditions for forthcoming members.

"I am absolutely certain Ukraine will enter WTO by the end of the year," Mr. Teriokhin said.

Pora now poised...

(Continued from page 2)

fied us from participating in the elections," he said.

In a speech delivered at RFE/RL's Prague headquarters earlier this month, Mr. Kaskiv explained why in his view it is so important that Ukraine's student movement continues the political fight.

"Today, with [our] new president, Ukraine is a reborn nation," Mr. Kaskiv said. "However, we understand that this is not a final, [decisive] victory. [It is just] one more chance to become a great European nation with a new outlook and a re-energized people with an outstanding future. This is why we pledge today to not [repeat] the mistakes of the past. Pora will not allow the corrupt political old guard that ruled over Ukraine in the past 14 years to change its course again. We will not allow corrupt officials to seize power in Ukraine by putting on the orange color. Pora will protect the democratic victory of the people."

Mr. Poliukhovych voiced agreement, saying the organization had vowed to keep a watchful eye on the government.

"The situation forces us to participate

in [the upcoming parliamentary] elections," he told RFE/RL. "It is especially true for those of us who have shown by their actions – and not just by words – that we, the youth, are well organized and capable of toppling any system that is against its own people. This is why Pora, together with other parties, must take part in these elections as they certainly will not be any less important – perhaps they will be even more important – than the last presidential elections in Ukraine."

Mr. Poliukhovych said that if Pora wins parliamentary seats it will not blindly support President Yushchenko's government, even though Mr. Kaskiv currently works as an adviser to the Ukrainian president.

"I believe this may not be necessarily an opposition, but a young, fresh viewpoint that will be heard, if not by the government, then certainly by the people, and if not in Parliament, then certainly in local government councils," Mr. Poliukhovych said.

Mr. Poliukhovych noted that Pora still has not decided whether to run for Parliament on its own, or in an alliance with other political parties.



We are deeply saddened to announce the passing on July 13, 2005, of our beloved mother, grandmother, sister, mother-in-law, aunt, devoted cultural activist, bandura promoter, member of the Women's Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms of Ukraine, UCCA, Hutsul Association "Chomohora," Ukrainian Museum, Ukrainian Patriarchal Society



STEFANIA CZORNY

Born July 28, 1921, in Solotvyno, Bohorodchany county, Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast, Ukraine

Stefania Derevianka Czorny was born in the picturesque foothills of the Carpathian mountains, which she loved so dearly. A participant in the struggle for Ukrainian independence in the 1930s and 40s, the deceased devoted her entire life in the United States to working with her husband Mykola in promoting the art of the bandura around the world and continued his work with the New York School of Bandura and Bandura Magazine after his passing in 1999. She was an avid collector of Ukrainian folk art. Stefania will be remembered for her unwavering belief in God and Ukraine, her devotion to family and children, and her strong, kind, gentle spirit.

Viewing will be held from 2-9 p.m., Panakhyda at 7:30 p.m. on July 15, 2005, at Peter Jarema Funeral Home at 129 East 7th Street in New York City.

Funeral services will be held at 9:30 a.m. on July 16, 2005, at St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church in New York City, followed by burial at St. Andrew's Cemetery in South Bound Brook, NJ.

In deep sorrow:

son	Ostap Wengerchuk
daughters	Irene with husband Nicolas Andreadis, children Larysa and Nicolas Lydia with husband Petro Matiaszek and daughter Ksenia Oksana Wengerchuk and daughter Andrea
daughter-in-law	Anna Stachiw
sister	Danylo Stachiw and family
nieces and nephews	Ludmyla Kapala and family Irene Kaluzny and family Yaroslav Stakhiv and family Halyna Nimyy and family Ihor Nimyy and family Oksana Makaruk and family Oleksandra Humeniuk and family Stakhiv family in Ukraine

and extended family and close friends in the United States, Canada and Ukraine.

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The Ukrainian Museum, 222 East 6th Street, New York, NY 10003



Ділимося сумною вісткою, що дня 6 липня 2005 р. відійшла у вічність заосмотрена Найсвятішими Тайнами наша незабутня і найдорожча МАМА і СЕСТРА

бл. п.

Антонія Банах-Дурбак

Вдова по бл. п. о. Крилошанинові Тарасові.

Народжена 27 березня, 1918 року у Львові – Винники, Західня Україна, копишня учителька в Західній Україні.

ПОХОРОННІ ВІДПРАВИ відбулися в суботу, 9 липня 2005р., в церкві св. Духа в Акрон, Огайо.

Тлінні останки спочивають на цвинтарі Святого Хреста в Акроні поруч її мужа о. Тараса.

Залишилися в глибокому смутку:

син	– ЯРОСЛАВ
дочка	– МАРІЯ-ТЕРЕНЯ
зять	– СТЕПАН
сестри	– МАРІЯ ЧОРНЕНЬКА з мужем ВОЛОДИМИРОМ – ІРИНА ТВЕРДОХЛІБ з РОДИНОЮ
сестринки	– ОКСАНА ПІРС з мужем РОБЕРТОМ РОКСОЛЯНА МАСР з мужем д-ром прав РОНАЛДОМ ЗОРЯНА БЕССЕР з мужем ЗИГФРИДОМ і донями
сестрінок	– д-р прав ОЛЕГ ЧОРНЕНЬКИЙ з родиною та ближча і дальша родина в Америці та Україні.

Нехай американська земля буде їй легкою.
Вічна їй пам'ять!



Ділимося сумною вісткою з родиною і знайомими, що в понеділок, 13 червня 2005 р. на 81 році життя відійшла у вічність наша найдорожча ДРУЖИНА, СЕСТРА, МАМА і БАБЦЯ

бл. п.

СОФІЯ ПАВЛІВ з дому ПАСТЕРНАК

ПАНАХИДА відбулася в четвер, 16 червня 2005 р.

ПОХОРОННІ ВІДПРАВИ відбулися в п'ятницю, 17 червня 2005 р. у церкві св. Стефана в Томс Рівер та на „Woodlawn Cemetery“ у Лейквуд, Н. Дж.

У глибокому смутку залишилися:

муж	– СЕРГІЙ
сини	– МАРК, СТЕФАН, ЮРІЙ з родинами
внуки	– ГРЕГОРІ, ДИЛАН, ЮРЧИК, АНДРІЙ
сестра	– ІВАНКА з родиною

родина в Україні та Польщі.

Вічна їй пам'ять!



У смутку повідомляємо, що 23 травня 2005 р. на 93 році життя відійшла у вічність наша найдорожча МАМА, БАБЦЯ і ПРАБАБЦЯ

бл. п.

НАТАЛІЯ МАРТИНЮК з дому ШУТ

нар. 26 травня 1912 р. у Прибужанах, район Кам'янка Бузька (Струмільова) в Україні, у 1949 р. разом з чоловіком Романом і дітьми переїхали з Регенсбургу (Німеччина) до Чикаго, США.

ПОХОРОННІ ВІДПРАВИ відбулися в п'ятницю, 27 травня в катедрі св. о. Миколая в Чикаго, Іл. Похована біля мужа Романа, який відійшов у вічність 21 травня 1995 р.

Вічна їй пам'ять!

Подяка

Діти Покійної складають найщирішу подяку Високопреосвященному Владиці Іннокентію за відправлення Панахиди, за упокій душі св. п. Наталії, разом з о. парохом Богданом Налисником, о. Ярославом Свищуком і о. Володимиром Гудзаном.

Рівнож дякуємо о. дияконів Городиському і п. Олегові Василівському за спів під час Панахиди і хористам „Славути“, з якими покійна Наталія співала на протязі довгих років.

Щиро дякуємо п. Володимирові Щербльовському, голові Клубу Емеритів у Чикаго за теплі і зворушливі прощальні слова.

Дякуємо п. Олі Люшняк, що так щиро попрощала пок. Наталію від Католицької Акції, хору „Славути“, Союзу Українок і від своєї родини.

Велика подяка Владиці Іннокентію за відправлення похоронної св. Літургії, як і за чутливі і гарні слова про пок. Наталію та слова розради до родини. Отцю Ваташуку дякуємо за похоронні відправи на цвинтарі св. о. Миколая.

Висловлюємо подяку похоронному заведенню Музики за професійне переведення похорону.

Ми вдячні всім присутнім на Панахиді і похоронних відправах, що своєю участю виявили пошану до пок. Наталії і разом з нами гідно відпровали її у вічність.

Дякуємо за пожертви на Служби Божі та інші харитативні цілі і потреби.

Хай Господь Бог винагородить Вас своїми ласками.

Донька	– ІВАННА МАРТИНЮК РІЧАРДСОН з дітьми АDRІЯНОЮ РІЧАРДСОН, ТАТЯНОЮ з мужем ЛЮБОМИРОМ ДОМАШЕВСЬКИМ, АЛЕКСАНДРОЮ з мужем ГРИГОРІЄМ БУЛОЮ і внуками НАТАЛІЄЮ і ДАНИЛКОМ
син	– ЯРОСЛАВ МАРТИНЮК з дружиною ЕВОЮ і дітьми ДАРІЯНОМ з дружиною АНДРЕСЮ МАРТИНЮК і ТАМАРОЮ з мужем ГРИГОРІЄМ ЯЗВІНСЬКИМ і внуками ЙОСЕФОМ і МАТВІЄМ.

Pennsylvania Senate...

(Continued from page 4)

choice for president.

Mr. Greenleaf said that Senate Resolution 142 encourages the state to undertake trade missions, student and faculty exchanges, and a mutually beneficial cultural and tourism relationship with Ukraine. He introduced the resolution at the prompting of a constituent of Ukrainian heritage.

The senator said that Pennsylvania in 2004 exported over \$10 million in machinery and transportation equipment to Ukraine, the second largest nation in Europe. "The basis for close ties between the commonwealth and Ukraine already exists, and I believe that we should take this opportunity to establish a formal link," Sen. Greenleaf said.

The resolution will be transmitted to the governor and to the Secretary of the Department of Community and Economic Development. Sen. Greenleaf said he plans to send personal letters as well to Gov. Edward G. Rendell and Secretary Dennis Yablonsky, asking their

consideration of the resolution.

Following is the full text of Resolution 142.

* * *

A resolution urging the governor and the Department of Community and Economic Development to establish relations with the nation of Ukraine in the areas of arts and culture, economic development and travel and tourism.

Whereas, Ukraine is located in Eastern Europe and borders the Black Sea between Poland, Romania and Moldova in the west and Russia in the east; and

Whereas, Ukraine is strategically positioned at the crossroads between Europe and Asia and is the second-largest country in Europe; and

Whereas, Ukraine is a republic that gained independence from the Soviet Union in 1991; and

Whereas, The events of the Orange Revolution under the leadership of Ukraine's current president, Viktor Yushchenko, have dismantled the concept of oligarchic rule and replaced it with an irrevocable commitment to

democracy, rule of law, free enterprise and equality of opportunity; and

Whereas, Ukraine has a population of approximately 47.4 million people, a land area of 603,700 square kilometers and had a gross domestic product of \$65 billion in 2004; and

Whereas, According to the 2000 census, approximately 900,000 Americans of Ukrainian heritage live in the United States; and

Whereas, Pennsylvania ranks second in the nation with 122,150 individuals of Ukrainian ancestry, although statistics kept by Ukrainian churches in Pennsylvania suggest that there are tens of thousands more Pennsylvanians of Ukrainian heritage; and

Whereas, Americans of Ukrainian descent have contributed significantly to the spiritual, cultural and material well-being of the United States and Pennsylvania; and

Whereas, some of the first immigrants from Ukraine to the United States settled in the anthracite coal mining towns of Pennsylvania; and

Whereas, Shenandoah Borough, Schuylkill County, is the location of the first Ukrainian Catholic Church in the United States and the Archdiocese of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in America is located in Philadelphia; and

Whereas, Pennsylvania is home to the Ukrainian Heritage Studies Center at Manor Junior College in Jenkintown Borough, Montgomery County, which provides opportunities to learn about Ukrainian culture and folk art; and

Whereas, Pennsylvania is also home to the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, a non-profit organization located in Jenkintown, which preserves and promotes awareness of Ukrainian heritage throughout the community; and

Whereas, Pennsylvania is also home to

the Ukrainian American Sport Center Tryzub in Horsham Township, Montgomery County, which maintains a first-class sports program for Pennsylvania residents and also preserves, fosters and promotes Ukrainian cultural and artistic pursuits; and

Whereas, Ukraine is rich in fertile soil, and agriculture represents an important component of the country's economy, similar to Pennsylvania; and

Whereas, like Pennsylvania, Ukraine is rich in deposits of anthracite coal, oil and natural gas and has a repository of many minerals necessary for manufacturing and defense industries, including, but not limited to, cobalt, nickel, copper and manganese; and

Whereas, Ukraine is fertile ground for investment by Pennsylvania businesses that will find existing industrial, textile and other commercial complexes and a hard-working, educated and skilled work force there; and

Whereas, in 2004 Pennsylvania exported more than \$10 million in goods, including machinery and transportation equipment, to Ukraine; and

Whereas, a relationship between Pennsylvania and Ukraine can develop and prosper by sponsoring trade missions, creating student and faculty exchange programs, implementing technology exchanges and creating a framework for cultural exchange and joint tourism; therefore be it

Resolved, that the Senate urge the governor and the Department of Community and Economic Development to establish relations with the nation of Ukraine in the areas of arts and culture, economic development and travel and tourism; and be it further

Resolved, that copies of this resolution be transmitted to the governor and the secretary of Community and Economic Development.

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U.S. couple donates 2,000 reproductions of historic painting to Kyiv Mohyla students

CHICAGO – A generous gift of 2,000 original reproductions of the famous paintings “Khmelnysky Entering Kyiv” (36 x 24 inches) by Mykola Ivasiuk, a work painted in 1912, and the self-portrait of Taras Shevcheko (29 x 21) have been donated for the students of the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy.

This unusual donation is the gift of Lidia and Myron Bazar, who have been collectors of international works of art for over 35 years.

Their collection ranges from Renaissance to modern art. Their sons continue the family tradition as curators after years of experience, exposure to the world of art and an outstanding education in the field. Lidia Bazar was born in Boryslav, and her husband, Myron, was born in Ternopil.

The idea of making a donation of works of art for the students of Ukraine came to Mr. and Mrs. Bazar while visiting their son Walter and joining the “maidan” organized by the Ukrainian community in Paris at Trokadero Place. Mrs. Bazar joined in the demonstrations

as a participant and a speaker.

The family spent long evenings watching French television as events unfolded in Kyiv. Moved by the determination of Ukrainian youth to fight for freedom, the Bazar family visited the cathedrals of France, lighting candles and praying for the ultimate victory of democracy in Ukraine. They firmly believed that their prayers would be answered.

As a sign of appreciation and acknowledgement of the significant role played by the students of Ukraine in the victory of the Orange Revolution, Mr. and Mrs. Bazar were moved to a most generous decision: to donate original copies of two of the most renowned works of Ukrainian art and distribute them to the students of Kyiv Mohyla Academy, because of their leading role in the student protests.

This generous gift will fill the hearts of families in 2,000 Ukrainian homes as a permanent reminder and a symbol of Ukraine’s freedom for many generations to come, and as an example of generosity and planned giving.



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News items sent without a copy of the new release will not be published.

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Yushchenko election...

(Continued from page 2)

Besmertnyi, the main organizer behind Mr. Yushchenko's new People's Union – Our Ukraine Party, does not see Mr. Lytvyn bringing anything positive to an alliance, but his inclusion would ensure "that there will be no minuses" from him either (Ukrayinska Pravda, July 2).

Mr. Lytvyn sat on the fence throughout the 2004 presidential election, although his People's Party officially supported Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich. Mr. Lytvyn, however, did keep Parliament open during the protests and when the legislature refused to accept the official results declaring Mr. Yanukovich the winner.

Mr. Lytvyn's parliamentary faction has tripled to 40 deputies since the Orange Revolution, as moderate defectors from

former President Leonid Kuchma's camp have rallied under his umbrella. Mr. Lytvyn also has the loyal Democratic Ukraine satellite faction of 20 deputies, giving him a reliable bloc of at least 60 deputies.

Mr. Poroshenko remains Mr. Lytvyn's main lobbyist in the Yushchenko coalition. Speaking about Mr. Lytvyn during the 2004 election Mr. Poroshenko averred, "I am certain that this person undertook a major role in the revolution" (Ukrayinska Pravda, June 29). He and Mr. Lytvyn have similar backgrounds in the Kuchma camp. Until 1998-1999 he was aligned with the SDPU, but after leaving the SDPU Mr. Poroshenko created the Solidarity parliamentary faction with Mr. Lytvyn's assistance. In 2000-2001 Solidarity merged with the Party of the Regions.

Like Mr. Yushchenko, Mr. Poroshenko only went into the opposition against

President Kuchma after the April 2001 parliamentary vote of no confidence in then-Prime Minister Yushchenko's government. New transcripts of conversations in Mr. Kuchma's office in June 2000, only 10 months earlier, quote Mr. Poroshenko describing his loyalty to the president. The transcripts also reveal the hostility Messrs. Poroshenko and Kuchma held toward then-First Vice Prime Minister Tymoshenko (Ukrayinska Pravda, July 6).

Messrs. Poroshenko and Lytvyn are also united by their reluctance to pursue the inquiry into the murder of opposition journalist Heorhii Gongadze. Although he headed the presidential administration when Mr. Gongadze was murdered in fall 2000, Mr. Lytvyn has not been called to give testimony to the Procurator General's Office. Rumors suggest that Mr. Lytvyn "earned" immunity thanks to his stance during the 2004 election.

Ukrainian commentators and Gongadze's widow, Myroslava, believe that it was Mr. Lytvyn who lobbied President Kuchma to order his Internal Affairs Minister to "deal" with Mr. Gongadze in September 2000. Mr. Lytvyn has blocked the parliamentary commission investigating the murder from presenting its findings, as the report accuses Mr. Lytvyn of involvement. Mr. Yushchenko and his Our Ukraine faction have also voted against hearing the

report, which by law should have been heard in 2003 (rep.in.ua, June 15).

Local party members and key Yushchenko allies in Kyiv are resisting an alliance between the People's Union – Our Ukraine and Mr. Lytvyn, because they see former Kuchma officials taking political refuge in Mr. Lytvyn's party. The president of State Television Channel 1, Taras Stetskiy, complained that those who have joined Mr. Lytvyn's People's Party "are all from Mr. Kuchma's guard" (Ekspress, June 21). He expressed fears that an alliance with these former Kuchma supporters would harm the ratings of People's Union – Our Ukraine.

Mr. Besmertnyi admitted that local branches of the People's Union – Our Ukraine are pressuring him to not cooperate with Mr. Lytvyn. The head of the Kharkiv branch of the People's Union – Our Ukraine, for example, complained that former Kuchma supporters are joining Mr. Lytvyn's People's Party to ingratiate themselves with the new authorities (razom.org.ua, July 4).

Mr. Lytvyn has fiercely responded by accusing the People's Union – Our Ukraine and Ms. Tymoshenko's representatives of doing "everything in their power to discredit the idea [of an election alliance] at its birth" (Ukrayinska Pravda, July 7). He is now threatening to have his party independently contest the 2006 election.

Ukraine's schools...

(Continued from page 3)

For the purpose of cooperation with other religions, the program will also help children become acquainted with different non-Christian religious cultures and traditions, their origins and their holidays.

Lack of knowledge about Muslim or Jewish religions may put a person on guard and cause aggression and misunderstanding, "especially taking into consideration the latest problems with terrorism, which is often wrongly connected with the Muslim faith," said Father Yevstratyi.

The class will aim to foster a tolerant attitude by people of different faith toward each other, he said.

"We discussed the implementation of the subject with other religions and had no problems at first," Father Yevstratyi said. "Now the representatives of the Jewish religion are wary and think the subject might violate their rights. If a child belongs to another religion, he will have a choice to study either Christian ethics or ordinary ethics in school."

The representatives of the confessions hope that the subject will give children the moral and ethical principles that will prevent violence and counter "street upbringing."

The Christian ethics course will not resemble "God's Law," the course that instructed children in the Orthodox belief at the beginning of the 20th century. Among the most important classes in the school curriculum of that time, children used to learn church rituals and how to say prayers.

After the Bolshevik Revolution in 1918, the Council of People's Commissars issued a decree on the separation of Church and state. Since that time, the "God's Law" course has not been part of the school program. Only atheism was taught in public schools during 70-plus years of Communist rule in Ukraine.

After the Soviet Union's collapse, many Ukrainians returned to the Orthodox belief of their ancestors. The Orthodox Church has been trying for seven years to get some sort of Christian ethics course introduced in Ukrainian schools, holding press conferences and

writing letters of appeal, said Anatolii Zatovskyi, an archpriest of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Moscow Patriarchate.

Former Communist officials have showed their religiousity mostly for effect, and it always looked more like a tribute to a fashionable trend, he observed. Mr. Yushchenko was the first president who proposed implementation of a spiritual wealth course.

The plan is for the course to be taught from the first through the 12th grades, officials said. However, there might be a lack of qualified teachers.

Instead of priests of a particular confession teaching the course, teachers of cultural studies will be needed. A two-year program at the National University of Ostroh Academy in the Rivne Oblast is already preparing teachers for the course.

Schools in Crimea, Donetsk and Kyiv have already adopted the Christian ethics course. So far, the subject has been taught as an experimental one.

Five years ago, the subject was implemented in Suhomlinskyi public school in Kyiv. Vasylyna Hairulina, the school's principal, said the program is very successful and the children love the subject.


"Only once did parents take their children away from our school," Ms. Hairulina said. "The father said he was a militant atheist and he did not want his children to study the subject."

The position of the Ministry of Education is that the Ukrainian government has no right to force people of other religions to study Christian ethics, said Viktor Ohneviuk, the vice minister. "But if a person is a Christian, we must give him assistance without violating the law or freedom," he said.

About 40 percent of Ukraine's citizens approve the idea of the subject, according to a survey conducted by the Razumkov Center for Political and Economic Research.

"In schools nowadays children may only choose between atheism and atheism," Father Yevstratyi said. The hope is that Ukrainian children will study Christian ethics in schools beginning in September this year.

"Only the ethics based on the authority of the centuries-old history of people and the authority of God's word and Church can be influential," Father Yevstratyi said.




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Center for Ukrainian Canadian Studies offers eight courses in 2005-2006

WINNIPEG – The Center for Ukrainian Canadian Studies exists to create, preserve and communicate knowledge that deals with Ukrainian Canadians. Established in 1981, it provides undergraduate courses and interdisciplinary programs of study in areas relating to Ukraine and to the life of Ukrainians in Canada. The center also encourages and promotes research and scholarship in all areas relating to Ukrainian Canadian Heritage Studies.

The center will offer eight challenging courses in the 2005-2006 academic year. They are as follows.

- “The Ukrainian Arts in Canada” (155.310) is a three-credit-hour course taught during the first term (September-December, 2005) on campus on Wednesdays at 5-8 p.m. This is a study of varied aspects of artistic performance and production among Ukrainians in Canada, past and present: music, theater, dance, cinema, fine arts and architecture. The course will focus on crucial trends and processes, and adopt an evaluative approach in its exploration of the above artistic phenomena. The instructors will be Dr. Robert Klymasz and Dr. Denis Hlynka.

- “History of Ukraine” (011.255) is a six-credit-hour course taught over both terms (September-April, 2005-2006) on campus on Mondays at 7-10 p.m. This course is a survey of Ukrainian history from the era of Kyivan Rus’ to modern times. The instructors will be Dr. Stella Hryniuk and Dr. Davis Daycock.

- “Issues in Ukrainian History: In Search of a National Identity” (011.303) is a three-credit-hour course taught in the second term (January-April 2006) on campus on Wednesdays at 7-10 p.m. The content of this course varies, but focuses on providing analyses of critical issues in Ukrainian history. This year’s course deals with issues relevant to contemporary Ukrainian national identity, particularly in light of Ukraine’s recently acquired independence. The instructor will be Dr. Oleh Gerus.

- “Ukrainians in Canada” (011.391) is a three-credit course taught in the second term on campus on Tuesdays at 1-4 p.m. This course examines the history of the Ukrainian community in Canada. Topics

discussed include immigration, social and political organizations, churches, cultural assimilation and Ukrainian contributions to Canada. The instructor will be Dr. Alexandra Pawlowsky.

- “The Economy of Ukraine” (018.251) is a three-credit course taught in the first term on campus on Mondays/Wednesdays/Fridays at 1:30-2:30 p.m. It is a study of the Ukrainian economy in Eastern Europe; socioeconomic history, state and structure of the Ukrainian economy within the former Soviet Union; and prospects and problems of economic restructuring. The instructor will be Dr. George Chuchman.

- “History of Eastern Christianity” (020.135) is a six-credit course taught over both terms on campus on Mondays/Wednesdays/Fridays at 9:30-10:30 a.m. This course examines the general history of Eastern Christianity and studies the doctrines and organization of the Churches. The course will place special emphasis on the Ukrainian Eastern Christian religious tradition and its ethos in Canada and the United States. The

instructor will be Dr. Roman Yereniuk.

- “Eastern Christianity in North America” (020.252) is a three-credit course taught in the first term on campus, times to be announced. This course is a survey of the history and institutions of the major Eastern Christian bodies in North America. Particular reference will be made to the sociological and economic problems, the question of identity and survival, and the problems of unity. The instructor will be Dr. Yereniuk.

- “Early Byzantine Art and Architecture” (054.328) is a three-hour credit course taught in the second term on campus on Tuesdays at 11:30 a.m.-2:30 p.m. This course is a study of the origin and evolution of early Byzantine art and architecture. The instructor will be Dr. James Bugslag.

The courses can be taken for credit or for general interest, as an option, or as a component of programs in various departments in the faculties of arts and education. The courses can be taken not only by university students, but also by members of the general public. In fact, the courses are open to anyone interested in exploring the

Ukrainian Canadian heritage. Auditors, mature students and seniors are welcome. Although the University of Manitoba Undergraduate Calendar may state that prerequisites are required for many of these courses, these can usually be waived at the discretion of the instructor.

For students interested in specializing in the area, the center offers interdisciplinary programs in Ukrainian Canadian Heritage Studies leading to a bachelor of arts degree with a general major, an advanced major, or a minor in the field. Several awards are available for undergraduate and graduate study, as well as for highest standings in a course.

For further information readers may contact: Dr. Alexandra Pawlowsky, assistant to the director of the Center for Ukrainian Canadian Studies, University of Manitoba Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3T 2N2, phone, (204) 474-8905 or (204) 474-8906; fax, (204) 474-7624; e-mail, cucs@cc.umanitoba.ca.

The center’s website is located at www.umanitoba.ca/centres/ukrainian_canadian/.

Internal divisions...

(Continued from page 3)

including whether to keep the steel giant Kryvorizhstal in state hands or put it up for a new privatization tender. The Socialists, like the Communists and the centrist opposition, are also hostile to NATO membership.

Parliamentary bickering in the last week before the summer recess also deepened the rift with Verkhovna Rada Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn, whose People’s Party is a potential member of the Ms. Yushchenko coalition in the 2006 election (see Eurasia Daily Monitor, July 8). Mr. Lytvyn accused the government of preparing flawed bills in great haste and called for greater debate about the merits of joining the WTO. Mr. Lytvyn also accused the government of being unwilling to cooperate with Parliament (Inter TV, July 10).

Prime Minister Tymoshenko retorted that Messrs. Lytvyn and Moroz were, alongside the Communist-centrist opposition, also her opponents (Ukrayinska Pravda, July 10). As for government work on WTO legislation, she said, “Don’t listen to these stupidities when they say that the government submitted something in haste, that it submitted half-baked documents, that something was not agreed with deputies” (1+1 TV, July 10). In reality, “The government is being obstructed from working,” Ms. Tymoshenko alleged.

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7/10-16 Discovery Camp, Session #1
7/20 Hutzul Night featuring Olya Fryz & Vidlunnia w/Olga Barabash
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 featuring Olya Fryz & Vidlunnia w/Olga Barabash & Chemney Camp Performance
7/23 Zabava with Oberehy
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 featuring Olya Fryz & Vidlunnia w/Olga Barabash & Chemney Camp Performance
7/29,30,31 UPA Exhibit in the Library
7/30 Zabava- Na Zdorovya AND Teen Dance Night-HRIM & DJ
7/31-8/5 Scuba Diving Course

Summer Evening Dining and Performances

MONDAYS - Steak Night featuring Vidlunnia w/Olga Barabash-Turagineva

WEDNESDAYS - Hutsul Night featuring Vidlunnia w/Olga Barabash-Turagineva

FRIDAYS - Odessa Seafood Night featuring Vidlunnia w/Olga Barabash-Turagineva

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- 8/1-5 Golf Week
8/5-7 Sports Jamboree
8/5 Caberet show with Ron Cahute & Company
8/5-7 Art Exhibit: Daria "Ducia" Hanushevsky ceramics exhibit in the Library
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 Lviviany perform at Tiki Bar
8/13 Miss Soyuzivka Weekend & Zabava with Tempo
8/18-21 Kozak Family paintings exhibit in the Library
8/19 Tiki Bar Entertainment with Zuki & Friends
8/20 Dance Camp Recital Performance and Zabava with Fata Morgana
8/27 Zabava with Halychany

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NOTES ON PEOPLE

Named fellow of Radcliffe Institute

AMHERST, Mass. – Dr. Anna Nagurny, the John F. Smith Memorial Professor in the department of finance and operations management at the Isenberg School of Management, University of Massachusetts, has been selected as a Radcliffe Institute fellow for the 2005-2006 academic year.

While at the Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study, Dr. Nagurny and the 50 other fellows will work on projects ranging from pipeline issues in higher education to cancer treatments and installation art on the theme of loss. Some will work individually and across disciplines on projects chosen for both quality and long-term impact. Together, the fellows' distinguished academic, professional and creative endeavors are the center of a scholarly community convened to pursue and generate new knowledge.

Dr. Nagurny's project is titled

"Dynamic Networks with Applications: The Unified Theory of Projected Dynamical Systems and Evolutionary Variational Inequalities."

"The purpose of a residential fellowship like ours is to bring artists and scholars together to interact in ways that will change both them and their work," said Dean Drew Gilpin Faust. "We strive to offer enough similarity – clusters of common intellectual concern – and enough difference to generate intersections that are predictable as well as ones that are unanticipated and even surprising."

This year's pool of 782 fellowship applicants was evaluated by two levels of review. In the first level, at least two leaders in each applicant's field evaluated and ranked the applicant. The top 140 applicants were then submitted to the final selection committee, which selected the diverse class of 2005-2006 fellows. This year's 51 fellows, 40 women and 11 men, come from 42 different institutions and include three international fellows from three different countries.

Receives award from Patriarch Filaret

PARMA, Ohio – Ever since the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ukraine emerged from the underground, the Rev. Msgr. Mitred Archpriest Michael B. Rewtiuk, pastor of St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral in Parma, Ohio, and vicar general of the eparchy, has been instrumental in helping to repair old churches, build new ones, provide cars, sponsor seminarians, supply liturgical accouterments, etc.

On his most recent visit to Ukraine – his seventh – on July 15-24, he traveled with his mother, Anna Severyn, to Kyiv to participate in the blessing of the St. Anne Altar in the Basilian Monastery which he sponsored in honor of his mother. They also traveled to Zolochiv to see St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church, whose construction was almost totally funded by Msgr. Rewtiuk, his parishioners and friends.

Having heard from clergy and laity about the monsignor's fostering of cordial relationships and ecumenical ties with the Ukrainian Orthodox clergy and faithful in the Cleveland-Parma area, as well as in Ukraine, Patriarch Filaret invited Msgr. Rewtiuk and his mother to

his residence in Kyiv on June 18.

The patriarch and the monsignor exchanged gifts. The patriarch gave him an autographed copy of the new Ukrainian translation of the Bible, which was translated by Patriarch Filaret himself and approved by Cardinal Lubomyr Husar of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church. Monsignor's mother received an autographed copy of a Ukrainian prayer book published by the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate. Msgr. Rewtiuk presented Patriarch Filaret with two books published by the Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of Parma on the occasion of the Millennium of Christianity in 1988 (a pictorial directory and history of every parish and priest in the eparchy and "Molod Khrystovi," 1933-1988).

Patriarch Filaret then presented Msgr. Rewtiuk with the Order of St. Michael the Archangel and a certificate stating that the medal has been given to him for his role in the rebirth of spirituality in Ukraine, and patriotic and ecumenical activities.

Afterwards the patriarch treated the monsignor and his mother to coffee and sweets, during which time an informal conversation took place regarding the future and eventual reunion of the Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic Churches.



Patriarch Filaret presents the Order of St. Michael the Archangel to Msgr. Michael B. Rewtiuk.

Thank you to all whose overwhelming support these last few months – through phone calls, e-mails, letters, notes, cards, fruit baskets, floral arrangements, meals for my family, personal visits to the hospital and home, and most especially prayers and masses – have made recuperation from my mishap so much easier.

I thank you all and pray they God will bless you at least ten-fold for all your goodness and kindness.

Camilla Huk

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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.
- ✦ Information about upcoming events must be received one week before the date the information is to be published.
- ✦ Persons who submit any materials must provide a daytime phone number where they may be reached if any additional information is required.
- ✦ Unsolicited materials submitted for publication will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.

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NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

ists of the 2004 Olympic Games in Athens have declared their readiness to hand back financial awards from the government, thus expressing their support for former Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich, who was also head of Ukraine's National Olympic Committee in 2004. Reuters reported on July 7, citing a Kyiv-based newspaper. Prosecutors are now investigating irregularities in government awards to athletes while Mr. Yanukovich was in office. Athens 2004 gold medalists received \$100,000 each. The champions, who include wrestlers Elbrus Tedeyev and Iryna Merleni as well as gymnasts Valerii Honcharov and Yurii Nikitin, signed an appeal to the Ukrainian leadership and International Olympic Committee President Jacques Rogge. They urge Mr. Rogge to "use [his] great international authority to stop government pressure" on Mr. Yanukovich, and call on President Viktor Yushchenko "to take the right decision, which will enable the athletic community to work to good advantage." (RFE/RL Newsline)

Rabinovich buys Moscow paper

MOSCOW – The Media International Group holding company of Ukrainian businessman Vadim Rabinovich has purchased 100 percent of the weekly newspaper Moskovskie Novosti for an undisclosed sum. Russian news agencies reported on July 3, confirming rumors that had circulated in Moscow for several days. Previous owner Leonid Nevzlin announced plans to sell the weekly following a protracted conflict involving Editor-in-Chief Yevgenii Kiselev. Mr. Kiselev announced his resignation on July 4, and Interfax on July 6 quoted Mr. Rabinovich as promising to consult with the newspaper's editorial staff and board of directors before naming a new editor in chief. Mr. Rabinovich made his fortune in non-media business interests but has been a major player in the Ukrainian media for a decade, Kommersant-Daily reported. He was a co-founder of the private television company 1+1 in 1995. (RFE/RL Newsline)

PM denies pilferage of Russian gas

KYIV – Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko told journalists in Kyiv on July 11 that Kyiv is not siphoning off Russian gas that flows in transit across Ukraine to Europe, Interfax-Ukraine reported. "I would not like to see Ukraine humiliated by statements that do not correspond to reality," Ms. Tymoshenko said. She was referring to Russian President Vladimir Putin's comment last week that Russia is ready to cooperate with Ukraine provided that Kyiv does not steal Russian gas. She also stressed that Gazprom's accusations last month that 7.8 billion cubic meters of Russian gas disappeared from Ukraine are not true. According to Ms. Tymoshenko, this gas volume remains in Ukrainian storage facilities. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Court freezes shares of ferroalloy giant

KYIV – Following a request from the Procurator General's Office, the Kyiv Appellate Court has frozen 50 percent-plus-one-share in the Nikopol Ferroalloy Plant that belong to the Interpipe consortium controlled by Ukrainian oligarch Viktor Pinchuk, Interfax-Ukraine reported on July 11. The shares were sold at two auctions in 2003 for a total of 410 million hrv (\$82 million at the current exchange rate). The Nikopol Ferroalloy Plant reportedly accounts for 11.5 percent of the world market of ferroalloys. Earlier this year the government managed to annul the 2004 privatization of the Kryvorizhstal steel mill, which was partly owned by Mr. Pinchuk. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Poroshenko accused as mastermind

KYIV – Socialist Party leaders on July 6 accused the secretary of the National Security and Defense Council, Petro Poroshenko, of leading a money laundering operation that involves manipulating the value-added tax. "I officially declare that currently in Ukraine a dangerous clan is operating which perpetuates Kuchmism in the worst form," said Mykola Melnyk, a Socialist Party deputy. "The activity of his clan is cynical and amoral." Oleksander Tretiakov, chief of Ukraine's customs service, was involved with Mr. Poroshenko in an attempt to renew the black market in oil, Mr. Melnyk alleged in the Verkhovna Rada. Mr. Poroshenko's press service commented on July 7 that Mr. Melnyk's statement was based on materials gathered by the Internal Affairs Ministry, the Security Service of Ukraine and the State Tax Administration in 2002-2004 "under an agreement with the then President Leonid Kuchma for discrediting opposition representatives." The press service added that Mr. Poroshenko will sue Mr. Melnyk for libel. Earlier last week former presidential bodyguard Mykola Melnychenko passed to Ukrainian media a secret tape containing an alleged conversation of June 2000, in which Mr. Poroshenko apparently discusses with President Kuchma how to get rid of Yulia Tymoshenko from the government of Prime Minister Viktor Yushchenko. (Kyiv Press Bureau, RFE/RL Newsline)

Our Ukraine regains right to its name

KYIV – The Our Ukraine's People Union, a party created earlier this year to support the government of President Viktor Yushchenko held a congress in Kyiv on July 9, Ukrainian news agencies reported. The congress introduced amendments to the party's statute, shortening the party's name to Our Ukraine, that is, to the name adopted originally by an electoral bloc created by Mr. Yushchenko for the 2002 parliamentary elections. The move became possible after the Justice Ministry ruled last week that the Our Ukraine Party led by Viktor Pynzenyk, which was called the Reforms and Order Party until mid-2004, adopted its current name unlawfully by encroaching upon intellectual property rights of the Our Ukraine bloc. Meanwhile, Mr. Pynzenyk, whose Our Ukraine Party held a congress the same day, told journalists that his organization is not going to change its current name. Mr. Pynzenyk is finance minister in the Cabinet of Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Yushchenko pushes WTO bills

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko has urged the Verkhovna Rada, which adjourned for summer vacation on July 8, to pass by October six more bills necessary for Ukraine to join the World Trade Organization (WTO) this year, Interfax-Ukraine reported on July 8. During tumultuous votes last week, the Ukrainian Parliament managed to adopt eight bills from a 14-bill WTO-oriented package. Verkhovna Rada Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn said on the Inter television channel on July 10 that the government prepared the WTO-oriented bills in great haste and put undue pressure on parliament to approve them. "Don't listen to these stupidities, when they say that the government submitted something in haste, that it submitted half-baked documents, that something was not agreed with lawmakers," Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko responded on the 1+1 television channel the same day. "When you hear such criticisms of the government, you should know that the government is being obstructed from working." (RFE/RL Newsline)

Conflict continues over Ternopil church

TERNOPIL – On the night of June 20

(Continued on page 23)

NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 22)

representatives of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate (UOC-KP) community of the village of Zazdrist, Ternopil region, tore off police seals, broke the lock and broke down the metal doors in the Church of the Exaltation of the Cross, according to the local newspaper, which quoted the press secretariat of the Eparchy of Ternopil and Zboriv of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church (UGCC). Archbishop Iov (Pavlyshyn) of Ternopil and Kremenets of the UOC-KP also commented on the situation for RISU. On June 20, the feast of the Holy Trinity, the UOC-KP community, headed by their priest, took the church for its own use, thus violating order No. 300 of the head of the district administration of May 31. The order says, among other things: “Until the issue of the temporary successive use of the church is settled by the communities, [we] recommend that the keys of the church be kept in the executive committee of the Zazdrist village council.” Previously, the UGCC community, which owns the church, agreed to hold religious services by taking turns, but the UOC-KP community turned the offer down. The press secretariat of the Ternopil Eparchy of the UGCC noted: “The UGCC community of the village of Zazdrist is disappointed by the actions of the district authorities and reserves the right to demand observance of the Ukrainian law in the higher institutions of the state, being also prepared to begin civic acts through which to ask the involvement of Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko in the conflict.” Archbishop Iov (Pavlyshyn) of Ternopil and Kremenets of the UOC-KP told RISU the Orthodox community, which comprises over 80 percent of the village’s population, had been using the church. On May 12 the faithful of the UGCC community of Zazdrist occupied the religious building, leaving the UOC-KP faithful with no church. According to the archbishop, on June 20 the UOC-KP faithful took their church back. Archbishop Iov, who is determined to make peace between the conflicting sides, met with both communities, as well as representatives of the regional and district authorities. The village also has a large abandoned Roman Catholic church, which the archbishop proposed both congregations should repair together. After that, each congregation should be allowed to choose one of the church buildings, thus resolving the problem. On July 8 Orthodox priests of three eparchies in western Ukrainian Ternopil met with Oblast Chairman Ivan Stoiko to express their protest against his decision that the church be used alternately by the UOC-KP and the UGCC. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

Ukrainian Christian films win awards

MIENSK – Two Ukrainian projects, namely the documentary “Christmas Together” by the Ukrainian Catholic University and the children’s Christian TV program “Hope,” received awards at the first International Catholic Festival of Christian Films and Programs “Magnificat 2005,” which took place in Belarus on June 24-25. Works from Belarus, Ukraine, Russia, Poland, Thailand, Mexico and France were represented at the festival, organized by the SIGNIS-Belarus Catholic Association on Communications, the Curia of the Vitebsk Diocese of the Roman Catholic Church, the publishing house of the Dialog Religious and Cultural Journal and the Stop-Cadre Independent Studio. The jury, which consisted of film critics, writers, TV and radio crews, directors and others evaluated the entries. Ukraine was represented by two projects. The film “Christmas Together” tells about Christmas celebrations that took place in Ukraine in January. The TV program “Hope,” which airs on national

TV every Thursday at 3:20 p.m., is produced by the Clara Catholic Multimedia Studio in central Ukrainian Vinnytsia under the patronage of the Order of the Minor Capuchin Friars. “Christmas Together” received a special award for “implementing the idea of ecumenism on screen.” “Hope” received an honorary award “for faithfulness to Christian values in educating children by means of audio-visual culture.” (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

CORRECTION

An Interfax item cited by RFE/RL Newline which was included in Newsbriefs on May 29 incorrectly stated that 76 percent of the respondents in a survey conducted by Democratic Initiatives strongly favored granting the Russian language official status in Ukraine. In fact, in two separately posed questions, 36.9 percent favored nationwide official status for the Russian language, while 39.6 percent favored official status for Russian only for regions in which a majority wants it. Some news services apparently added the two figures to get the erroneous result of more than 76 percent support for the Russian language’s official status. The correct figures were cited by an Ukrinform report.



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Soyuzivka's Datebook

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 20, 2005

Hutsul Night featuring Olya Fryz & Vidlunnia with Olga Barabash-Turgineva

July 22, 2005

Odessa Seafood Night featuring Olya Fryz & Vidlunnia with Olga Barabash-Turgineva and Chemney Camp Performance

July 22-24, 2005

Ukrainian Language Immersion Weekend offered at SUNY New Paltz

July 23, 2005

Zabava with Oberehy, 10 pm

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 27, 2005

Hutsul Night featuring Olya Fryz & Vidlunnia with Olga Barabash-Turgineva

July 29, 2005

Hutsul Night featuring Olya Fryz & Vidlunnia with Olga Barabash-Turgineva

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 the 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 12, 2005

Tiki Bar Entertainment featuring Vidlunnia with Olga Barabash-Turgineva

August 13, 2005

Miss Soyuzivka Weekend and Zabava with Tempo

August 19, 2005

Tiki Bar Entertainment featuring Zuki & friend, 10 pm

August 19-20, 2005

Exhibit - Kozak family paintings

August 20, 2005

Dance Camp Performance and Zabava with Fata Morgana

August 27, 2005

Wedding
Zabava with Halychany, 10 pm

September 2-5, 2005

Labor Day Festivities

Sept. 2, Tiki Bar Entertainment featuring LUNA, 10 pm
Sept. 3, Tiki Bar Entertainment with the band HRIM, 2 pm; USCAK Tennis Tournament (through Sept. 5); Concert featuring Kashtan Dance Ensemble from Cleveland, 8 pm; Zabava with LUNA and Fata Morgana, 10 pm
Sept. 4, Tiki Bar Entertainment featuring Stefan Stawnychy, 2 pm; Concert featuring Kashtan Dance Ensemble from Cleveland, 1 pm; Zabava with Fata Morgana, 10 pm

September 9-11, 2005

Saltzburg Reunion

September 11-15, 2005

Regensburg Reunion

September 14-16, 2005

Landshut Reunion

September 17, 2005

Lynce Richel Anniversary/
Wedding Reception

September 17-19, 2005

Mittenwald Reunion

September 21-23, 2005

Bayreuth Gymnasium Reunion

September 22-24, 2005

UNA Assembly and District Meeting

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Saturday, July 30:

HUNTER, N.Y.: The "Music at the Grazhda" Chamber Music Society – Alexandre Brussilovsky, violin; Solomiya Ivakhiv, violin; Borys Deviatov, viola; Natalia Khoma, cello; Volodymyr Vynnytsky, piano – marks its second season as the Music and Art Center of Greene County's (MACGC) resident ensemble. Comprising the concert program are works by Kodaly, Barber and Chausson. Venue: Grazhda, Route 23 A. Time: 8 p.m. Tickets available at the door for \$15; \$12 for members and seniors; students, free. Profiles of Grazhda performers, as well as general information – performance schedules, changes and updates, driving directions and membership information, are available online at: www.GrazhdaMusicandArt.org. Information is also available by calling (518) 263-4335 (July 13-September 3).

Friday-Sunday, August 12-14

WARREN, Mich.: The 19th annual Ukrainian Sunflower Festival, which will be held at 26401 St. Josaphat Drive, is among the most popular and largest ethnic summer festivals in Michigan, attracting 25,000 people every year. The festival will take place on August 12 at 5 p.m.-midnight, August 13 at noon-midnight and August 14 at noon-10:30 p.m. This three day-event will feature amusement rides, traditional Ukrainian food, folk dancing in traditional costumes, plus exhibitions and demonstrations of Ukrainian folk crafts, especially embroidery and ceramics. Festival entertainment includes performances by the Ukraina, Echoes of Ukraine

and Barvinok dance ensembles, and music by several bands, including Dunai, Ephyra and Foghat. The parishes of two Detroit-area Ukrainian Catholic churches, Immaculate Conception Church in Hamtramck, and St. Josaphat Parish in Warren, began the festival during the 1980s to bring Ukrainian communities together, and to share the beauty and importance of the Ukrainian heritage, culture and traditions with other Americans. The Ukrainian Sunflower Festival raises funds in support of Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Schools located in Warren. For more information call Andrew Zeleny, (586) 427-7795, or visit the festival website at <http://www.sunflowerfestival.org/>.

ADVANCE NOTICE

Sunday, September 11

HILLSIDE, N.J.: Religious education classes for children will begin shortly before the 10:45 a.m. Sunday liturgy at the Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Church, located at Liberty Avenue and Bloy Street. The program is designed for children from pre-school (age 3) through Grade 8. After liturgy on September 11, parents will have the opportunity to speak with the pastor, Father Joseph Szupa, and the religious education teaching staff about the program. For further details, please contact either Patricia Shatynski, (908) 322-7350; Mike Szyhulsky, (908) 289-0127; Joe Shatynski, (973) 599-9381 by August 14. Additional information may be found on the parish website, www.byzantines.net/immaculate-conception.

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