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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

Two Ukrainian women among 32 journalists honored in Washington by National Press Club



Yaro Bihun

Natalia Dmytruk

by Yaro Bihun

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

WASHINGTON — The National Press Club honored two Ukrainian women at its annual awards dinner here on July 18.

The two — Olena Prytula, who co-founded Ukraine's leading Internet newspaper *Ukrayinska Pravda*, and Natalia Dmytruk, a sign-language news interpreter on Ukraine's UT-1 television network — were named this year's international recipients of the prestigious John Aubuchon Freedom of the Press Award.

They were among 32 journalists honored with the National Press Club's 2005 awards for their work in various aspects of their profession.

Ms. Prytula's fellow co-founder of *Ukrayinska Pravda*, Heorhii Gongadze, was murdered five years ago, and secret tape recordings of conversations in then President Leonid Kuchma's office suggested official complicity in the crime.

"It took a lot of guts (for her) to continue after his disappearance, in the face of very strong pressures from the previous political regime," the judges noted in their decision. "The online newspaper was for a very long time the main source of non-governmental news and made a definite contribution to the country's democratic turnaround."

That turnaround, now known worldwide as the Orange Revolution, which gave Ukraine a new administration headed by President Viktor Yushchenko, also put a spotlight on Ms. Dmytruk's role in the process. While sign-language interpreting the news about the November 21, 2004, presidential election results, she staged her own silent protest on the state-run UT-1 TV by signing to her viewers not to believe what was being said about a Viktor Yanukovich victory.



UNIAN

Olena Prytula

"Our president is Yushchenko," she signed. "Don't believe what they say. They are lying."

With neither honoree present at the July 18 dinner to receive the award, it was accepted by the press secretary of the Ukrainian Embassy, Iryna Bezverkha, for forwarding to the recipients. Chargé d'Affaires Sergiy Korsunsky read a message from President Yushchenko for the occasion stressing the importance of an independent media for democracy.

His administration is "resolutely and consistently" striving to strengthen democracy and the rule of law in Ukraine, the president said, adding that ensuring freedom of speech and of the press "is our immediate and key task."

Mr. Korsunsky also presented the president of the National Press Club with an orange scarf, imprinted with the Orange Revolution motto: "Yushchenko — Tak" (yes). This was the second time in three months that Ms. Dmytruk was being honored in Washington. In April, Vital Voices Global Partnership, an organization dedicated to increasing the women's rights and leadership roles worldwide, honored her and other Ukrainian women for their role in the Orange Revolution.

The domestic winners of the John Aubuchon Freedom of the Press Award were Matthew Cooper of *Time* magazine and Judith Miller of *The New York Times*, who, when the awards were first announced in early June, were facing possible imprisonment for refusing to reveal confidential sources to investigators of the possible disclosure by White House officials of the identity of a covert CIA operative and wife of a critic of the administration's Iraq war policy. Since then, Mr. Cooper has testified before a grand jury; Ms. Miller has not and is now in detention.

Luhansk researcher is determined to record Famine survivors' accounts

by Zenon Zawada

Kyiv Press Bureau

DONETSK — It was during her work on a folklore project in the rural Luhansk Oblast that Iryna Mahrytska began encountering survivors of the Holodomor, the Great Famine of 1932-1933.

Though her class had focused on documenting the customs, rituals, history and songs of Luhansk villagers, inevitably the subject of the Holodomor came up with the oldest residents.

"When we listened to their stories, we couldn't hold back our tears," Ms. Mahrytska said. "These were sad stories about collectivization and dekulakization, the result of which was the Holodomor." (A *kurkul* was a Soviet term for a wealthy peasant.)

From these interviews, she compiled several articles published in *Kyiv* magazines in 2004. However, she felt it wasn't enough to merely document the accounts and wanted to do more.

At the urging of Oleskii Danylo, who led the Yushchenko presidential campaign in Luhansk, Ms. Mahrytska and a cameraman organized a 10-day trip to visit 65 villages to videotape eyewitness testimonies.

"When we visited northern Luhansk Oblast, they told of horrific things," Ms. Mahrytska said. "Entire villages died out, people were swollen and starving, children were dying, dead people were lying on the road and people didn't even have the strength to bury them."

Ms. Mahrytska's initiative is a rare example of those Ukrainians determined to record the few remaining first-hand accounts of the genocidal Famine.

Survivors who can recall memories of the political catastrophe must be at least 77 years old, or born in 1928, and there are fewer of them with each passing year.

First Lady Kateryna Yushchenko has said that the Ukraine 3000 Foundation will continue its work on the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide by sponsoring a massive collection of witness testimonies similar to Steven Spielberg's *Survivors* of the Shoah Visual History Foundation (www.vhf.org).

However, thus far only a documentary film produced by Ukraine's Tonis Telekanal network is under way as part of the foundation's "Lessons in History: Famine 1933" project.

In April, the documentary's producers

(Continued on page 4)

Yellow Pora blacklist targets regional officials

by Yana Sedova

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Yellow (Zhovta) Pora has released a second blacklist that focuses on regional politicians, rectors and businessmen that continue to hold power in Ukraine.

At a July 18 press conference, Zhovta Pora's political council announced the new blacklist and said lawbreakers must go to jail if justice is to prevail.

The regional list serves to update the political party's first blacklist released in April, with the goal of continuously adding names whenever another case of corruption emerges.

"We continue the process of purifying Ukrainian society," said Yaroslav Poharskyi, a member of Zhovta Pora's political council. "Our mission is to hold the Ukrainian government responsible for its activity."

The main goal of the regional blacklist is to gather reliable information about illegal acts of officials representing all branches of local government. Zhovta Pora claims that it doesn't want to hunt anybody, but considers this step "a road sign for law-enforcement bodies."

The first blacklist included 20 well-known political figures and businessmen of Ukraine. Many of them were implicated in violations during the presidential elections last year.

Andrii Yusov, a Zhovta Pora political council member, claimed that 12 people on

the list are now on trial and some have already left their positions, including Ruslan Bodelan, the former mayor of Odesa.

On Pora's website, there is an application with the proposal, "Add your candidate to the blacklist."

Any citizen or organization can ask Zhovta Pora for help in case their rights are violated. An appeal should contain the relevant articles of the Constitution, or those laws broken, as well as any facts in the matter.

"We do not work with anonymous letters," Mr. Yusov said. "Only if we can find out the names of accusers will we accept an appeal."

Next, a special commission of legal experts analyzes the set of facts.

"We cooperate with law-enforcement organizations and have enough lawyers and economists to offer expertise in every single case," said Mykhailo Pushkarenko, the head of the project. "The 15 members of the political council vote whether to put a lawbreaker on the list or not."

Pora rejects accusations that it is chasing allies of the former government or trying to usurp the role of law-enforcement authorities.

"Our opponents and people recorded on the list continually charge that our blacklist is a tool for political repression," Mr. Yusov said. "But none of them

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ANALYSIS

Kyiv's role in Iraq may make it vulnerable to terrorist attacks

by **Taras Kuzio**

Eurasia Daily Monitor

Ukraine responded to the July 7 terrorist attacks in London by expanding preventive measures to combat potential terrorists. With Ukraine contributing the fourth-largest contingent of troops in Iraq, the Ukrainian government understandably fears that terrorists could target Kyiv and its metro system. The terrorist attacks in Madrid and London have been linked to the Spanish and British deployments in Iraq. Spain withdrew its troops after terrorist attacks on the eve of the March 2004 parliamentary elections returned the Socialists to power.

The Ukrainian Internal Affairs Ministry ordered the special forces units guarding strategically important facilities to be on heightened alert. President Viktor Yushchenko also made changes in the composition of the Anti-Crisis Center that he heads (Interfax-Ukraine, July 13). The center was created in November 2002 to coordinate executive responses to national crises.

Mr. Yushchenko's decision to retain the Anti-Crisis Center came as a surprise, as many government bodies have been closed or merged recently to avoid duplication. Most of the center's members also sit on the National Security and Defense Council. Both bodies include the president and prime minister; the emergencies, defense, transport, fuel and energy, internal affairs, and foreign affairs ministers; as well as chairmen of the Border Service, Security Service, and State Protection Service.

The new Anti-Terrorist Coordination Center created within the Ministry of Transport and Communications could also overlap (Interfax-Ukraine, July 11). Headed by Deputy Minister of Transport Mykola Hodiienko, this center will coordinate its activities with the Security Service's Anti-Terrorist Center.

Under President Leonid Kuchma, Ukraine contributed the largest contingent of non-NATO-member troops to Iraq after Saddam Hussein was removed from power in spring 2003. The troops are stationed in the Polish sector and are not believed to be a potential al-Qaeda target.

While Mr. Yushchenko believes that the Ukrainian troops have shown themselves "to be true professionals and patriots," (Channel 5, August 10, 2004), other coalition members do not share this opinion. During military skirmishes last year, Ukrainian troops reportedly retreated and U.S. and British troops had to be called in to regain control over the area.

Corruption is a major problem. Maj.-Gen. Serhii Savchenko, commander of Ukrainian forces in Iraq, was arrested in February at Kyiv's Boryspil Airport, when he and other officers were caught "escorting" coffins containing \$300,000 in cash (Ukrayinska Pravda, June 13). The practice of transporting contraband (i.e. narcotics, cash, etc.) in coffins, rather than the remains of soldiers, has a long history going back to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

The Iraq deployment never became a major issue in Ukraine's 2004 presiden-

tial election (see Eurasia Daily Monitor May 12, 14, 2004) for two reasons. First, foreign policy in general never became an election issue. Only 7 percent of Ukrainians saw East-West relations as an election issue (Politychnyi Portret Ukrainy, No. 29, 2004). Second, the Kuchma regime was afraid to raise the Iraqi issue, as they had themselves dispatched troops in 2003 when their apparent Viktor Yanukovich was prime minister. Polls during the 2004 election showed that three-quarters of Ukrainians opposed the presence of their troops in Iraq.

The irony of the 2004 election was that the candidate castigated as an "American lackey," Mr. Yushchenko, was the one who supported the withdrawal of Ukrainian troops from Iraq. The Yushchenko camp feared that President Kuchma and Prime Minister Yanukovich would use Ukrainian troops in Iraq to curry favor with the United States during the election year. The plan worked to a degree; while censoring authoritarian trends in Ukraine, the United States also refrained from criticizing Mr. Kuchma too forcefully. As one commentary summed it up: "The purpose of the policy of camouflaged guarantees is to keep Ukrainian troops in Iraq" (Zerkalo Nedeli/Dzerkalo Tyzhnia, April 30). Although Washington preferred a

Yushchenko victory, it could have done business with Mr. Yanukovich (Business Week, November 8, 2004).

After his victory, Mr. Yushchenko and his allies accused the United States of holding its tongue until the first round of the Ukrainian election (October 31) and the U.S. presidential election (November 2) had ended. Yet, prior to these critical dates, the Ukrainian elections had witnessed numerous dirty tricks, including the poisoning of Mr. Yushchenko and a bomb threat.

President Kuchma upstaged Mr. Yushchenko by ordering the withdrawal of Ukrainian troops on January 11, only three weeks before Mr. Yushchenko's inauguration and two weeks after his eventual election on December 26 (see Eurasia Daily Monitor, January 14). Mr. Kuchma also sought to play to the public mood after eight Ukrainian soldiers died in the first week of January in an explosion inside Iraq (Financial Times, January 11).

Ukraine's defense minister at the time, Oleksander Kuzmuk, announced that Ukraine would withdraw one battalion in March-April and the remainder by the summer. President Yushchenko has renegotiated this timeline to the end of the year in the spirit of renewed relations with the United States after he met President George W. Bush at NATO in February and in Washington in April (see Eurasia Daily Monitor, April 4 and 7).

U.S.-Ukraine relations are unlikely to decline as a consequence of Ukraine withdrawing its troops by the end of 2005. A small Ukrainian contingent will remain to train Iraqi National Guardsmen. Unlike Spain, which hastily withdrew its large contingent of troops without consultations, Mr. Yushchenko has sought to alleviate fears that he would not take into account American and Polish sensitivities. Mr. Yushchenko's main strategic aim is to remove Ukraine's troops from Iraq ahead of the March 2006 parliamentary election, and thereby remove one issue on which the Communist or centrist opposition could attack his election coalition. Washington seems only too happy to assist President Yushchenko on this score.

Dr. Taras Kuzio is visiting professor at the Elliot School of International Affairs, George Washington University. The article above, which originally appeared in The Jamestown Foundation's Eurasia Daily Monitor, is reprinted here with permission from the foundation (www.jamestown.org).

NEWSBRIEFS

Yushchenko abolishes traffic police...

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko informed a meeting with the Internal Affairs Ministry leadership in Kyiv on July 18 of his decision to dissolve, effective immediately, the ministry's traffic-patrol department, which is known in Ukraine under the acronym DAI (State Vehicle Inspection), Ukrainian media reported. The DAI remains an inefficient and corrupt service, Mr. Yushchenko said. "I have warned the ministers three times – if DAI [officers] continue hiding in bushes [to ambush cars in speed traps], there will be no DAI in this country," he said, according to Interfax-Ukraine. "You have discredited this service. That is why I have decided there will be no DAI in Ukraine as of today. I expect a draft directive to be prepared on this issue within the next 24 hours." Internal Affairs Minister Yuri Lutsenko commented on Channel 5 later the same day that the president's order did not come as a surprise to him, but Mr. Lutsenko added that he had not expected such "radical steps." Mr. Lutsenko vowed to present within a week a project to convert DAI into a new, "European-style" service. Ukraine's DAI employed some 23,000 people in 2004. (RFE/RL Newsline)

... to replace regional police chiefs

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko said at the same meeting with the Internal Affairs Ministry leadership on July 18 that it is necessary to change all Ukrainian regional police chiefs in order to counteract corruption and enhance efficiency of law enforcement, Interfax-Ukraine reported. "With a new personnel we will have hope that the work in regions will improve," Mr. Yushchenko said. "If we begin fighting corruption from the beginning, we should fully replace people representing the discredited part of the police." The president noted that oblast police directorates employ investigators who use torture and take bribes. He criticized the police-directorate chiefs in the Lviv and Volyn oblasts and asked them to step down. Internal Affairs Minister Yuri Lutsenko announced after the meeting that he will sack the regional police chiefs in the Lviv, Volyn, Ivano-Frankivsk and Cherkasy oblasts, as well as the head of the transport police in Odesa and the chief of the Internal Affairs Ministry's Department for Fighting

Narcotics. (RFE/RL Newsline)

SBU to examine Melnychenko tapes

KYIV – Security Service of Ukraine (SBU) chief Oleksander Turchynov told journalists in Kyiv on July 20 that the SBU will examine recordings made by former presidential bodyguard Mykola Melnychenko in the office of former President Leonid Kuchma, Interfax-Ukraine reported. Mr. Turchynov said that within a month the SBU will scrutinize up to one hour of recordings related to the killing of Internet journalist Heorhii Gongadze in 2000. "A preliminary examination of these materials has shown that the recordings were made in the office of ex-President Leonid Kuchma and that the main persona on these recordings is citizen Kuchma," Mr. Turchynov said. He added that a simultaneous examination of the recordings will be made by the U.S. FBI. (RFE/RL Newsline)

EU to help tighten border

KYIV – The European Union's High Commissioner for Common Foreign and Security Policy Javier Solana discussed EU-Ukraine relations with President Viktor Yushchenko and other high-ranking Ukrainian officials in Kyiv on July 19, Ukrainian and international news agencies reported. Mr. Solana said in Kyiv that he believes Ukraine will soon be recognized as a market economy. Mr. Solana also promised President Yushchenko that the EU will help Ukraine thwart smuggling through the Transdnistrian stretch of the Ukraine-Moldova border. In a letter from European Commission President Jose Manuel Barroso that Mr. Solana brought to Kyiv, Brussels obliged itself to send a "fact-finding mission to review the situation in the border area itself and prepare our engagement." Mr. Yushchenko and Moldova's President Vladimir Voronin asked the EU in June for help in establishing more effective customs controls and surveillance on the Transdnistrier section of their common border. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Ukraine scraps visas for Japanese

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko has issued a decree to cancel visa formalities as of August 1 for Japanese citizens

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Controversial video game's goal: to subdue Halychyna and kill western Ukrainians

by Zenon Zawada
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – It's 2008, and pro-Russian candidate Serhii Hryshkov has won Ukraine's presidential election.

The western oblasts, however, refuse to accept the Hryshkov victory, believing he has sold out to the Russians.

Your job as a Russian Special Forces (Spetsnaz) commander is to storm and subdue the rebelling towns, search and destroy the rebel army bases and take their leaders as prisoners.

"Operatsiya Halychyna," a computer game in which the goal is to kill western Ukrainians while subduing Halychyna in the process, has entered Ukraine's video game market, drawing outrage from political leaders who have called for its removal from store shelves.

"We are deeply convinced that those who modified this game should be found and punished in accordance with international legislation," said Dmytro Svystkov, the assistant director of the press service of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The game is a pirated modification of "Tom Clancy's Ghost Recon: Desert Siege," a licensed computer game produced by French video-game maker Ubisoft Entertainment and released in 2001. "Operatsiya Halychyna" has been selling for about three weeks at \$6 per game.

A Moscow-based company created the game, Yevhenii Mykhaylok told the Ukrayinska Pravda news portal, and they have instructed him not to disclose their identity.

Mr. Mykhaylok is manager of Neogame, which had been selling "Operatsiya Halychyna" through its online catalogue. Sales skyrocketed once

the controversy broke, Mr. Mykhaylok told Ukrayinska Pravda.

However, "Operatsiya Halychyna" was no longer available on www.neogame.com.ua by the time this article was published.

Though he declined to name the game's creators, it's quite possible Mr. Mykhaylok won't have much of a choice when government investigators come knocking.

Verkhovna Rada National Deputies Andrii Shkil and Oleh Tiahnybok, both of the Lviv Oblast, have asked that Security Service of Ukraine (SBU) chief Oleksander Turchynov, Procurator General Sviatoslav Piskun and Foreign Affairs Minister Borys Tarasyuk do everything possible to ban the game and bring to justice those responsible for creating it.

"I want the SBU to establish who, the procurator general to bring these people to justice and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to direct a note of protest as to the attempt to inflame Ukrainian-Russian hostilities," Mr. Shkil said.

"Operatsiya Halychyna" has the potential of negatively affecting Ukrainian-Russian relations and igniting international tensions, Mr. Shkil said.

"It's apparent to me that this game, which has come from an unknown source, has an anti-Ukrainian character and an obvious political subtext," Mr. Shkil said.

"Operatsiya Halychyna's" sudden appearance on the Ukrainian marketplace signals that Russian politicians have begun a propaganda war leading up to the March 26 parliamentary elections, Mr. Tiahnybok said.

"This information war has as its goal to call into doubt Ukraine's territorial wholeness and inviolability, and is geared

toward dividing Ukraine and degrading Ukrainians' national honor and dignity," Mr. Tiahnybok said.

Its appearance indicates that "pro-Russian forces are trying to take revenge, and the game itself is an attack by these forces on Ukraine's psychology in order to accustom Ukrainians to the idea of the inevitability of Ukraine's occupation," added Mr. Tiahnybok, who also asked that Ukrainian police investigate how the game came onto the market in the first place.

He added that the game is political interference in Ukraine's internal affairs and encroachment on Ukraine's national sovereignty, which Ukrainian authorities should recognize as criminal acts.

Pirated modifications of licensed video games are very common in Ukraine. Often, the scenery and the strategy of a game are unchanged. Instead, authors can modify things such as the game's theme and weaponry.

It was apparent that "Operatsiya Halychyna" was a modification because the creators had neglected to alter the desert scenery, including palm trees that were clearly uncharacteristic of Halychyna's environment.

As part of the game's hatched political scenario, it's not Russia that unilaterally decided to send special forces into Halychyna.

Instead, it's the newly elected Ukrainian government that turns to Russia for help in "restoring Ukraine's territorial wholeness" and establishing control over the unruly Halychany (residents of Halychyna).

President-elect Hryshkov represents the party, Slavic Brotherhood and, upon election, breaks off all talks with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). The rebels name themselves the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) and receive mili-

tary instruction from American instructors at specialized camps.

In addition to www.neogame.com.ua, several other Ukrainian websites were selling "Operatsiya Halychyna."

However, most have pulled the game off their sites because of the controversy.

The www.petrovka.ua site pulled the game after numerous gamers voiced their outrage.

However, "Operatsiya Halychyna" is still widely available at Kyiv's Petrivka market, where software, music and DVDs are widely bought and sold. It also had wide distribution in Russian cities, according to various Ukrainian news reports.

Several clues about the game indicate that Russians created it. Firstly, the creators assume that Ukraine's next presidential elections are in 2008 because they occur every four years in Russia.

However, Ukraine's presidential elections occur every five years and, therefore, 2009 would have been the correct year.

Another hint is that the Ukrainian forces in the game base their defense in Lviv's City Administration building. However, only two Ukrainian cities, Kyiv and Sevastopol, have such buildings, unlike Russia, where every city has an administration building.

The Russian news wire Itar-Tass had reported earlier that the Lviv Oblast State Administration and the Lviv Oblast Rada (council) declared that they want the games banned.

However, the press service directors of both oblast government bodies said neither the administration nor the council had issued such declarations. Instead, it was Ukraine's Ministry of Foreign Affairs that called for the government to pull the game off store shelves.

OCSE-NATO workshop in Ukraine focuses on disposal of rocket fuel

Organization for Security
and Cooperation in Europe

KYIV – Finding a comprehensive solution to the major threat to health and the environment posed by the toxic missile fuel component, commonly known as melange, was the focus of a joint workshop held in Kyiv by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and NATO.

During the three-day workshop, which ended on July 8, experts and representatives of countries facing this problem – Georgia, Armenia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan – shared information on its extent and on the best technologically and environmentally sound solutions.

Melange is a highly unstable missile fuel component that was used for rockets and guided missiles in the former Soviet Union. It is a very complex chemical substance whose components are extremely reactive, volatile and highly toxic. Thus, it urgently requires neutralization.

After the USSR's collapse, large stocks were left on the territory of its former republics. Many OSCE or NATO partner countries are unable to solve this problem alone due to the lack of necessary technical, material and financial resources. Therefore, international assistance is urgently needed.

"Melange disposal is a priority for us," said Ukraine's Vice Minister of Defense Volodymyr Tereshchenko, as

he opened the workshop.

Dr. Chris De Wispelaere from the NATO Public Diplomacy Division said: "Bringing together so many specialists in melange in such a very short period of time illustrates that OSCE and NATO can indeed efficiently work together. I expect that this workshop will lead to a concrete joint OSCE-NATO work plan that will substantially contribute to melange conversion in all countries facing this threat to the environment."

During the workshop, a NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency (NAMSA) request for proposals for the provision of a mobile melange disposal plant was presented, and several companies discussed the best technologies available.

The head of the OSCE Office in Yerevan, Ambassador Vladimir Pryakhin, presented an OSCE-led project in Armenia to convert approximately 875 tons of melange into liquid fertilizer, which could be used as a management model for other regions.

The Environment and Security Initiative, or ENVSEC (a partnership of the United Nations Environment Programme [UNEP], the United Nations Development Programme [UNDP], NATO and the OSCE to tackle environmental risks to human security) was also presented as a model of inter-agency co-operation that could bring donors' attention to remediate this hazardous military legacy.

PM's daughter to wed rocker from Britain

LONDON – Yevhenia Tymoshenko, Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko's daughter, will wed rocker Sean Carr in Yorkshire, England, on November 2, according to The Times online (www.timesonline.co.uk.).

The two met in a bar in Egypt, after which Ms. Tymoshenko coaxed Mr. Carr's number from a friend of his. Ms. Tymoshenko contacted Mr. Carr on her return to London and they met at a biker festival.

Ms. Tymoshenko, 25, studied at the London School of Economics, while Mr. Carr, 36, had a market stall in Leeds where he worked as a cobbler and key cutter.

Five months into Ms. Tymoshenko and Mr. Carr's relationship, he visited Ukraine, at the height of the Orange Revolution. One day into his trip Mr. Carr stood on the same stage on which Prime Minister Tymoshenko called for President Leonid Kuchma's resignation.

Mr. Carr eventually closed his market stall and moved to Ukraine, where he now plays in a heavy-metal band called Death Valley Screammers.

The Times reported that Prime Minister Tymoshenko said of her future son-in-law, "He is an excellent person." Though Mr. Carr was scared of Prime Minister Tymoshenko at first, now he calls her "Mama."



Sean Carr of the band Death Valley Screammers.



Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko with her daughter, Yevhenia.

Luhansk researcher....

(Continued from page 1)

set out on a tour of 10 oblasts in Ukraine and video-recorded the eyewitness accounts of 40 survivors, said Oleksii Kopetko, programs coordinator for the Ukraine 3000 Foundation.

Tonis plans to broadcast this first portion of the film in September as a way of introducing the subject to the Ukrainian public.

The film's second half will handle the Holodomor from a more historical, academic perspective, Mr. Kopetko said, answering the questions of what happened, how did it happen and who was responsible.

While a film is a step in the right direction, the recordings of 40 survivors pales in comparison to the nearly 52,000 testimonies the Shoah project was able to record.

According to BBC News, Mr. Spielberg himself established and financed the Survivors of the Shoah Visual History Foundation with a \$60 million profit he earned from his movie "Schindler's List."

Shoah project interviewers and videographers received extensive training, and the average testimony was two hours and 30 minutes, according to the Survivors of the Shoah website. The testimonies are also catalogued and indexed in a sophisticated system for research and educational purposes.

Beyond financial constraints, Ukrainians face much larger obstacles than those recording Holocaust-survivor testimonies, Mr. Kopetko said.

He figured that at least 80 percent of the archived materials on the Holodomor were destroyed or removed from Ukraine, he said. Also, most of the official reports and documents written by the Communist Party were lost during World War II or intentionally destroyed.

In addition, there is the fact that Holodomor survivors are older than the Holocaust survivors.

Time was lost in recording testimonies during the indifferent presidency of Leonid Kuchma. Only in April did a Ukrainian president finally take action when Mr. Yushchenko wrote an official letter to all oblast chair-

men, asking them to compile a list of people who lived up to the year 1932.

"So we have a lot less to work with," Mr. Kopetko said. "We're doing what we can with the support of the foundation."

The Tonis crew producing the film thus far has not collaborated with Ms. Mahrytska. She said she wants to make some editorial contributions to her 17 hours of videotape and hasn't yet shared her work with anyone.

Luhansk was among the Ukrainian oblasts to suffer the worst from the Holodomor – the Soviet Communists killed a quarter of the oblast's population, according to Ms. Mahrytska's research.

While southern Luhansk is industrialized and Russified, the oblast's northern half is mostly rural. Villagers there have retained their Ukrainian language and culture.

Ms. Mahrytska came to the conclusion that Holodomor survivors in Luhansk's southern half did not

suffer as much as the northern villagers because they were not farmers and villagers.

Residents of northern Luhansk recalled people with stomachs swollen from hunger, but not to the extent that they were starving to death – she said. The industrialized cities were left with food to survive on.

Villagers and farmers didn't want to take part in collectivization, which is why Joseph Stalin had targeted these hard-working, independent-minded people for death.

"The Soviet authorities, meaning the Communists, stole from the people their seeds and food and led them to death, not just families, but entire villages," she said.

In certain regions, survivors described how entire neighboring villages died off as a direct result of grain collectivization. To commemorate a destroyed village, villagers even planted black flags.

During the Holodomor, people tried fleeing to the Donbas because mine workers were at least able to receive food for their labor.

Survivors "showed us cemeteries of mass graves," Ms. Mahrytska said, referring to the village of Proyziviv of the Staropilskyi region where 364 people died.

"Almost half the population of the village died off," she continued. "Hard-working people who spent their whole lives making bread with their hands were forced to starve to death."

Ms. Mahrytska said her journalistic work provides further proof that the Holodomor was indeed an orchestrated genocide against the Ukrainian people.

Those Holodomor survivors who lived near the border with Russia described how they took their families' embroidered shirts and ritual cloths to the neighboring Russian oblasts to trade for bread, a little bit of seed and potatoes.

"However, there was nothing here," Ms. Mahrytska said. "So one can make the conclusion that this was a genocide of Ukrainians who were a people that in general, did not want to join the kolhosps" (collective farms).

When she decided it was imperative to record and videotape Holodomor survivors in the Luhansk Oblast as soon as possible, Ms. Mahrytska appealed to the oblast authorities but received no response.

It wasn't until Mr. Danylo demonstrated an interest in her work and even provided the transportation, professional cameraman and videotaping equipment that Ms. Mahrytska was able to embark on her 65-village expedition.

She said she now needs an experienced person to help her edit 17 hours of witness testimony and create a documentary film.

In addition to the survivors, Ms. Mahrytska also obtained interviews from local historians and archivists who were able to describe the Holodomor based on their research, and knowledge of documents.

"Without learning our history, we can't lead a future in dignity," Ms. Mahrytska said. "It's worth learning from the Jews who have learned about their Holocaust, and we need to learn so that our children will not allow similar things."



abjabjub

The Ukrainian Weekly Press Fund: June

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TOTAL: \$2,175.00

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The Ukrainian Weekly Press Fund is the only fund dedicated exclusively to supporting the work of this publication.

Yushchenko welcome committee established by Philadelphians

PHILADELPHIA – The Ukrainian community of the greater Philadelphia area announces the establishment of President Viktor Yushchenko Welcome Committee, an ad hoc organization comprising over 40 local Ukrainian organizations and institutions. The committee was organized to help assist the Philadelphia Liberty Medal Committee with the upcoming September visit to Philadelphia of Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko.

President Yushchenko has been invited by the Philadelphia Foundation to accept the prestigious Liberty Medal. The Liberty Medal award and the accompanying \$100,000 will be presented by the Philadelphia Liberty Medal Committee. President Yushchenko has been chosen as the recipient of the Liberty Medal for his, "leadership and vision in pursuit of liberty of conscience or freedom from oppression, ignorance or deprivation."

The President Yushchenko Welcome Committee is working closely with the Philadelphia Liberty Medal Committee, and will assist the Committee when necessary to make the visit of the president of Ukraine a memorable and successful event.

The leadership of the President Yushchenko Welcome Committee includes: Ulana Mazurkevich, president; Ihor Kushnir, Boris Zacharchuk and Natalia Pazuniak, vice-presidents; Petro Kluk and Petro Hursky, secretaries; and Larysa Didash, treasurer. The committee will update the Ukrainian community when new information becomes available.



THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Soyuzivka's Tennis Camp: a snapshot of a rainy day's activities

by Oksana Trytjak

UNA National Organizer

KERHONKSON, N.Y. – On Wednesday, June 29, the weather at Soyuzivka was hot and muggy, and it was raining cats and dogs. I walked into the Main House of Soyuzivka to find more than 30 Tennis Camp participants, between the ages of 10 and 18, huddled in front of the television, immersed in the tennis playoffs.

Lying next to them on the floor and scattered around on the chairs were their racquets and a couple of stray lime green tennis balls that had managed to make it to safety underneath the couches. Under better weather conditions, these campers would have had their racquets in hand and would have occupied every available inch of Soyuzivka's six tennis courts.

For a second it reminded me of the last time I had come up to Soyuzivka when my own children attended camp. The first time they had ever played tennis was on the courts at Soyuzivka and when I came up for the weekend to check on their progress and make sure they still had all their little fingers and toes intact, I was very impressed with the scene. There they were on the courts, listening carefully to the advice of their coaches and only occasionally acting up with their friends or serving balls to invisible players in the trees.

I reminded myself that the tennis campers watching television that day were probably taking a much-needed break from a fun but challenging athletic regimen headed by none other than the coach himself, George Sawchak. Mr. Sawchak, who was one of the founding organizers of Soyuzivka's Tennis Camp back in the 1960s along with the late Zenon Snylyk, encourages, challenges and coaches our young players to this very day.

Over the past 38 years close to 2,000 tennis players have received tennis



Oksana Trytjak

With Tennis Camp participants are Petrusia Sawchak and George Sawchak, (back row, first and second from left); UNA President Stefan Kaczaraj (back row, fifth from left); and Soyuzivka Manager Nestor Paslawsky, Yuri Kucina and Olya Czerkas (back row, from right).

coaching at Soyuzivka and have benefited from Mr. Sawchak's dedication to the sport and his enjoyment of working with Ukrainian youth.

Petrusia Sawchak, his wife and the camp coordinator, spends most of her time during the busy summer season promoting and managing the camp.

And then there's Olya Czerkas, or "General Mon" as she is so lovingly called by most of the campers, who flies in from St. Petersburg, Fla. For many years Ms. Czerkas supervised many other Soyuzivka summer camps, but now she is concentrating on helping the tennis camp.

Tennis camp, like many other Suzy-Q summer camps, has had a long history and enjoys a loyal following as many of its attendees return year after year. This year, several former campers returned as camp counselors, including Tanya Skvirska, Christopher Benoit, John Puhalla and Marco Czerkas.

Yuri Kucina, a professional tennis instructor from Los Angeles, spent hours with the campers helping to improve their skills and tweak their game.

So what are counselors to do with more than 30 anxious campers with only tennis on their minds? As I continued to watch the campers enjoying tennis on television, the counselors walked in and started to chant what was apparently a familiar phrase "one-two-three and a one-two-three." All of a sudden, music came on over the loudspeakers and the campers were

instructed to find their partners.

What I assumed was going to be some tennis-related activity, turned out to be nothing of the kind. By the looks on their

faces and the riotous laughter, I could tell that the tennis partners were ready to trade their racquets for dancing shoes and dance the night away!



Do you know why we're so happy?

Our parents and grandparents invested in our future by purchasing an endowment and life insurance policy for each of us from the Ukrainian National Association, Inc.

They purchased prepaid policies on account of the low premium rate for our age group. If you'd like to be smiling like us, please have your parents or grandparents call the UNA at 1-800-253-9862.

They will be happy to assist you!



Oksana Trytjak

Dance lessons – at Tennis Camp!

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

The Gongadze case

In the half decade since Ukrainian journalist Heorhii Gongadze was brutally murdered for reporting critically on former President Leonid Kuchma's ruling regime, little has come to light in terms of a resolution to the case.

The July 6 issue of Jane's Intelligence Digest rightly wrote that "the election of pro-Western reformer Viktor Yushchenko as president of Ukraine on January 23 raised hopes that the investigation into the murder of opposition journalist Georgiy [sic] Gongadze would be resolved. However, there is mounting concern that the probe is being obstructed, with potentially serious implications for Ukraine's foreign relations."

This case, still open and unresolved after nearly five years, can potentially hurt President Yushchenko's international credibility, just as it helped isolate former President Leonid Kuchma. Domestically, it has left Ukrainians wondering whether promises made during the Orange Revolution to usher in a new moral government will ever come to fruition.

Mr. Yushchenko pledged publicly over six months ago to bring those responsible for Mr. Gongadze's murder to justice, and he has repeated that pledge on several other occasions.

Asked by foreign journalists about the Gongadze case, Mr. Yushchenko said on November 18, 2004, according to the International Federation of Journalists: "I give you my word that all the high-profile cases closed by Kuchma will be revisited, commissions will be appointed and we will carry out full-scale investigations."

Progress in the case since the presidential inauguration, however, has been slow. This newspaper reported that Mr. Yushchenko announced on March 1 that two police officers were arrested for their direct role in the Gongadze murder, though the president acknowledged that those responsible for giving the order had not yet been found.

Since then, sadly, little of substance has been accomplished and numerous Ukrainian media reports have speculated that Mr. Gongadze's killers remain at large in Ukraine, perhaps still working in prominent positions in the government.

The case has been remarkably complicated and the motives of nearly everyone involved have been eerily obscure. There are indications that members of government may have been connected to Mr. Gongadze's disappearance. And there is evidence that highly placed government officials – including members of Parliament, the Security Service and the Procurator General's Office – may have obstructed investigations into the case.

According to Mr. Gongadze's mother, Lesia, who this month spoke with Kyiv's The Day (Den) newspaper, officials in Mr. Yushchenko's government have offered to pay her and Mr. Gongadze's widow, Myroslava, if the two agreed to drop any future complaints against the state regarding the case.

"Myroslava was offered 100,000 euros to waive all her grievances against Ukraine," Lesia Gongadze told The Day on July 19. "It was meant as a bribe, so that she would keep silent. If it were a court ruling rather than Prime Minister [Yulia] Tymoshenko's offer, she would consider the possibility."

That the current Ukrainian government has offered money to silence Mr. Gongadze's family is particularly troubling, considering that this administration took office saying that honesty, morality and transparency should be hallmarks of the new Ukrainian government.

Making any significant headway in this atmosphere has been difficult, and it has left many Ukrainians with little hope that the case will ever be solved. Both Myroslava and Lesia Gongadze have suggested recently that those who ordered the murder will never be brought to justice, and, indeed, it seems the public agrees with them.

Internationally, the case has become a litmus test of sorts, showing the degree to which Ukraine has progressed along the path to becoming a transparent European state. In fact, various international bodies – among them the Committee to Protect Journalists, the International Federation of Journalists and the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe – have all watched the investigation closely, believing that its completion would mark a turning point for Ukraine.

Unfortunately, little in this regard has been accomplished. If Ukraine is to make progress toward becoming an accepted member of the European and world communities its government must ensure that the investigation brings Mr. Gongadze's killers, and those who ordered his abduction, to justice.

July
28
1989

Turning the pages back...

Sixteen years ago, a roundtable meeting on the issue of Ukrainian national symbols brought together representatives of the Kyiv's democratic movements and the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR and other officials of the Communist Party of Ukraine took place on July 28, 1989, at the offices of the Soviet Peace Committee in Kyiv, reported the London-based Ukrainian Press Agency.

Represented were the Ukrainian National-Democratic League (UNDL), the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudova (Rukh) and the independent journal Ukrainian Time (Ukrainskyi Chas). The officials included representatives of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, Ukrainian Minister of Justice Volodymyr Zaichuk, several historians and a representative of the Kyiv city committee of the Communist Party.

The UNDL presented a list of four demands to the republican leadership: ensure an objective explanation in the mass media of the history of Ukrainian national symbols, such as the blue-and-yellow flag and the trident; warn journalists that the use of slan-

(Continued on page 7)

NEWS AND VIEWS

Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund assesses Odesa's health care needs

by Alexander Kuzma

ODESA – On May 26 and again on June 21, representatives of the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund visited area hospitals and government officials in Odesa to assess the critical health care needs of the region, and to plan a new hospital partnership program to improve maternal and children's health.

With the help of contacts made by the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation and Tetiana Gerasiutenko of Brooklyn, N.Y., the fund's representatives were able to meet with high-level officials in the regional government and medical community. Dr. Zenon Matkiwsky, the chairman and co-founder of the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund, and Alexander Kuzma, the fund's executive director, met with the newly appointed chairman of the oblast, Vasyl Tsushko, and Odesa Mayor Eduard Hurvits, as well as members of the regional health ministry and local experts on women's and children's health.

Local community leaders such as Appellate Judge Anatolii Luniachenko and Dr. Alexander Zelinskyi asked the fund to expand its humanitarian efforts to include modernization of the Odesa City Maternity Hospital No. 5, where thousands of mothers deliver their babies each year in outdated delivery rooms in often primitive conditions.

In 2001, the fund established a model neonatal intensive care unit at the Odesa Regional Children's Hospital (RCH) with the help of Olympic and world champion and Odesa native Viktor Petrenko. Over two nights, international skating stars from around the world performed in a charity gala performance that raised over \$120,000 to purchase neonatal respirators, pulse oxymeters, infant warmers and other essential technology.

Within six months of the fund-raiser, the fund had completely refurbished the hospital's neonatal ward and installed state-of-the-art equipment that has helped to save the lives of low birth-weight babies and newborns suffering from respiratory distress and other severe complications. Since then, scores of children have benefited from this new technology. The fund also delivered three ambulances donated by American Medical Response. These vehicles have helped the Odesa hospital staff to rescue chil-

dren from remote villages in Ukraine's largest geographic province.

More recently, under the leadership of Chief Doctor Oleksander Liman, the Odesa RCH has established a cardiac surgery program. This is only the fourth center in Ukraine that can perform open-heart surgery on young children with congenital heart defects. In its first year, the surgical unit performed 50 successful operations on such children. After its most recent "Viktory for Kids" skating benefit, the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund was able to purchase a cardiac ultrasound that will help cardiologists and surgeons more accurately diagnose heart defects and reduce the risk of complications or errors.

In his interview with local press and in meetings with Messrs. Tsushko and Hurvits, Dr. Matkiwsky stressed the importance of securing a greater commitment from local businesses and government agencies to upgrade conditions at Odesa Maternity Hospital No. 5. "The health of mothers and children is first of all the responsibility of the entire community," said Dr. Matkiwsky. "Viktor Petrenko has set a strong example for others to follow. The neonatal unit created in his honor shows what can be done in a relatively short period of time when people make a serious commitment to improving community health."

Mayor Hurvits and Chairman Tsushko both pledged their support for the initiative. When he served as a national deputy in Ukraine's Parliament, Mr. Tsushko played a leading role in appropriating funds for a children's cardiac surgery center in Kyiv. He was appalled to learn that the Odesa Regional Children's Hospital did not have a back-up electric generator and promised to install such equipment to ensure that children undergoing surgery or recovering in the intensive care unit would not be at risk during power outages.

Mr. Hurvits was a leading supporter of President Viktor Yushchenko during the Orange Revolution last winter. The mayor promised to mobilize reputable community leaders and philanthropists to show the very best aspects of Odesa's community spirit.

In June several Odesa businessmen, including Yaroslav Diablo of the Lasunia

(Continued on page 7)



Dr. Oleksander Liman, chief doctor of the Odesa Regional Hospital, and Dr. Zenon Matkiwsky of the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund examine one of three ambulances donated by American Medical Response and delivered by the fund.

RFE/RL's Ukrainian broadcasts to be carried nationwide in Ukraine

WASHINGTON – Starting July 18, programs produced by Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty's (RFE/RL) Ukrainian Service, known locally as "Radio Svoboda," are once again being distributed nationwide in Ukraine.

Radio Svoboda's partner in the venture is Nashe Radio, one of Ukraine's pre-eminent radio networks with 29 FM transmitters covering all of the major population centers in Ukraine.

Under the terms of the partnership, four specially prepared five-minute Radio Svoboda news analysis programs will be broadcast by Nashe Radio at 2:30, 3:30, 5:30 and 6:30 p.m. local time.

RFE/RL President Thomas A. Dine enthusiastically welcomed the agreement, in a letter sent to Nashe Radio General Manager Bogdan Kozachenko on July 5. Mr. Dine wrote, "Our partnership with Nashe Radio represents an important moment for Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty – with this joint venture we will define a new kind of radio programming and format for Radio Liberty's Ukrainian Service. My colleagues and I are already preparing to meet this challenge with rigor and enthusiasm."

Nashe Radio (<http://www.nasheradio.ua/>) programming is entertainment-oriented, focused on Ukrainian- and Russian-language pop music with a significant news component in the Ukrainian language. In

order to add a new dimension to Nashe Radio's news and information programming, a dedicated team of Radio Svoboda broadcasters based in Nashe Radio's studios in Kyiv will produce the four program segments every Monday through Friday.

The programs, which will develop a single theme throughout the day, will address a wide range of topics on Ukrainian themes that cover all aspects of life of interest and concern to Nashe Radio listeners, according to RFE/RL Associate Director of Broadcasting Frank Williams.

RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service broadcasts nearly seven hours of programming a day Monday through Friday, and three hours every Saturday and Sunday, with programs produced in Prague and the service's Kyiv Bureau and transmitted to listeners via shortwave, satellite and AM and FM signals provided by local affiliate stations in Ukraine. Ukrainian Service programming is also available via the Internet, at the service's website, www.radiosvoboda.org, and at www.rferl.org.

Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty is a private, international communications service to Central, Eastern and Southeastern Europe; the Caucasus; and Central and Southwestern Asia funded by the U.S. Congress through the Broadcasting Board of Governors.

Turning the pages back...

(Continued from page 6)

derous phrases against national symbols will not be tolerated; introduce into the legislative agenda of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR the question of a review of the law of June 5, 1981, which prohibits the public display of any national symbols other than official symbols; and conduct scholarly research and a broad public discussion, and secure passage by the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR of a well-founded law regarding the display of national symbols, as well as halt all acts of repression against private individuals who display national symbols.

While the officials present reacted positively to the first two proposals made by the UNDL and Justice Minister Zaichuk even assured the activists, "Don't anticipate any decree that would prohibit Ukrainian national symbols," a heated discussion took place over the third and fourth demands. In response to these demands, Mr. Zaichuk was quoted as having said: "As long as there is a law, the militia will function in accordance with the law, thereby viewing the public display of national symbols as a disruption of public order and resorting to appropriate means."

As a result, members of the UNDL held a daylong hunger strike the next day to protest such "lawlessness common for a totalitarian regime" and violations of right national self-determination. The protest was held in front of the Supreme Soviet building with some 30 individuals taking part. The UNDL activists were also supported by hundreds of Kyiv residents, the local Ukrainian Helsinki Union branch and members of Rukh, who gathered around the protesters.

The local militia and a special forces unit attempted to break up the gathering, beating up and detaining over a dozen people. Determined to put a stop to continued harassment of individuals displaying national symbols, the demonstrators declared that they would continue their hunger strike.

Source: "Meeting, hunger strike in capital focus on Ukraine's national symbols," *The Ukrainian Weekly*, August 6, 1989, Vol. LVII, No. 32.

Children of Chernobyl....

(Continued from page 6)

Dairy Corp. stepped forward to offer their support. The Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund is also negotiating with Western companies such as Amway to contribute funds and products to help improve health conditions in Odesa.

The health crisis in Odesa has reached grave proportions in recent years, as the port city has become a major center of the AIDS epidemic in Ukraine. Local health officials have developed a curriculum to educate high school students on the threat of AIDS and outreach programs are now reaching 70 percent of the school-age population. Many of the smaller villages and towns in the province, such as Ananiv and Ismail, suffer from very high infant and maternal

mortality rates, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases.

Since 1989, the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund has delivered over \$51 million worth of humanitarian aid and medical equipment to hospitals in 14 regions of Ukraine. The fund's medical aid efforts have led to sharp reductions in infant mortality in several of its partner hospitals.

This year, the fund is also expanding its efforts with major deliveries of hospital equipment to Chernihiv, Zhytomyr, Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk, Lviv and Chernivtsi.

Tax-deductible donations may be sent to Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund, 272 Old Short Hills Road, Short Hills, NJ 07078. Volunteers are urged to call (973) 376-5140 or to visit the fund's website at www.childrenofchernobyl.org.



The things we do...

by Orysia Paszczak Tracz

Wandering the streets of Lviv

I did it twice, and hope to do it again this year. The last two Augusts, after bidding farewell to my tour groups at the Lviv Airport, I stayed behind for a week on my own. Not that I didn't enjoy being the mother hen for the group for 16 days, but during that time there is no extra moment for anything else.

With this extra time, I had no plans other than to meet with a few people and to see the city. And oh, did I see it! Each time, for a whole week, I wandered the streets and loved it. I reveled, I luxuriated, I wallowed in the pleasure of being in Lviv.

The first time, I stayed with a family on Ivan Franko Street, near Stryiskyi Park. This was an old Austrian-era building, with very high ceilings and windows, and an interesting courtyard. It was a 10-minute walk to the center of the city. I would leave around 10 a.m., walk toward town, past the small Stryiskyi market of flower and produce vendors, cross onto the small picturesque Hrushevsky Street, and wind up at Shevchenko Boulevard. Prospekt Nezalezhnosti/Independence Plaza is just further down. Around 7-8 p.m., if I had no other plans, I would walk back "home."

Last year, I stayed with a family on the outskirts of the city on Vyhovsky Street, nearer the airport, and close to the Pivdennyi Bazar (an enormous indoor and outdoor shopping mall) and BAM [transliterated as VAM], the big supermarket. It was way too far to walk downtown, so this time, I would take the "marshrutka," or mini-bus, to the center. For 1 hrv, it is an educational and entertaining ride. You get to see the neighborhoods and the people.

And you can stop a marshrutka practically anywhere. While they do have regular stops, you can also just raise your arm about waist-high, pointing your index finger down, indicating you want him to stop here. If you get in via the back door, you pass your hryvnia down by other passengers. If there is change to be had from a larger bill, it will find its way back to you.

A treat I will remember for a long time is getting on the marshrutka on August 24, Independence Day 2004. As I settled down, I noticed the song on the radio. It was Kvitka – our Kvitka – Kvitka Cisyk, singing "Ya pidu v daleki hory"! She was followed by Ruslana and Sophia Rotaru.

Lviv is fascinating. No wonder its inhabitants are so fiercely patriotic – fanatical, even – about their city. I don't blame them one bit. This spring, Lviv celebrated its 749th anniversary – seven and a half centuries. For North Americans, where something a few hundred years old is "ancient," this can be mind-numbing. But in Lviv, in Ukraine and in Europe in general, old really means old.

If you're walking through the Ploshcha Rynok (City Hall Square), the Ratush, and are surrounded by the town buildings from the 16-18th centuries (a UNESCO Heritage Site), or are passing the Arsenal from the 1400s, or walk down Virmenska Vulytsia (Armenian Street – possibly the oldest in the city, from the mid-1200s) – or enter any of the old churches – you can't help but be surrounded by antiquity, culture, history and heritage. And it's all so normal, so natural.

Once I arrived downtown, I'd pick up a few newspapers and decide where to stop for coffee. What a problem! Either Veronika (on Shevchenko), a pastry shop and restaurant to die for, or the Viennese Cafe on Prospekt Nezalezhnosti, where eventually

you will run into everyone and anyone you know from Winnipeg to Manhattan and Kolomyia – the coffee shops and restaurants of Lviv are truly delightful.

One favorite is U Pani Stefts, on the main boulevard, near the bookstore building (ah, the bookstores ... but that's another story) and across from the Khudozhnyk gallery and gift shop. Pani Stefts serves delicious Ukrainian cuisine, inexpensively, in a beautiful Ukrainian village-style decor. The serving staff is dressed in elegant Ukrainian costumes. Halia, one of the waitresses, is drop-dead gorgeous – a true Ukrainian beauty. But be sure to be there early in the afternoon, because they often run out of some favorites by evening. Another lovely Ukrainian-style restaurant is Oselia, on Hnatiuk Street. You're eating in a folk museum!

There is beauty, elegance and history at every step. The doorways, courtyard gates, windows with their window boxes, store signs and monuments all have such fascinating architectural and artistic details. One building on the corner of Ivano Franko and Hrushevsky streets has stylized sunflowers in the stone ornamentation around the main entrance. The Ukrainian touches are part of the architecture of many periods.

Through the courtyard gates on Virmenska Vulytsia, you can glimpse sunlit hanging kylmys on the balconies in the surrounding chiaroscuro. The old and used book market on Ivan Fedorov Square, appropriately surrounds the imposing statue of the 16th century first printer of Ukraine. For something completely different, there's Toronto Pizza on Bohdan Lepky Street.

The history is there not only in the monuments and the various historical, cultural and architectural plaques on particular buildings (in the whole country, it seems every building, street and even tree has some significance). The street and other place names tell you how old the place really is.

Vysoky Zamok (the high castle or fortress) really is just that, the highest spot in the city where a fortress once stood (recently the Lviv City Council voted down the mayor's grand plans to rebuild the fortress). Nyzkyi Zamok (the low castle or fortress) no longer remains, but the name does, in a city square where it used to be. The Valova (rampart) and Pidvalna (at the rampart) streets tell you where those ramparts actually were back in the 1200-1300s, and some stone walls and tunnels remain to remind you.

Around the Ratush (city hall), a district that is a UNESCO Heritage Site, the street names remain from the beginning of the city, telling of the early merchants and residents of the area: Serbska (Serbian), Ruska (Rus'), Halytska (Halych) and, now, Staroyevreiska (Old Jewish). This last one was originally called Starozhydivska, but because of the implication – in Russian, not Ukrainian – that "zhyd" is a pejorative term, the logically convoluted post-Soviet politically correct term won out. In general, the old Polish street names have remained, but Russian ones have not. And, to the consternation of the Russians, Dudaev Street remains, the first one named in honor of the fallen Chechen freedom fighter.

The names of shops, taverns and restaurants are quite descriptive, especially the ones beginning with "pid" (under, or at), meaning under the sign or statue of:

(Continued on page 15)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Community groups do utilize synergy

Dear Editor:

I commend The Ukrainian Weekly for its editorial "Where is our synergy?" (July 10) for gently chiding the Ukrainian American community for its sluggish response to the example set by the successful 1999 Joint Conferences of Ukrainian American Organizations. The original event was a result of the vision, sheer will, and rock-solid determination of one individual, Dr. Roman Goy. Since then, few have come forward to match his zeal. As mentioned in your editorial, "it was an exciting time for our community, a time when we looked forward to a more effective hromada with a bright future." You suggest that it might be time for another Joint Conferences event, asking "where has our synergy gone?" Let us support this suggestion, and urge our current community leaders to seriously accept this proposal. However, I submit that our synergy resonates and our hromada's future sparkles.

Consider the following examples. May 2000 – The Washington Group (TWG) in Baltimore tours the Scythian Gold exhibit with the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America (UMANA). July 2000 – the Ukrainian Gold Cross Chapter 12 partners with UMANA to distribute first aid manuals to children's camps. October 2001 – UMANA joins the Ukrainian Business and Professional Group of Northern California for "Ukrainian Weekend." March 2002 – the Ukrainian Engineers' Society of America (UESA) organizes a successful Summit of Ukrainian Organizations at Soyuzivka. May 2003 – the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center in Philadelphia holds an HIV/AIDS Awareness Forum supported by Miss Universe Justine Pasek and UMANA. May 2003 – the Ukrainian Institute of America, UMANA, the Ukrainian Women's Fund and commercial companies present a fashion show to support women's health in Ukraine. February 2004 – in New York, the Shevchenko Scientific Society and UMANA discuss medical practice and education in Ukraine and the U.S. June 2004 – TWG Leadership Conference in Washington includes UESA, UMANA, UNWLA and UABA. September 2004 – The Ukrainian American Bar Association (UABA) hosts a joint conference with UMANA in Miami.

How about lately? UMANA has just concluded a major scientific conference in Edmonton, encompassing health care professionals from the U.S., Canada and Ukraine, including Ukraine's Minister of Health. Embraced in the conference activities were representatives of local Canadian industry, arts and crafts, cultural museums, churches and area professionals and universities. Plans are afoot for the 2007 biennial conference with the involvement of perhaps even more community and professional groups.

Ukrainian American organizations are learning. They continue to strive for more collaboration, and the results show. Perhaps the time is ripe for another mega-event.

A future editorial might read, "How's that for synergy!"

George Hrycelak, M.D.
Chicago

The letter-writer is executive director of UMANA.

Where does UNA go from here?

Dear Editor:

I'm responding to the column written by Taras Szmagala Jr. in the June 5 issue of The Ukrainian Weekly titled "Where do we go from here?"

Mr. Szmagala provided a brief history of the UNA but failed to mention some important factors regarding UNA membership and its 25-year decline. For years, there were many reasons to belong to the Ukrainian National Association. In the past, members received annual dividend checks and community organizations were given financial support. Although the UNA continues to provide subsidies for Soyuzivka, Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly, membership benefits such as the dividend checks and donations to Ukrainian organizations has been eliminated by the past leadership. I believe decisions such as these have contributed to the UNA's decline in membership.

For many years, leading up to the mid-1990s, the Ukrainian National Association donated millions of dollars to other Ukrainian organizations. Plast, SUM, ODUM, Ukrainian museums and other community organizations received financial donations on an annual basis. The amount of the donations was decided by the UNA Supreme Assembly, (today known as the General Assembly) whose members were elected by delegates to the UNA conventions every four years. These donations created an incentive for members of other community organizations to join the UNA because the better the UNA's financial status was, the larger the donation would be to their organization. The UNA was able to represent the community because these community organizations had their own UNA branches and sent delegates to the convention to elect members to the Supreme Assembly. For example, Plast members in Chicago would join the UNA Plast Branch. Members of the local Ukrainian soccer team, Lions, had their own UNA branch. The UNA acted as a national insurance version of a local Ukrainian credit union because they gave back money to the community just like the credit unions do now. Both major Ukrainian political factions also had their own UNA branches and worked to influence the direction of the community.

However, once these donations started to be pared back and reduced, the incentive for being a member also was reduced. In 1995, nearly all donations to community organizations were eliminated. In 1997, the UNA Executive Committee, without getting approval from the UNA General Assembly, decided to completely eliminate the dividend. Not surprisingly, the UNA suffered large declines in membership after these two actions. How many people would stay members of a Ukrainian credit union if they stopped donating money to the community?

Mr. Szmagala was completely off the mark with the statement "I firmly believe that the decline of our association is not the fault of its leadership, either current or former." There are many members of the UNA who may try and rewrite UNA history, but the facts are the facts.

I do agree that the current leadership can't be blamed for the past decline in membership and financial issues that are facing the organization because they have been leading the organization for only three years. In fact, we have seen

some positives come out of this administration. If anyone has been to Soyuzivka over the past couple of years, you can see the dramatic and positive changes that have taken place. Led by UNA Treasurer Roma Lisovich, Soyuzivka has seen many positive steps and is a great vacation destination. Soyuzivka alone can demonstrate what a difference leadership can make.

The problem with what Mr. Szmagala wrote is that he implies that there was nothing that the leadership could have done to avoid current UNA problems. Well, Ukrainians are not the only group that has a fraternal benefit society. There are dozens of fraternal societies just like the UNA. There is the Polish National Alliance, Sons of Norway, Sons of Italy and Greek Catholic Union among others. Some organizations are doing better than others. But the common theme has been leadership. In the early 1990s, the Polish National Alliance had a healthy surplus, just like the UNA. However, the late President Eddie Moskal convinced the PNA to purchase a couple of local banks that would cater to the needs of the local Polish community, which was growing due to the new immigration. Today, the Polish National Alliance is financially sound because the leadership thought strategically and looked toward the future.

What did the UNA leadership do during the 1990s to increase membership? The UNA General Assembly, at the direction of the UNA president, spent many hours arguing about a mission statement and by-laws changes. The UNA has a terrific brand story that has not been marketed effectively. Instead of working on a marketing program and promoting our history and obvious strengths, they wasted our time on a mission statement that just stated the obvious. The by-laws changes also were an unnecessary diversion from what they truly needed to be focusing on. For the past three conventions, UNA delegates debated by-laws changes and other insignificant issues. Was there any time left to discuss a marketing strategy or how to increase membership? Was there any time left to discuss why the organization was losing hundreds of members a year? The leadership did not want to discuss the membership issue because it would have highlighted their failures. Therefore, they created these distractions.

So what does the future hold? Not enough has been done by the UNA to market itself to the new wave of Ukrainians. In the past, the leadership of the UNA explained that the burst in membership in the 1950s was due to the third immigration wave that came over after World War II. However, thousands of new immigrants have come to the U.S. and Canada since 1991. Has the UNA mounted any large-scale effort to enroll them as members? The only words of wisdom that ever came from the UNA leadership in the 1990s were that the secretaries needed to enroll more members.

Meanwhile, other Ukrainian financial institutions have had a different strategy. In 1998 the Ukrainian American Federal Credit Union in Chicago sponsored free lunches and seminars to explain the benefits of belonging to the local Ukrainian credit union. Hundreds of members of the Fourth Wave attended these lunches as they were introduced to the local Ukrainian credit union. The UAFCU was able to enroll many new members.

In order for the UNA to succeed, a coordinated effort to enroll the Fourth Wave of Ukrainian immigrants must come from the UNA Executive commit-

tee. This marketing strategy needs to be different than the campaign to enroll American-born Ukrainians. We can't just use the same marketing strategy in both the Ukrainian and English languages.

The UNA also needs to invest money into recruiting members of the Fourth Wave to become UNA representatives. It's not enough to tell the current local UNA representatives to put together a talk over coffee at the local church about the benefits of UNA membership. We need to recruit the Fourth Wave within their own groups. This immigration needs the UNA more than the previous one. Many of them work part-time or at odd jobs that don't offer life insurance as a benefit. We owe it to past generations of hard working UNA'ers to make a coordinated push to enroll this new generation of Ukrainian Americans.

The UNA has been in trouble before, especially during the Great Depression of the 1930s. Leadership, not mission statement changes, made the difference. Our membership rolls during that difficult decade almost doubled. It was during the 1930s that the UNA gave birth to The Ukrainian Weekly, helped establish the Ukrainian Youth League of North America (UYLNA), was involved in the construction of the Ukrainian Pavilion at the Chicago World's Fair, and published an almanac of Ukrainian communities throughout North America that is still a marvel to behold. History has much to teach us.

Stefko M. Kuropas
Schaumburg, Ill.

The letter-writer served as a UNA advisor in 1994-1998 and as UNA vice-president in 1998-2002.

More on celibacy and Catholic Church

Dear Editor:

Father Ivan Kaszczak's response (June 26) to my letter to the editor (June 12) does point out the difficulty in obtaining verifiable data on Ukrainian married and celibate clergy in the U.S. and worldwide.

Nevertheless, as explained in the Catholic Encyclopedia ("Greek Catholics in America") the papal decrees "Ea Semper" (1907) and "Cum Data Fuerit" (1929) insist on a celibate clergy for Greek Catholics. These decrees led to defections in the U.S. to the Orthodox Church.

These two decrees have never been rescinded or amended; yet, consistent enforcement appears to be a complicated matter.

Alec Danylevich, M.D.
Worcester, Mass.

We welcome your opinion

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

Letters should be typed and signed (anonymous letters are not published). Letters are accepted also via e-mail at staff@ukrweekly.com. The daytime phone number and address of the letter-writer must be given for verification purposes. Please note that a daytime phone number is essential in order for editors to contact letter-writers regarding clarifications or questions.

Contemporary international migration from Ukraine: trends and patterns

by Serge Cipko

Recent reports concerning emigration from Ukraine have asserted that as many as 7 million citizens of that country currently are residing outside of its frontiers. It was this figure that a national deputy presented during an interview that discussed a draft bill delineating a "Concept of a National Policy Regarding Ukrainians

The number of Ukrainians presently working abroad is reported to range from 5 million to 7 million.

Abroad."¹ On May 24, Kyiv's Ukrainian News Agency, on announcing the creation of a national agency to handle migration-related matters, reported that "According to various data, the number of Ukrainians presently working abroad ranges from 5 million to 7 million."²

Whether it is 5 million or 7 million, either figure, if an accurate reflection of the current volume of out-migration from Ukraine, would suggest a movement that already has surpassed the scale of the exodus that took effect at the turn of the 20th century.³

According to the Encyclopedia of Ukraine, by 1989 the estimated number of Ukrainians and their descendants living outside of the political boundaries of Ukraine was 14,464,000. Most of them were inhabitants of neighboring countries (Russia, Moldova, Belarus, Poland, etc.), but a significant number – about 2.5 million – dwelled in the Americas and close to 1.5 million others were residing in the non-Russian parts of Soviet Asia, especially in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. The estimated number of Ukrainians in Western Europe – less than 100,000 – was small by comparison;⁴ that community, in less than two decades, is now a number of times larger.

"Every fifth able-bodied Ukrainian," declared Nina Karpachova, the ombudsman for Ukraine, in a speech in the Ukrainian Parliament in 2003 on the matter of rights of Ukrainians abroad, "is working abroad at present." There were approximately 1 million Ukrainians working in Russia alone in 2002, according to an estimate of the Ukrainian Embassy in Moscow. According to Ukraine's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, other countries receiving illegal and legal Ukrainian immigrants included the following:

Poland: 300,000
Italy: 200,000
Czech Republic: 100,000-200,000
Portugal: 140,000-150,000
Spain: 100,000
Turkey: 35,000
United States: 20,000

Statistics on emigration-related matters also are maintained by the Ukrainian Ministry of Labor and Social Policy, which indicate that in the first half of 2002 Ukrainians were engaged in temporary employment in the following countries, too:

Greece: 7,249
Cyprus: 2,914
Liberia: 2,266
United Kingdom: 1,287
United Arab Emirates: 703
Germany: 551

However, the figures provided by the Ukrainian Ministry of Labor and Social Policy, according to Ms. Karpachova, do "not reflect the real situation with labor migration from Ukraine." She suggests that "at least 5 million Ukrainian citizens work abroad every year depending on the season."⁵

In May 2005, Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Valentyn Nalyvaichenko offered the following figures and explanations: from 1 million to 1.2 million Ukrainians work in Russia "at the time the work force is in high demand there"; from 220,000 to 230,000 work in Portugal, "of [whom], 200,000 have legal employment"; and from 120,000 to 130,000 work in Spain, "50,000 on [a] legal basis." Last year, he added, "around 50,000 Ukrainians received five-year multi-entry visas to the United States."

He added that the total number of Ukrainians working abroad could be as many as 5 million, but consid-

ered other estimates presented during the time of the presidential elections of 2004 to be too high. "Most of the people considered to be Ukrainian nationals living in Australia," he said by way of example, "were in fact ethnic Ukrainians with Australian passports."⁶

Countries that lie under the Southern Cross have not been totally overlooked by this most recent wave of Ukrainian emigrants. Thousands of Ukrainians, mostly on temporary resident visas, have been moving to Argentina. According to the Argentine National Direction of Migrations (Dirección Nacional de Migraciones), in the period 1990-2000 a total of 9,879 permits for temporary residence and another 587 for permanent residence in Argentina were granted to Ukrainian nationals.⁷ Although not an insignificant number, Argentina, a country that in 1870-1950 received millions of immigrants from overseas and neighboring countries, had expressed a willingness in the early 1990s to admit hundreds of thousands of settlers from Eastern Europe. Canada's Globe and Mail reported on April 17, 1992: "In a bid to forge stronger ties with the European Community, which is having difficulty in absorbing migrants from the collapsing economies of the former Soviet blocs, [Argentine President] Mr. Menem has offered to accept as many as 300,000 refugees from such countries as Russia, Yugoslavia and Ukraine." However, the Globe and Mail pointed out that there was a catch: Argentina would accept the immigrants, but the plan was that "Europe [would] not only supply the bodies" but in addition

In 2004 there were 66,000 legal Ukrainian immigrants in Portugal, which made them the second largest group after the 77,000 Brazilians in this category. As far as illegal immigrants are concerned, immigrants' associations estimated that their numbers in 2003 fell between 120,000 and 150,000, "the majority of them Ukrainians."

would "have to supply Argentina with up to \$20,000 (U.S.) for each immigrant." The response of the EC to the idea was described as "lukewarm," and the scheme never materialized.

Notwithstanding this, the more than 10,000 Ukrainians who entered Argentina during the 1990s represented for the era a noteworthy influx. "The Ukrainian community is one of the few immigrant communities here which is not slowly dying out," wrote Michael Soltys in the Buenos Aires Herald in September 1998, adding "in the last three years some 4,000 Ukrainians have entered the country with work permits and the first arrivals are already being naturalized." Many more would come, he continued, "but they all have to pass the filter of the Argentine Consulate in Kyiv, which keeps the flow to a trickle."⁸

The flow seems to trickle less to Argentina's neighbor, Brazil, where the several-hundred-thousand-strong Ukrainian community traces its roots largely to the first wave of immigration at the turn of the 20th century, but, as the figures presented above show, a strong migratory movement has been directed to the former metropolis of Portugal.

In May this year Lisbon's Correio da Manhã reported that in 2004 there were 66,000 legal Ukrainian immigrants in Portugal, which made them the second largest group after the 77,000 Brazilians in this category.⁹ As far as illegal immigrants are concerned, immigrants' associations estimated that their in 2003 fell between 120,000 and 150,000, "the majority of them Ukrainians," reported journalist Mario de Queiroz.

To put these numbers in perspective, Mr. de Queiroz also noted that the total number of immigrants in Portugal, legal and illegal, was close to 600,000. That

figure, he pointed out, "in relation to its total population," was "much higher than that of Italy and Spain," and among European Union countries, "only comparable with Germany, France and Luxembourg."¹⁰

For that country of 10 million, which traditionally loses more population to emigration than receives it through immigration, Ukrainians form a novel major immigrant community that is not Portuguese-speaking. A substantial proportion of the Ukrainian immigrants, regardless of their former occupations in Ukraine, are engaged as laborers in various construction projects across the country.

"We work 12 hours a day," one immigrant, described as a trained engineer, told Tobias Schultz, reporting in EuroViews. "It is a lot, but I don't have a family to go home to here, so I don't mind too much." The Portuguese government would be happy for many of these newcomers to stay, it seems, for it has steadily been legalizing their status in the country. "The people of Ukraine are popular in Portugal," Constanca Urbano de Sousa, a senior adviser on immigration at the Ministry of Internal Affairs, is quoted as saying. "They are very often highly skilled, they are more than properly motivated to work, they don't complain and they don't cause problems of any kind, besides they learn the language very fast."¹¹

Meanwhile, the first signs of organized life can be discerned. Mr. de Queiroz reported that four periodicals catered to immigrants from Eastern Europe in Portugal: Slovo (40 pp.; press run of 16,000 copies), Bereg, Imigrante and Maiak Portugalii. All four are published in Russian. "Because the Russian language was the only one that readers had in common," Vitalii Serebriakov, described as the director of Slovo, explained to Mr. de Queiroz, "We should satisfy the interests of all." It was added that the language also was "easily accessible to Serbs, Montenegrins, Bulgarians and Macedonians."¹²

An article titled "Immigrants Request an Agreement between Ukraine and Portugal" that was published in 2003 by the High Commission for Immigration and Ethnic Minorities (Alto Comissariado para a Imigração e Minorias Etnicas) mentioned two groups associated with the appeal: the Sobor Association of Ukrainian Immigrants (Associação dos Imigrantes Ucrânicos Sobor) and the Bereg Social Movement for Enlightenment and Information (Movimento Social para o Esclarecimento e Informação Bereg).¹³

The signs of organized life extend also to spiritual care. In January Bartholomew I, the ecumenical patriarch of Constantinople, appointed Ukrainian-born Ilariion Rudnyk the auxiliary bishop to Archbishop Epiphanius, the Orthodox metropolitan of Portugal and Spain. The news

(Continued on page 10)

1 "Kuchma Signs Watered-down Law on Ukrainians Abroad," The Ukrainian Weekly, April 18, 2004.

2 "Foreign Affairs Ministry Initiating Creation of Single Migration Organ," Ukrainian News Agency, May 24, 2005 (<http://www.ukranews.com>).

3 See V. Kubijovyc and V. Markus, "Emigration" in Encyclopedia of Ukraine, Vol. 1, ed. Volodymyr Kubijovyc (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1984), which notes that in the 20 years before World War I 2 million Ukrainians from eastern Ukraine moved to Asia, while about another half a million from western Ukraine left for overseas destinations in the same period.

4 See V. Kubijovyc et al., "Ukrainians," in Encyclopedia of Ukraine, Vol. 5, ed. Danylo Husar Struk (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993), 460.

5 "Every Fifth Able-Bodied Ukrainian Is Working Abroad at Present," Interfax Ukrainian News, April 2, 2003.

6 "Five Million Ukrainians Worked Abroad in Year 2004," Ukrainian News Agency, May 24, 2005.

7 See Ezequiel Texidó, "El Acuerdo Bilateral Celebrado entre Argentina y Ucrania," in Eduardo Geronimi, Lorenzo Cachón, and Ezequiel Texidó, "Acuerdos Bilaterales de Migración de Mano de Obra: Estudios de Casos" (Geneva: Sector de la Protección Social, Programa de Migraciones Internacionales, Oficina Internacional de Trabajo, 2004), 135.

8 Michael Soltys, "A Different Kind of Multinational: Ukrainian Immigrants to Argentina," at <http://myweb.tiscali.co.uk/3hweb/ukraine.htm>.

9 Correio da Manhã, May 5, 2005.

10 Mario de Queiroz, "Las Múltiples Voces de la Inmigración. Periodismo en Portugal," at http://www.aulaintercultural.org/article.php?id_article=158.

11 Tobias Schultz, "Welcome to Portugal – Especially if You are Ukrainian" at <http://manila.djh.dk/portugal/>.

12 Mario de Queiroz, "Las Múltiples Voces de la Inmigración."

13 See "Imigrantes Pedem Acordo entre Ucrânia e Portugal" at <http://www.acime.gov.pt/modules.php?name=News&file=article&sid=243>. In the course of research for this article, it has not been possible to obtain hard data for any of the countries concerning the age, occupations, male-female ratio, religious affiliation or ethnicity of the immigrants from Ukraine.

Serge Cipko, Ph.D., teaches as an assistant adjunct professor in the department of history and classics, University of Alberta, and is the author of a forthcoming book on Ukrainians in Argentina to be published by the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press.

Contemporary international migration...

(Continued from page 9)

was welcomed by Ukrainian Orthodox in South America.

Thus, on January 28, the eparch of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in South America, Jeremiah of Aspendos, wrote to Patriarch Bartholomew to express his delight with the appointment and to offer any necessary assistance. "Our eparchy in South America celebrates the divine liturgy and the holy services in Ukrainian, Portuguese and Spanish," he told the ecumenical patriarch in Constantinople, and "has a strong link with the Spanish and Portuguese culture." The eparchy based in Curitiba, Brazil, was, he said, "at your disposal to cooperate with the new bishop in everything we can."¹⁴

The Ukrainian Catholic Church also has a presence in Portugal, and there are indications that the Ukrainian community in Brazil has been lending a hand. According to a recent e-mail communication from Father Jaime Valus, there currently are two Ukrainian Catholic priests from Brazil serving in Portugal, Fathers D. Colecha and Mário Zavriski, both of whom are based in Lisbon.

In an article titled "A Mass of the Byzantine Rite," the newspaper *Jornal O Catanheirense* reported that on February 7, 2004, a service "directed at the Ukrainian community of our religion" in Castanheira de Pera (a small town about 80 kilometers from Coimbra) was celebrated by Father Josafat (Andrii) Koval. He was accompanied, the report continued, by Father Delmar Barreiros, described as the director of the Pastoral Service for Immigrants (Pastoral das Migrações) with whom the immigrants could discuss such matters as legalization of their status in Portugal and the "exercising of citizenship."¹⁵ The Ukrainian Catholic priest had been quoted the month before by the *Correio da Manhã* in a story about a victim of an accident in Cantanhede, whose family could not raise the necessary funds to transfer his corpse to Ukraine; local inhabitants were pitching in.¹⁶

In the other Iberian country, Spain, a bilateral agreement with Ukraine "on temporary migration of Ukrainian citizens to Spain for employment with the aim of simplifying employment procedures" has been planned for the near future.¹⁷ It was estimated that the number of Ukrainians in the country was similar to that in Portugal, though Spain has nearly four times the population of its neighbor. The Embassy of Ukraine in Spain (homepage: <http://www.embucrania.org.es/>) lists 10 Ukrainian associations in that Iberian country.

In Greece, where "as a rule, Ukrainian citizens are engaged in the private sector as nurses of the elderly, domestics, and dancers in restaurants and cafes," the legalization process was facilitated by the enactment of a law on aliens in May 2001. The law stipulates "the granting of residence permits to those illegal migrants who resided on the territory of Greece not less than two years before the law came into effect." It had followed "meetings with ... Greek MPs as well as managers of relevant ministries and agencies [to discuss] the complex migration situation in the country ... in particular the lot of Ukrainian women migrants as potential victims in the sex industry."

Efforts to start a periodical in Ukrainian in Greece can be traced to 1998. "In January a group of Ukrainians in Athens began publishing a semimonthly newspaper in Ukrainian and Greek, the *Visnyk*, to serve the needs of the Ukrainian community," said a report on Ukrainians in Greece in *The Ukrainian Weekly*.¹⁸

In Italy, where the Ukrainian "women mainly care for the elderly and children, work as office cleaners, domes-

tics, in bars and the like" and "quite a few of the men are engaged in the private sector as well as on construction sites and in agriculture," the matter of rights of Ukrainians in the country has been the subject of ongoing discussion between the Ukrainian and Italian governments with one stumbling block reported along the way being the failure to sign "a treaty on readmission."¹⁹

Ukrainian Catholic clergy and seminarians have long been centered in Rome, and in May 2002 a reported

Ukraine may not be a member of the EU, but many of its citizens, it could be said, are already there, living and working in any number of its member-states.

5,000 Ukrainians gathered in the capital city to attend a Ukrainian Catholic Easter divine liturgy that was celebrated by Bishop Ivan Choma and 10 other priests in the Church of St. Sophia. In addition, "Ukrainians in more than 40 other Italian cities were able to celebrate Easter in their own language and rite."²⁰

A year later, in November 2003, representatives of 24 Ukrainian communities in Italy met to establish the Christian Society of Ukrainians in Italy and discuss problems of concern to immigrants.²¹

The website <http://www.geocities.com/ukrainkadiaspora/> lists Ukrainian organizations and press in a number of countries in Europe. The list includes the Ukrainian press in such well-established communities as the one in the United Kingdom, where the number of Ukrainian visitors in recent years has steadily been increasing. In that country, during the period of 2000 to the first half of 2002, "the U.K. Embassy in Ukraine informed that 8,825 persons visited ... for education, 40 for medical treatment, 963 for employment, and 8,627 for agricultural work."²²

However, other estimates of this diverse group have run higher.

For example, Stepan Shakhno, described as "a Ukrainian student and chairman of the European Youth Parliament in west Ukraine" who spent several months in the summer of 2003 interviewing and gathering data on Ukrainians in the U.K. for a trade union congress report on their work conditions, told the *Guardian* newspaper that "estimates put the number of Ukrainians working in London as high as 40,000, with possibly up to 100,000 Ukrainians in the U.K. as a whole."²³

The same newspaper again drew attention to conditions faced by Ukrainians by reporting the death of a Ukrainian porter who had been "secretly living in a tiny alcove behind rubbish skips" in the "sub-basement" of the *Café Royal*. More than a century after it had been built, "the rich and famous continue to flock" there "to eat, drink, dance and be merry," the newspaper said. "But it emerged yesterday [December 31, 2003]," it continued, "that while the likes of Sean Connery, Clint Eastwood and the newly knighted England rugby coach Clive Woodward were attending glittering functions, several floors beneath them a porter from the [sic] Ukraine was eking out a rather less glamorous existence

and suffering a sad lonely death." As detectives were investigating how the 47-year-old Ukrainian had died, his death, the newspaper said, "put the spotlight on the employees who inhabit a shadowy world behind the scenes in upmarket restaurants and hotels."²⁴

It is clear from the foregoing discussion and the statistics presented that Western Europe has been emerging as an important site of contemporary Ukrainian immigration. The region as a whole is second only to Russia, which Ukrainian government officials, as noted, have said is the foremost destination for citizens who work abroad. In 2002 the All-Russian census counted 2,943,471 Ukrainians in the Russian Federation – fewer than the last Soviet census of 1989 had reported (4.4 million). Yet that country receives the most Ukrainian visitors. Ms. Karpachova has noted that more Ukrainians visited Russia in 2002 than any other country – 6.1 million compared with 4.2 million for Poland.²⁵

Further afield, it remains to be seen how many Ukrainians will stay in the countries of Western Europe they now inhabit and how many will return or perhaps move on to other countries across the Atlantic Ocean. However, a trend that has emerged is that as Ukraine's own population declines, the Ukrainian diaspora, whether in communities such as the one in the United Kingdom or in the southern hemisphere in Argentina, has steadily been enlarging. Ultimately, the figure of 7 million Ukrainian citizens living abroad is a highly questionable one, but it is less disputable that the number, temporarily or permanently, outside the country runs not in the hundreds of thousands but in the millions. Ukraine may not be a member of the EU, but many of its citizens, it could be said, are already there, living and working in any number of its member-states.

¹⁴ "Mensagens de Dom Jeremias/Ferens/Bispo de Aspendos" at http://www.ecclesia.com.br/eparquia/mensagens_pastorais/mensagens_d_jeremias.htm.

¹⁵ *Jornal O Catanheirense*, February 29, 2004.

¹⁶ "Solidariedade – Peditório em Cantanhede: População Ajuda família Imigrante," *Correio da Manhã* January 27, 2004. Henadii Rohovets, the consul of Ukraine in Portugal, is quoted there as stating that "25 percent of the deceased immigrants (147 in 2003) are not transferred to their country of origin."

¹⁷ *Ukrainian News Service*, May 24, 2005.

¹⁸ The Rev. Ken Nowakowski, "Ukrainian Liturgy Celebrated in Greece," *The Ukrainian Weekly*, July 12, 1998.

¹⁹ See "Status of Observance of Ukrainian Migrant Workers' Rights in the Receiving Countries" at http://www.ombudsman.kiev.ua/S_Report1/gl2_5.htm.

²⁰ See "Ukrainians in Italy Celebrate Easter," at <http://www.ucef.org/news/020517.html>.

²¹ See "Ukrainians in Italy Establish Christian Society, Discuss Immigrant Problems," at <http://www.risu.org.ua/eng/news/article;2473/>.

²² "Status of Observance of Ukrainian Migrant Workers' Rights in the Receiving Countries."

²³ "TUC Report Reveals Grim Exploitation of Ukrainians," *The Guardian*, March 9, 2004.

²⁴ "Behind the Golden Doors, the Sad and Lonely Death of a Porter Trapped in a Life of Squalor," *The Guardian*, January 1, 2004. Newcomers from Ukraine in England are featured in the fiction novel by Marina Lewycka, "A Short History of Tractors in Ukrainian: A Novel" (Penguin/Viking), which made the shortlist for the 2005 Orange Prize and won the Bollinger Everyman Wodehouse Prize for comic fiction. For an excellent review of the book by Myroslav Shkandrij, see "Wheels within Wheels: A Family is Turned Upside Down by the Arrival of a Femme Fatale from the Old Country," *The Financial Times*, March 12, 2005.

²⁵ "Every Fifth Able-Bodied Ukrainian is Working Abroad at Present."

Boston UCCA promotes awareness of Ukrainian Famine-Genocide



Anna Raniuk, a survivor of the Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933, with Sen. Edward Kennedy.

BOSTON – The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Boston Chapter, sponsored a presentation about the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide for teachers gathered at the Northeast Regional Conference on the Social Studies held at the Boston Plaza Hotel on March 14-17.

The presentation, which was offered as a special 70-minute session geared to teachers of high school and college/university, took place on March 15. The Northeast Regional Conference encompasses the states of Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York and New Jersey.

The speakers included two local priests, Father Yaroslav Nalysnyk and Father Roman Tarnawsky; a Famine eyewitness, Anna Raniuk; and Dr. Lubomyr Hayda of Harvard University. The presentation also included the documentary "Harvest of Despair." It is noteworthy that Mrs. Raniuk has visited numerous schools to speak about the Famine and her life, and that students have shown a great deal of interest in what she has to say as a survivor of this genocide.

UCCA members Nick Geba, Mike Hotz and Maria

Walzer were present, as was Michael Boluch, an attorney, who represented the Ukrainian American Veterans.

At the conclusion of the presentation, the Boston UCCA gave the teachers a booklet that contained copies of a selection of testimonies from the three-volume report of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine Commission (with the notation that the full report should be available at major public libraries), a bibliography of books they could use to seek out more information, websites that have information about the Famine, and a copy of a proclamation on the Ukrainian Genocide issued in 2004 by Massachusetts Gov. Mitt Romney.

A copy of a Newsweek article stating that Stalin had murdered about 20 million people also was part of the package. The article notes: "In the shadow of a century of unspeakable atrocities, from the 20 million killed in Stalin's purges and the gulag, to Hitler's extermination of 6 million Jews and the 1.7 million lives snuffed out

(Continued on page 14)

Newly constructed Lemko chapel blessed during fifth annual Lemko Vatra

by Steven Howansky
and Andriy Khomyk

ELLENVILLE, N.Y. – The annual Lemko Vatra in the U.S. blazed for the fifth year in a row on June 24-26, here at the resort of the Ukrainian American Youth Organization Inc. (SUM). Each year, this vatra blazes amid a constellation of others around the world – in Lemkivschyna, Ukraine, Slovakia, Serbia and Canada – where fate has dispersed Lemkos from their never-forgotten homeland.

The Organization for the Defense of Lemkivschyna (known by the acronym OOL) conducted this festival in order to show participants at least a small portion of original Lemko culture and traditions.

At the official opening of the Vatra, the “starosta” (or traditional village elder) Vasyl Harhaj welcomed all those present, and invited on stage such leaders of the Ukrainian Lemko community as: Ivan Fil, representative of the World Federation of Ukrainian Lemkos; Anastazja Krawczuk, deputy editor of the newspaper *Nashe Slovo*; Bohdan Harhaj, head of SUM; Steven Howansky, head of the Lemko Research Foundation; Stefan Zhurawski, head of the Committee for the Building of the Lemko Chapel; Zenon Halkowycz, head of the OOL; and the heads of various OOL branches.

Leading the traditional ritual of lighting the Vatra bonfire were Messrs. Halkowycz and Howansky, as well as

OOL branch representatives Ivan Zavada, Stefan Kosciolek and Michael Chalupa, while a choir of singers from the United States, Canada and Ukraine, under the direction of Alla Kutsewycz, performed the Lemko hymn, “Hory Nashi Karpaty.”

In his welcome, Mr. Halkowycz underlined both the importance of conducting the annual Lemko Vatra and the historical meaning of the fifth Vatra, saying, “On this Sunday will take place the blessing of the Lemko chapel dedicated to the memory of victims of Akcja Wisla – victims whom we should not forget.” (Akcja Wisla was a campaign conducted by the Polish government in 1947 that forcibly resettled approximately 150,000 Ukrainians from south-eastern Poland.)

Sunday, June 26, will go into the annals of OOL and SUM, as well as into the history of the entire Ukrainian diaspora in the U.S., as the day on which Archbishop Antony of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and Bishop Basil Losten of the Ukrainian Catholic Church blessed the newly built St. Michael the Archangel Chapel, constructed at the SUM resort in Lemko style as a memorial to the victims of Akcja Wisla.

On a beautiful Sunday morning, the heads of OOL and SUM, carrying flags, met near the entrance of the Ellenville resort and, together with the spiritual leaders of Ukrainian Churches, walked to the field where the new chapel stands.

Bishop Losten delivered a speech ded-



A view of the newly constructed St. Michael the Archangel Chapel.

icated to St. Michael the Archangel, who is the patron saint of SUM and the city of Kyiv. Afterwards he and Archbishop Antony endorsed a statement blessing the chapel.

This was followed by a liturgy, conducted by Bishop Losten and, at his side, Fathers Ivan Bura, Ihor Mydziak, Bohdan Danylo, Yaroslav Kostyk, Volodymyr Piso and Bohdan Kudlychuk. Sitting with Archbishop Antony in places of honor before the chapel were Fathers Yuriy Bazylevskiy and Daniel Zelinsky. The Akollada choir from Philadelphia, sang during the liturgy. Afterwards, Archbishop Antony also delivered a spiritual speech, and the church hymn, “Bozhe Velykyi Yedynyi” concluded the blessing ceremony.

Throughout the Vatra, the sizeable Ukrainian Lemko community from the United States, Canada, Ukraine, Poland and other corners of the world, was also treated to a concert program, led by mistress and master of ceremonies Anna Pregner and Stepan Sheryliv. A stream of Lemko songs flowed.

There were tears of nostalgia in the eyes of those born in verdant Lemkivschyna, flashes of joy on the faces of festival guests, and shouts of “bravo” accompanying the performances of the artists – professionals and amateurs, singers and dancers, grey-haired

and young – who, with sincere hearts and souls, had responded to the invitation of the festival organizers. There were so many artists that it is not possible to name them all in a short article.

Lviv-born artist Anna Cheberenchyk, known as “Anytchka,” (whose parents from the village of Owczary in Lemkivschyna were relocated to Soviet Ukraine in the World War II period) began her performance with the song, “Tam na Lemkovyni.” Now residing in California, she came to brighten the hearts of viewers at the Lemko Vatra in the U.S.A. for the second year in a row.

The Metelytsia quartet, Mriya the dance group from Passaic, N.J., the sisters Lida and Gabriella Oros, Roman Tsymbala, Hurt Suziria and Vika from Ternopil, also performed, as did local humorists Peter Wislocky and Ivan Gres, the dancers and singers of the group Obriyi, Lviviany and many other artists.

And, from Saturday evening to the early hours of the morning, participants danced to the music of the Halychany band and the Karpaty quartet.

The program on Sunday continued in the large hall of SUM’s main building, where Vatra participants listened with interest to the keynote speech of *Nashe Slovo* Deputy Editor Krawczuk titled, “The Situation of Ukrainians in Poland from Resettlement until Today.”

Following this speech, a short welcome was also given to the Ukrainian Vice-Minister of Agricultural Policy Ivan Demchak, whose father was from the Lemko village of Brunary.

As has become a Lemko Vatra tradition, following the concert program, all participants of the festival also had the opportunity to taste a piece of roast pig. And for those who preferred other Ukrainian dishes, there was no lack of varenyky, kovbasa with kapusta and hot borsch.

At the end of the Vatra, Anytchka together with all of the musicians performed the Lemko song, “Oy Vershe Mii, Vershe.” As a thank you for their participation, the artists received a fifth Annual Lemko Vatra T-shirt as a souvenir from the Vatra organizing committee. Following words of thanks for all of the organizers of the festival, the administration of the SUM resort, volunteers and participants, the festival came to a close.

“Do pobachennia za rik” (Until next year), read the sign above the SUM resort exit, inviting all to the sixth annual Lemko Vatra, which is planned for June 23-25, 2006.



Members of the Organization for the Defense of Lemkivschyna light the Vatra bonfire.



Bishop Losten delivers prayers before the chapel blessing ceremony in the presence of Archbishop Antony (second from left) and attending clergy.

SPORTSLINE

Boxing

World Boxing Council Heavyweight Champion Vitalii Klitschko will face the winner of the August 13 Hasim Rahman-Monte Barrett bout. The fight has not yet been scheduled but it is planned to take place later this year.

The Hasim Rahman-Monte Barrett fight has been billed as an interim WBC heavyweight title bout, as the winner of that fight will face Klitschko.

Rahman, a former champion, and Barrett will fight on August 13 in Chicago. WBC President Jose Sulaiman said Klitschko must then meet the winner of that bout.

A letter from the WBC dated July 14 was sent to Klitschko, the management teams of Rahman and Barrett and Don King Productions. The letter said that Klitschko, as WBC champion, will get 65 percent of the purse, while either Rahman or Barrett will get 35 percent.

"Whoever I fight next, I will be ready. I will not be rooting for either Rahman or Barrett, but Rahman has been talking so much and saying so many bad things about me, I think I would love to personally shut him up once and for all," Klitschko told the Associated Press.

The Ukrainian boxer was injured recently and criticized for not returning to the ring sooner. Klitschko addressed his detractors and said he was ready to prove himself.

"There has been a lot of criticism against me lately, but now that I am healthy and able to fight, and know when my next fight will be, I am keen to go forward and show the critics and especially my fans who the real heavyweight champion of the world is," Klitschko said.

Meanwhile, Klitschko's younger brother, Volodymyr, lost a bid to be recognized as the mandatory challenger to International Boxing Federation champion Chris Byrd.

Volodymyr, who was dropped to the No. 4 spot in the May IBF rankings, sued for breach of contract. DaVarryl Williamson, who was beaten by Klitschko in their only meeting, moved into the No. 3 spot. The No. 1 and No. 2 slots in the IBF are currently vacant, leaving Williamson scheduled to fight Byrd next month.

Klitschko's attorneys asked U.S. District Judge William Martini to stop the Williamson-Byrd match. They alleged that Williamson promoter Don King had influenced the IBF to gain the higher ranking for his fighter.

According to the Associated Press, Klitschko (44-3) offered no evidence of wrongdoing on the part of King. Klitschko's attorneys relied on commentary by boxing analyst Max Kellerman, who speculated that the only explanation for the switch in the rankings had to be the result of King's influence.

The WBC and WBA also had

Williamson ahead of Klitschko in their respective May rankings.

But after hearing two days of arguments, Judge Martini denied the request in an opinion filed on July 12 in Newark, N.J. Klitschko attorney Ronald A. DiNicola told the AP that his client is considering an appeal.

Ratings chairman Daryl Peoples said in an affidavit filed by the IBF that Williamson moved ahead of Klitschko based on their records, level of competition and activity. Both Klitschko and the 36-year-old Williamson (22-3) fought in April, with Williamson knocking out ranked boxer Derrick Johnson. Meanwhile, Klitschko defeated unranked Eliseo Castillo.

King denied any improprieties, the AP reported.

World Masters Games

Athletes from Ukraine are scheduled to compete at the sixth World Masters Games in Edmonton. The 2005 games, which are sanctioned by the International Masters Games Association (IMGA), are billed as the largest international multi-sport event of its kind, attracting 16,000 elite and recreational athletes who will compete in 27 sporting events and 41 different disciplines.

The games, which are open to people of all skill levels, though an age minimum of 30 is typical for most sports, will run from July 22 to July 31. Sports in this year's games include: athletics, ice hockey, squash, badminton, lawn bowling, swimming, baseball, orienteering, synchronized swimming, basketball, rowing, table tennis, bowling, rugby, tennis, canoe/kayaking, shooting, triathlon, cycling, soccer, beach volleyball, diving, softball (fast and slow pitch), indoor volleyball, golf and weightlifting.

Ukraine will have 12 athletes competing in track and field events, 15 athletes competing in canoe/kayak events, one athlete competing in orienteering, 17 athletes competing in rugby, 19 athletes competing in soccer, two athletes competing in swimming, 11 athletes competing in volleyball and six athletes competing in weightlifting.

The IMGA awards the right to host the games every four years. Edmonton 2005, however, is the exception to this rule. The IMGA wanted to change the cycle of this event so it no longer coincides with other major multi-sport events such as the Olympics or Commonwealth Games. Following Edmonton, the games will once again revert to a four-year planning schedule.

Canada hosted the inaugural games in 1985, with over 8,000 athletes competing in 22 different sports. The games were held in Denmark in 1989, Australia in 1994, the United States in 1998 and Australia again in 2002, where the event grew to involve almost 25,000 athletes.

Among other reasons, the World Masters Games were created with a vision to promote the philosophy of

"sport for life," and "motivate a goal-oriented, long-term attitude toward sport and physical fitness."

Track and field

Ukraine's Denys Yurchenko took first place in the men's pole vault at a Grand Prix event in Prague, Czech Republic, on June 27. His vault of 5.72 meters beat Germany's Danny Ecker, whose vault of 5.67 meters took second place. Daichi Sawano of Japan took third place with a vault of 5.62 meters.

Maryna Maydanova of Ukraine took third place in the women's 200-meter race, finishing with a time of 23.09 seconds. Brazil's Aparecida Moura Lucimar took first place with a time of 23 seconds, while Ghana's Vida Anim took second place with a time of 23.03. Ukraine's Anzhela Kravchenko did not finish the race.

In the women's discus, Olena Antonova of Ukraine took third place with a throw of 62.32 meters, while Vera Pospisilova-Cechlová of the Czech Republic took first place with a throw of 66.81 meters. Cuba's Yania Ferrales took second place with a throw of 64.52 meters.

Oksana Zubkovska of Ukraine took eighth place in the women's long jump with a distance of 6.46 meters, while Cuba's Yargelis Savigne took first place with a jump of 6.71 meters. Alina Militaru of Romania took second place with a jump of 6.63 meters, and Tünde Vaszi of Hungary took third with a jump of 6.61 meters.

Meanwhile, Ivan Heshko of Ukraine took fifth place in the men's 1,500 meters at an International Association of Athletics Federations (IAAF) event in Paris Saint-Denis, France, on July 1. Heshko finished the race in 3 minutes and 32.13 seconds, while Kenya's Daniel Kipchircir Komen took first place with a time of 3:30.01. Bernard Lagat of the United States took second place with a time of 3:30.64, and Mehdi Baala of France took third with a time of 3:30.80.

Ukraine's Andriy Sokolovskyy took sixth place in the men's high jump, clearing a height of 2.24 meters, while Stefan Holm of Sweden took first place with a jump of 2.32 meters. Jaroslav Bába of the Czech Republic took second place with a jump of 2.30 meters, and Yaroslav Rybakov of Russia took third with a jump of 2.30 meters.

Tetiana Tereschuk-Antipova took sixth place in the women's 400 meter hurdles, finishing the race in 55.40 seconds. The event was won by Lashinda Demus of the United States with a time of 53.85. Anna Jesien of Poland took second place with a time of 53.96, while Jana Pittman of Australia took third with a time of 54.15.

Swimming

Ukrainian Olympic gold medalist Yana Klochkova has returned to competition after taking a break from the sport, the

Los Angeles Times reported.

Most recently, Klochkova won the 200-meter individual medley and the 400-meter individual medley events at the 2004 Athens Olympics. She also won both events at the 2000 Games in Sydney.

After the 2004 Olympics, Klochkova left competitive swimming. It was the longest break the young Ukrainian has taken in her career. During that time she brushed up on her English and visited such tourist attractions as Disneyland, Universal Studios and Magic Mountain, while living in southern California for seven months, the Los Angeles Times reported.

However, over the last five weeks, Klochkova has trained with the Nadadores Swim Club of Mission Viejo, Calif. "I think she just wanted to take a deep breath and enjoy herself," Nadadores Coach Bill Rose told the AP.

"It's going to take a while to get back into competing shape," Klochkova said. "I should be ready in about six months."

Besides the Olympic golds, she has won also 10 titles at the swimming world championships and was awarded the Hero of Ukraine, the country's highest award. "She has strength and size. She also has a competitive spirit. She's a true athlete," Rose said of the 22-year-old, 6-foot, 2-inch Klochkova.

Klochkova will head back to Ukraine in August, reuniting with Nina Kozhukh, her longtime coach, and preparing for the World University Games in Turkey.

Klochkova already has her eyes set on the 2008 Olympics in Beijing. If she medals there, she would become the third female swimmer to accomplish the feat, joining Australia's Dawn Fraser and Hungary's Kristina Egerszegi.

"I think I can do it, but it gets more difficult every time," Klochkova said. "It's easier for the younger swimmers because they're more powerful. But the older swimmers have the experience."

Olympic gold medalist Lenny Krayzelburg – whose family immigrated to the United States from Ukraine in 1989 – recently plunged \$100,000 of his earnings from motivational speaking and product endorsements back into the sport. He has also spent time and money to reopen pools at a community center in Los Angeles.

Krayzelburg won three gold medals at the 2000 Olympics in Sydney, Australia, and another last year in Athens.

The facility is the wellspring of his future, the site of the first Lenny Krayzelburg Swim School, which was christened July 6. Krayzelburg has not swum a lap since November 2004, when he had surgery on his left shoulder for the third time in five years. He has retreated from competition but has not officially retired from it.

Krayzelburg and his wife, Irina, whom he met on a blind date in New York and married in March, are expecting twin daughters in October.

To The Weekly Contributors:

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

- ✦ News stories should be sent in **not later than 10 days** after the occurrence of a given event.
- ✦ All materials must be typed (or legibly hand-printed) 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 of The Weekly edition in which 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.

BOOK NOTES: Summer reading

by Oksana Zakydalsky

The authors of two novels published this year, one British, the other American, have some things in common. Both authors have “day jobs” and for both these are debut novels. Marina Lewycka, author of “A Short History of Tractors in Ukrainian,” is a lecturer in media and public affairs at Sheffield Hallam University in the UK while

Alexander Motyl, author of “Whiskey Priest,” is a professor of political science at Rutgers University – Newark, as well as a painter. (In the space of three days, April 14-16, Prof. Motyl delivered a paper at the Association for the Study of Nationalities Conference at Columbia, had a presentation of his book and opened an exhibit of his paintings at the Ukrainian Institute of America in New York).

Both novels have contemporary Ukrainian themes. Ms. Lewycka’s book deals with the attempts of a bomb-shell from Ternopil to get residence status in Britain by marrying an elderly widower, while “Whiskey Priest” is set in the sordid milieu of former KGB spies-turned-hit men for the mafia, money laundering, grant money embezzlement and the international sex trade.

A tale of different generations and emigrations from Ukraine

“A Short History of Tractors in Ukrainian,” by Marina Lewycka. New York: The Penguin Press, New York, 2005. 294 pp.

Marina Lewycka’s story takes place in the town of Peterborough in the British Midlands, where Nikolai Majeviskyi has informed his younger daughter, Nadia, that he is planning to marry Valentina, a voluptuous 36-year-old Ukrainian with a 14-year-old son, whose temporary visa is about to run out. Nikolai (in Nadia’s words) turns into an “84-year-old teenager” besotted with the sexpot and obsessed with rescuing a destitute Ukrainian.

Nikolai and his recently deceased wife had been Ostarbeiters (slave laborers) in Germany during World War II and arrived in Britain in 1946 with daughter Vera. Nadia, born in the U.K., has grown up to be the exact opposite of her Ukrainian-born older sister. She is a left-wing sociology lecturer who dresses in clothes bought at Oxfam, (a second-hand store), while Vera has become a Gucci-wearing capitalist society woman who married rich, although is now divorced. Their conflicting personalities had kept them apart, but a disagreement about money left by their mother has them not speaking to each other. But, confronted by a common threat, they gang up on Valentina and try to persuade their father that she is out to con him.

Valentina is alternately ridiculous and threatening. She bullies and coaxes the old man to give her money and overwhelms him with explicit demands. She wants a new life in the West – “a good life, with a good job, good money, a nice car – absolutely no Lada, no Skoda – a good education for her son – must be Oxford/Cambridge, nothing less.” Valentina is a splendid comic creation, her “mongrel language” invective is sometimes very funny – “you she-cat-dog-vixen-flesh-eating-witch” – although many of her tirades can’t be quoted in a family newspaper.

As the story evolves, Nadia softens and begins to understand Valentina’s vulnerability and sees her as a woman who has never grown up or learned to look after herself. Their common cause forces the sisters to become more cordial with each other and prompts Nadia to piece together the truth about her family’s past. Underlying the family story are the dark memories of 20th century Ukraine – Famine, Stalin’s purges, the Nazi occupation, Ostarbeiters, refugees and the horrors of Soviet existence culminating in a sordid tale in the German labor camp when little Vera steals cigarettes and is caught. Although Nadia persists in digging up the past, Vera is a reluctant storyteller; her attitude is “what’s over is over.”

Nikolai, who worked as an engineer in a Luhansk tractor factory before the war, has begun writing a treatise on the histo-



ry of tractors and that book becomes his touchstone of sanity. When occupied with his writing, he seems to live on another planet, almost a caricature of an expatriate East European mad scientist (in North America he would be a card-carrying member of the Shevchenko Scientific Society). The long quotes from his book become somewhat tedious (this device of parallel texts never works for me: I skipped most of the science fiction in Margaret Atwood’s “The Blind Assassin” and skimmed the found poems in A.S. Byatt’s “Possession”).

As the sisters battle Valentina, the story gets complicated. When her visa is refused because the immigration investigator does not believe “a real marriage” has taken place, Valentina thwarts the sisters’ attempt at having the marriage annulled. Immigration tribunals, divorce proceedings, the appearance of Valentina’s first husband in the U.K., a pregnancy with confusing paternity produce “a plot that is really a vehicle for social satire, some good jokes and an overdose of slapstick. It adds up to a clever, touching story.” (The Telegraph)

There are some minor irritants in the book: the main character is called, alternately, Nadia and Nadezhda – not likely in a Ukrainian-speaking family; the father’s name is rendered as Nikolai instead of the Ukrainian Mykola and place names are given transliterations from the Russian. There are occasional cultural lapses: when describing the wedding of the grandmother in Ukraine in an Orthodox cathedral, the writer says: “her brother gave her away” (in the Orthodox marriage ceremony the bride and groom come to church together).

A crime story and social satire set in the post-Soviet milieu

“Whiskey Priest,” by Alexander J. Motyl. New York: Universe Inc., 2005. 143 pp.

Although having a good smattering of social satire as well, the genre of Alexander Motyl’s novel is the hard-hitting crime story, more specifically, the pulp fiction novels of Spillane and Chandler, albeit set in the sordid post-Soviet milieu and imbued with the professor’s inside track on its academic moochers.

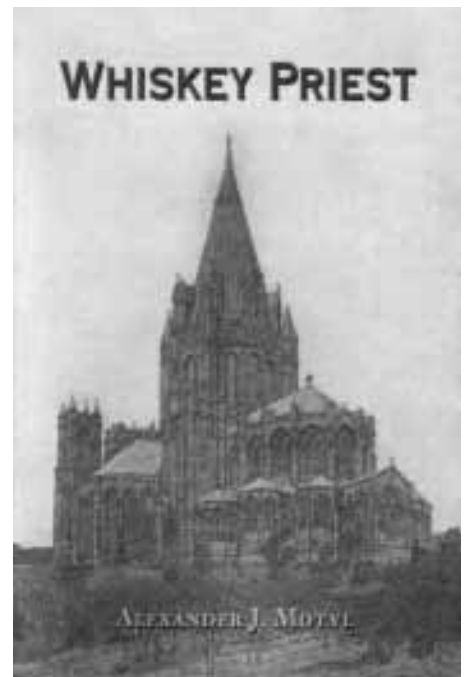
“Whiskey Priest” opens in Vienna – the border town on the front lines of the Cold War (a war whose echo runs through the story). Several mentions of a “fetish for the color orange” place the story sometime in 2004. The reader is immediately plunged into a violent scenario as, one by one, three American academics attending an international conference are violently dispatched: one dies in a cable car accident, the second falls off a ferris wheel and the third is stabbed with a stiletto. They are part of a quartet of academics involved in a \$10 million, partly USAID-funded project on building civil society.

Due to a stroke of luck, the fourth academic and leader of the group – Igor Bazarov – escapes a similar fate and becomes a fugitive from the killer. He is an American citizen, a Russian national born in Odesa who emigrated to the U.S. in the 1970s by marrying a Jew. To escape his pursuer, he flees from Vienna to Kyiv then to Lviv, on the way relying on help from a network of former colleagues and friends from his Soviet days.

The perpetrator of the murders is one Anatoly Filatov, currently a member of the Russian FSB, at the same time carrying out orders of the Russian mafia. Formerly a KGB killer who specialized in assassinations, he is the “whiskey priest” of the title. As the author explains, this is a priest who has lost his faith but still continues with the rituals. “I fill the chalice with whiskey because I know that the wine will never become God’s blood. I drink from it because the ritual continues. And I drink from it, still, eagerly and thirstily, because the ritual is all there is, because nothing else exists,” says Filatov.

He pursues Bazarov from Vienna to Kyiv to Lviv, relying on his former KGB network, commenting on what has not really changed in Ukraine since Soviet times. “My country was the Soviet Union. I am a Soviet man with no home.” Filatov joined the KGB to fight enemies of communism – “they won, we lost, I am a whiskey priest and a hit man for the mafia – killing used to be a sacramental rite. Now it is my only hold on life. It makes this life bearable, tolerable and indeed possible. At the same time, killing has become pointless,” he says.

The third main character is one Jane Sweet, Mickey Spillane fan and cultural attaché at the U.S. Embassy in Vienna, who is given the job of investigating the murder of the three Americans. American-born, née Ivanka Svit, she is the daughter of post-war émigrés to the U.S., steeped in the refugee history of her family, who escapes the community into a diplomatic career. She remembers her parents and grandmother always talking about “the war” – her parents and baba spoke only of life back home, continued to live in a world that no longer



existed and referred to their Long Island neighbors as “foreigners.”

Jane has the opportunity to actually see the world they left behind but it is, of course, not that world at all. Her feelings of ambiguity regarding her homeland stay with her continuously “... their memories are not mine, but I have memories of their memories. Does that make this place my home?” The heroic past has become the sordid present. While tracking Bazarov many things in Ukraine seem familiar to her. “I thought I never knew these things. But obviously I did know them. And now, I can’t help remembering them – even though I don’t remember ever knowing them.”

The author provides satirical insights into the academic milieu, particularly the current “democratization of the post-Soviet space” scene, which has given second wind to both displaced Soviet specialists (“I do Sovietology – or post-Sovietology, as we call it now”) and émigré academics. When Jane goes to the Vienna conference to get information on the three murdered professors, she notes that “Everybody hated them not because they were sons of bitches but because they openly acted like sons of bitches; that’s where academics draw the line.” Prof. Motyl portrays the academics as socially gauche – one licks the dribbling hummus off his tie – and involved in bizarre research projects such as “gender construction among the S&M crowd in Russia.”

Jane does discover the true nature of the quartet’s project “to empower women and build civil society” by setting up women’s institutes throughout Europe and the Middle East and she eventually meets Filatov in Lviv. Presenting himself as a Russian filmmaker, he charms her and after getting her drunk ... you get the picture. Anyone who has read Mickey Spillane – and can substitute hero Mike Hammer with a disillusioned Ukrainian American female diplomat – will probably guess the ending. Prof. Motyl does not disappoint.

(Continued on page 14)

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Barka memorial's dedication postponed

BUDD LAKE, N.J. – The erection of a headstone on the grave of noted Ukrainian writer Vasyl Barka, who is buried at St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox cemetery in South Bound Brook, N.J., has been delayed.

According to Anton Filimonchuk, who is leading fund-raising efforts for the memorial, the Gray-Parker Funeral Home in Port Jervis, N.Y., informed him in a letter dated July 18 that the completion of the headstone was delayed because the company with which the order was placed has gone out of business. A new company has been found and the design for the headstone has been forwarded to it.

The dedication of the memorial was originally slated to take place on July 16. A new date has not yet been set. For further information readers may contact Mr. Filimonchuk at (973) 691-1342.

Boston UCCA...

(Continued from page 10)

on the killing fields of Pol Pot's Cambodia, researchers are seeking answers to a question as urgent as it is profound: if we all have the capacity for evil, why does it become a reality in only some?"

About 100 copies of this brief information packet were distributed.

Also distributed were copies of "The Forced Famine in Ukraine 1932-1933: Curriculum and Resource Guide for Educators," which was prepared by Dr. Myron B. Kuropas and made available by the Ukrainian National Association.

A copy of the materials was sent to Sen. Edward Kennedy, who responded with a letter in which he noted: "Thank you for contacting my office regarding the inclusion of the Ukrainian Genocide into the Massachusetts history curriculum. I believe that it is very important for students to be aware of such important historical events such as this tragedy. Therefore, I have forwarded your information to the Massachusetts Department of Education."

The Boston Chapter of the UCCA is now making copies of its booklet available to the public for \$3 (to cover photocopying costs). Checks should be made payable to the UCCA Boston Chapter and orders sent to: Maria Walzer, 11 Green Valley Road, Medway, MA 02053.

Ms. Walzer, who is vice-president of the UCCA's Boston Chapter, noted that the information can be used by readers to approach their local high schools to urge them to include the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide as part of their social studies curriculum.

She added: "For the future of our children, our grandchildren and those to come, we as Ukrainians have got to make sure that history tells the truth, and that the facts about this atrocity are not hidden."

A crime story...

(Continued from page 13)

(A note on Mickey Spillane: Spillane's books were the "under the covers" reading of my junior high school days in the 1950s. My non-English reading Ukrainian parents were not aware of "unsuitable literature," but Spillane's paperbacks had rather lurid covers, which meant they had to be kept out of sight. By making Sweet a Spillane fan, Prof. Motyl both emphasizes the 1950s crime story antecedents of his novel and brings in suggestions of Spillane's gritty urban settings which were not unlike those of Soviet Ukraine, which Filatov still sees around him.)

Wandering...

(Continued from page 7)

Pid Zolotym Olenem (under the golden stag), Pid Levom (under the lion), Pid Sviatym Dukhom (under the Holy Ghost).

The various guilds (bratstva) of early centuries are also remembered on the streets where they were established: Drukarska (printers), Shevska (shoemakers), and Teatralna (theater). As to the images of lions in this City of Leo, there are probably thousands, as statues, bas reliefs on doorways, wrought iron signs, on billboards and in art in general.

On Independence Plaza, the park stretching about five blocks from the opera to Shevchenko Boulevard, old men play chess and checkers, mostly in concentrated silence. But every so often a sudden cheer goes up as someone wins. The plaza at the elegant Taras Shevchenko monument is a meeting and gathering place. The very moving bronze "wave" next to him tells the history of Ukraine on one side, and the tragic and victorious history of the 20th century on the other. "I'll meet you at Shevchenko," is a common phrase.

On Sunday afternoons into evening, a group of mostly older folks gathers here for singing. A crowd forming a huge concen-

tric circle sings its heart out, and it sings the old folk songs as well as the patriotic songs from the two wars. They also sing the songs of exile in Siberia and formerly secret patriotic songs of resistance and imprisonment from the late 1940s and 1950s. I enjoy listening and joining in because, except for the latter, I know these songs from my childhood in New Jersey. I grew up with them. It is interesting that the youth of Ukraine in general no longer know these songs – or folk songs in general. They grew up on the "estrada" – pop songs (at least these include Ivasiuk's songs, and now Ruslana has popularized the folk stuff in a modern way).

The bases of the Shevchenko statue, as well as the shrine to the Mother of God and the Mickiewicz statue further on are usually covered with bouquets of fresh flowers by the end of the summer weekends. Traditionally, brides leave their bouquets there as part of the wedding ceremonies.

I look forward to the serendipity that happens in Ukraine. In 2003, as I walked down one street, I noticed in a window a poster announcing the launch of a new book by Iryna Senyk ("Metelyk Spomyniv"). It would be held the next day at the Museum of Ethnography. When I arrived, I was floored at the number of

people there – and not only regular members of the community, but the "smetanka" (cream of the crop) of Ukrainian cultural, political and former dissident society.

It was a pleasure to see many guests from this side of the ocean, including a representative of this newspaper, clergy from the U.S. and Canada, and the Honorary Canadian Consul, Dr. Oksana Wynnycyk. The generous sponsors of the book, Mr. and Mrs. Oleh Iwanusiw of Toronto were also present. It was an elegant, cultured event, and I was pleased so many former political prisoners were now able to enjoy the fruit of their former tortuous lives.

In August of 2004, I participated in the glorious celebration of Independence Day. In the afternoon there was a concert in the Park Kultury (Amusement Park), with various ethnic groups of Lviv bringing greetings and performing. Lviv residents of Belarusian, Greek, Armenian, Jewish and Tatar backgrounds sang and danced.

The Belarusian choir was especially applauded when they ended their segment with "Nalyvaimo, Brattia" in Ukrainian. The lyrics of the song and the choir's enthusiasm were welcomed by the audience. One could only think of the sad fate of their countrymen in Belarus. It was strange that the Armenian and Tatar spokesmen brought greetings on this Ukrainian Independence Day in Russian.

And, while their performance was applauded well later, it did not go over

too well with the audience that when the representatives of the Jewish community were introduced to bring greetings, no one came out on stage to do so.

The mistress of ceremonies was an elegant woman from the Greek community who spoke fluent Ukrainian. And that community was represented by a talented Ukrainian young lady, Ilona Kuchynska, who sang a number of songs in fluent Greek.

On the evening of Independence Day, I went down to the opera, joining thousands of revelers to see Ruslana and other winners of Eurovision. I did see and hear her, and from where I stood in the massive crowd, she was about 2 inches tall. It was such a joyous, enthusiastic yet peaceful gathering of so many people of all ages, many in embroidered shirts and blouses.

The best serendipity happened in 2003, on Horodotska Street, right behind the opera. As I turned onto that block, there in living color, on an enormous billboard, was a Kozak holding a mug of Lvivske pyvo (Lviv beer). He was the spitting image of Slavko Nowytski, yes, our Slavko. True, it was the Slavko of a decade or two back, but the very same one. And his daughter Tusia was right next to me as I gaped at "his" face.

I'll be back this August, this time wandering the streets of both Lviv and Kyiv. Maybe I'll run into one of you, dear readers. I hope so.



Ділимося сумною вісткою, що 2 липня 2005 р. на 87-му році життя відійшов у вічність наш найдорожчий ТАТО і ДІДО

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Bohdan "Bob" Prokop,

79, of Hillsboro, Texas, died Friday, July 15, 2005, at his residence in Hillsboro.



Memorial services will be held Saturday, July 30, 2005, at 2 p.m., at the North Texas Airstream Community, 200 Walnut Hill Avenue in Hillsboro, TX 76645. Contact Paul at pprokop@wowway.com or Carol at mystitchniche@yahoo.com for more information.

Bohdan "Bob" Prokop was born to Maria Kulhawec and Oleksandr Prokop on February 9, 1926, outside of Pyskorowice in western Ukraine.

He has lived in Ukraine, Poland, Germany and Australia. For the past 40 years he had lived in the United States. Bob was known for his honor, work ethic, integrity, quick sense of humor, love for playing golf and bridge.

Professionally, Bob received his undergraduate degree in mechanical engineering, (Sydney University) and MBA from Wayne State University. He was awarded the Professional Engineer designation in Philadelphia, Pa. He finished his career as vice president/chief engineer of Hayes Axle in Seminole, Okla. Bob has several patents in his name.

Survivors include his wife, Carol; sons, Mark, Roman and Pavlo and their mother Lada (Detroit, MI). Stepchildren include Nicole Barton, Diane Mack and John Delaporte Jr. Grandchildren include Evan Prokop, Ashley Wagner, James David Wagner and Shelby Barton. The family would like to thank the North Texas Airstream Community of Hillsboro for all their love and support and the Hospice of The Heart in Whitney for their unending care.

In lieu of flowers, donations may be made in Bob's name to www.lustgardenfoundation.org (foundation for Pancreatic Cancer Research) and the Rose Foundation in honor of Robert Prokop at the National Foundation of Cancer Research (www.nfcr.org).

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NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

visiting Ukraine for no more than 90 days, Interfax-Ukraine reported on July 19. Earlier this year, Kyiv made similar moves toward citizens of the European Union, Switzerland and the United States. (RFE/RL Newswire)

UGCC may assist beatification efforts

LVIV – The beatification process for Pope John Paul II began on June 28 at the Vatican. It was then that Cardinal Camillo Ruini, vicar of the diocese of Rome, signed a decree on the start of the official gathering of materials and evidence for John Paul II's beatification and canonization. According to a press release of July 6 from the press service of the head of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church (UGCC), the Church has not yet started gathering such evidence, but is prepared to do so after a request from the Congregation for the Causes of Saints or a postulator for the cause. In explaining this issue at a recent press conference, Cardinal Lubomyr Husar, head of the UGCC, said, among other things: "Our Church will certainly take part in this process if we receive an official address or request from the Congregation for the Causes of Saints of the Apostolic See or a postulator. We turn to our faithful to provide evidence, telling of instances of miraculous healing with Pope John Paul II's intercession. So far, we have not received such information, and therefore we are not [yet] gathering evidence." The primate hastened to stress that should anybody send such evidence, the UGCC will not fail to transfer it to a postulator. However it has not yet initiated this process on its own. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

Desiatynna Church excavations begin

KYIV – The mayor of Kyiv has ordered the commencement of archaeological excavations and research on the foundations of Kyiv's historic Church of the Tithes (Desiatynna Tserkva). A fence was placed around the area because of this. Those who oppose the church's reconstruction interpreted the fence as a sign that the reconstruction has started and took sections of it apart. They were sent to the Shevchenkivske district police station and punished for hooliganism. "The city government is carrying out the president's wish: to determine whether it is realistic to rebuild the legendary church. Several churches had stood on the fundament, destroyed in different times. ... We have to understand what to reconstruct. As far as I'm concerned, the Church of the Tithes should not be reconstructed, since nobody knows its original appearance. But, I repeat, that is why archaeological excavations are being conducted," said Oleksander Bystrushkin, head of the Main Administration for Cultural Affairs of the Kyiv City Administration. President Viktor Yushchenko's proposal to reconstruct the historic Desiatynna Church has divided the Kyiv public. Some, like Vice Prime Minister Mykola Tomenko, think construction should not start, at least not until broad public debates have taken place. Others, however, including the Kyiv Administration, support the idea. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

President visits electorally hostile region

DONETSK – President Viktor Yushchenko on July 15 visited the predominantly Russian-speaking city of Donetsk, where he met with regional authorities and businessmen, Ukrainian

(Continued on page 17)



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NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 16)

news agencies reported. In the 2004 presidential election, nearly 94 percent of voters in the Donetsk Oblast supported his rival, Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich. Mr. Yushchenko slammed the Donetsk authorities for not being "moral" and for restoring "clannish relationships" in politics. "I have come to help you rather than oppress you, I am not advocating any special private interests of mine," Mr. Yushchenko said. "I will come to Donetsk for a third, fourth, fifth or 10th time. I will not play games with anyone. I will forgive, but I will make people obey the law – that small group of people who have not understood that yet." (RFE/RL Newsline)

Police urged to speak Ukrainian

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko on July 18 instructed the Internal Affairs Ministry leadership to use only Ukrainian while performing official duties, Interfax-Ukraine reported. "You are state officials, you are being paid to serve the state in both substance and form," Mr. Yushchenko said. "You, as the law enforcers, should abide by the law on language, which stipulates that a state official should speak the Ukrainian language, even if brokenly." (RFE/RL Newsline)

Cabinet lists privatization priorities

KYIV – The Ukrainian Cabinet of Ministers has published a list of 33 companies whose privatization is a priority, UNIAN reported on July 15. Most notable on the list are the Odesa Portside Plant, the Severodonetsk Azot Association, the Nikopol Southern Pipe Plant, and the Kryvyi Rih Ore Enrichment Combine. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Gazprom settles gas controversy

KYIV – Russia's gas monopoly, Gazprom, has signed an agreement with Ukraine's gas company, Naftohaz Ukrainy, and the gas-transport company RosUkrEnergo, ending a recent dispute with Kyiv over the fate of 7.8 billion cubic meters of Russian gas in Ukrainian storage facilities, Ukrainian news agencies reported. Under the agreement, Naftohaz Ukrainy will receive 2.55 billion cubic meters of gas as partial payment for transit of Russian gas across Ukraine in 2005, with the remaining amount to be delivered to RosUkrEnergo during 2005-2006. In June Gazprom charged that 7.8 billion cubic meters of Russian gas had disappeared from Ukraine. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Yushchenko in very good health

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko is in "very good" health, according to his Swiss doctor. On July 18 Dr. Jean Saurat of the University Hospital of Geneva said the dioxin with which he was poisoned last year is now leaving Mr. Yushchenko's system through his skin. The dioxin poisoning has resulted in his face being pockmarked and discolored. "The Associated Press quoted Dr. Saurat as explaining: "His external appearance doesn't reflect on the health of his internal organs." Dr. Saurat and his colleague, biochemist Olier Sorg, started treating Mr. Yushchenko in December and the Ukrainian leader has made three visits to see them, said the president's spokeswoman, Iryna Heraschenko. The two have also come to Ukraine three times, she said, adding that Mr. Yushchenko himself is paying for the treatment. The AP reported that Dr. Saurat said the treatment was aimed at getting the dioxin out of Mr. Yushchenko's system as quickly as possible, but he said the process "goes on for years." (Associated Press)

Transdnister leader backs Kyiv's plan

KYIV – Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko met with Igor Smirnov, leader of Moldova's breakaway region of Transdnister, in Ukraine on July 14, Interfax-Ukraine, UNIAN and ITAR-TASS reported, citing Ukrainian presidential sources. Messrs. Yushchenko and Smirnov agreed to coordinate their activities toward implementing the plan to settle the Transdnister conflict that was proposed by the Ukrainian president in April. Mr. Yushchenko's plan, in particular, calls for holding democratic elections in Transdnister under international monitoring. Both politicians also agreed to invite representatives of the European Union and the United States to take part in negotiations between Chisinau and Tiraspol, which have so far been brokered by Russia, Ukraine, and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). Messrs. Yushchenko and Smirnov also decided to set up a working group to formulate criteria for democratizing Transdnister and ensure a transparent electoral process there. Moreover, the sides reportedly consented to the possibility of EU monitoring of the Transdnister stretch of the Ukraine-Moldova border. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Rada chair, Cabinet in war of words

KYIV – Verkhovna Rada Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn said on July 13 that the Cabinet's statement earlier the same day alleging that the parliamentary leadership staged a "provocation" the previous week has an "impudent character," the Ukrayinska Pravda website (<http://www2.pravda.com.ua>) reported. Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko's Cabinet charged that the parliamentary leadership conspired with opposition lawmakers to reject some of the bills proposed by the government to facilitate Ukraine's access to the World Trade Organization. "I talked with the president twice today and we agreed that it is necessary for us to find a common language," Mr. Lytvyn said. Interfax-Ukraine quoted President Viktor Yushchenko as saying the same day that he wants the Parliament to create a pro-government majority by September. Meanwhile, Vice Prime Minister Mykola Tomenko said on the Era television channel on July 14 that Mr. Lytvyn, jointly with former government officials, destabilizes the Verkhovna Rada and discredits the new authorities, according to Interfax-Ukraine. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Government, Rada urged to make peace

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko on July 14 called on Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko and Verkhovna Rada Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn to reach a mutual understanding for the sake of political stability in the country, Interfax-Ukraine reported. Mr. Yushchenko was referring to acrimonious statements that the two have exchanged following the previous week's tumultuous votes on a package of bills needed by Ukraine to join the World Trade Organization. "We've lived through an uneasy six months, and obviously the government and the Parliament have become tired of one another. A time out is needed to have some rest," President Yushchenko said, adding the two sides should stop commenting on each other. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Yushchenko comments on economic zones

VIENNA – President Viktor Yushchenko told a business forum in Vienna on July 13 that the government's decision in March to abolish 24 special economic zones, which enjoyed special taxation and customs benefits, was a mistake, Interfax-Ukraine reported. Mr.

Yushchenko said that by September the government will complete the analysis of each individual free economic zone in order to implement a compensation mechanism. He also said he cannot rule out that a number of free economic zones can be restored, but only after individual business projects in the former zones are reviewed. "Out of the 500 projects we had, only 15 corresponded to the initial concept, but on the other hand every [free economic zone] has decent investors as well as frauds," Mr. Yushchenko noted. "When Parliament abolished the economic zones, I think it was a mistake, because honest businesses were put in new and unexpected conditions, which changed the whole nature of their business." (RFE/RL Newsline)

President earned \$4,660 in June

KYIV – Presidential spokeswoman Iryna Heraschenko revealed to journalists on July 14 that Viktor Yushchenko's presidential salary in June amounted to 23,567 hrv (\$4,660), which is 40 percent more than the prime minister's salary that same month, Interfax-Ukraine reported. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Moscow comments on Tuzla

MOSCOW – Russia's Foreign Ministry officially expressed its dissatisfaction on July 13 at the statement by its Ukrainian counterpart released the day before that Moscow recognizes Kyiv's jurisdiction over the disputed island of Tuzla in the Azov Sea, RIA-Novosti and other media reported. "Russia considers the legal status of Tuzla to be undetermined, while presently it's under the jurisdiction of Ukraine," the Foreign Ministry statement said. Kyiv has pro-

posed that both countries define their state borders in the Azov Sea and Kerch Strait and insists that the demarcation line should follow the former Soviet administrative border. But RIA-Novosti quoted the Foreign Ministry statement as saying, "The Russian side believes that according to Soviet law there was not and could not be such a border." (RFE/RL Newsline)

Activists cite "Orange plague"

MOSCOW – Members of the opposition youth movement Oborona (Defense) and the pro-presidential youth movement Nashi (Ours) are again at loggerheads, this time in Tver Oblast, RFE/RL's Russian Service reported on July 13. At a camp on Lake Seliger, some 3,000 youths are attending a two-week program organized by Nashi, consisting of lectures on politics and economics, discussion clubs, and sports and tourist activities. Three members of Oborona infiltrated the proceedings. One of them told RFE/RL that Nashi leader Vasiliy Yakemenko led one master class, telling campers that the West has sent certain people to Russia to recruit young adults under the guise of English-language courses. These young people are then sent abroad to study in camps financed by the State Department where a thousand people or so are taught to conduct revolutions. In response to this effort, Nashi, according to Oborona activist Igor Yakovlev, is forming special brigades of soccer fans to extinguish the "Orange plague," a reference to Ukraine's Orange Revolution. Nashi press secretary Ivan Mostovich denied that such brigades are being formed and suggested that the story was fabricated. (RFE/RL Newsline)



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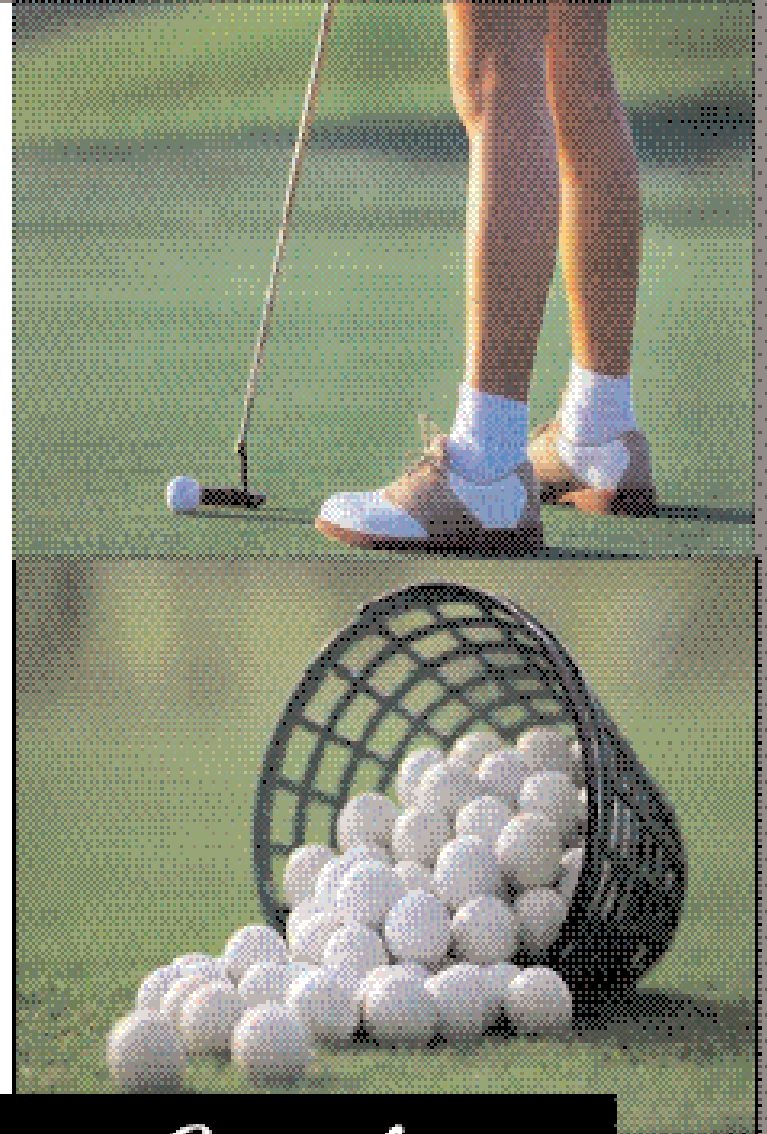
\$750/per person– Based on Double Occupancy of Two Golfers
 \$1450.00– Based on Double Occupancy of One Golfer & Spouse
 \$950.00– One Golfer, Single Occupancy

DAILY:

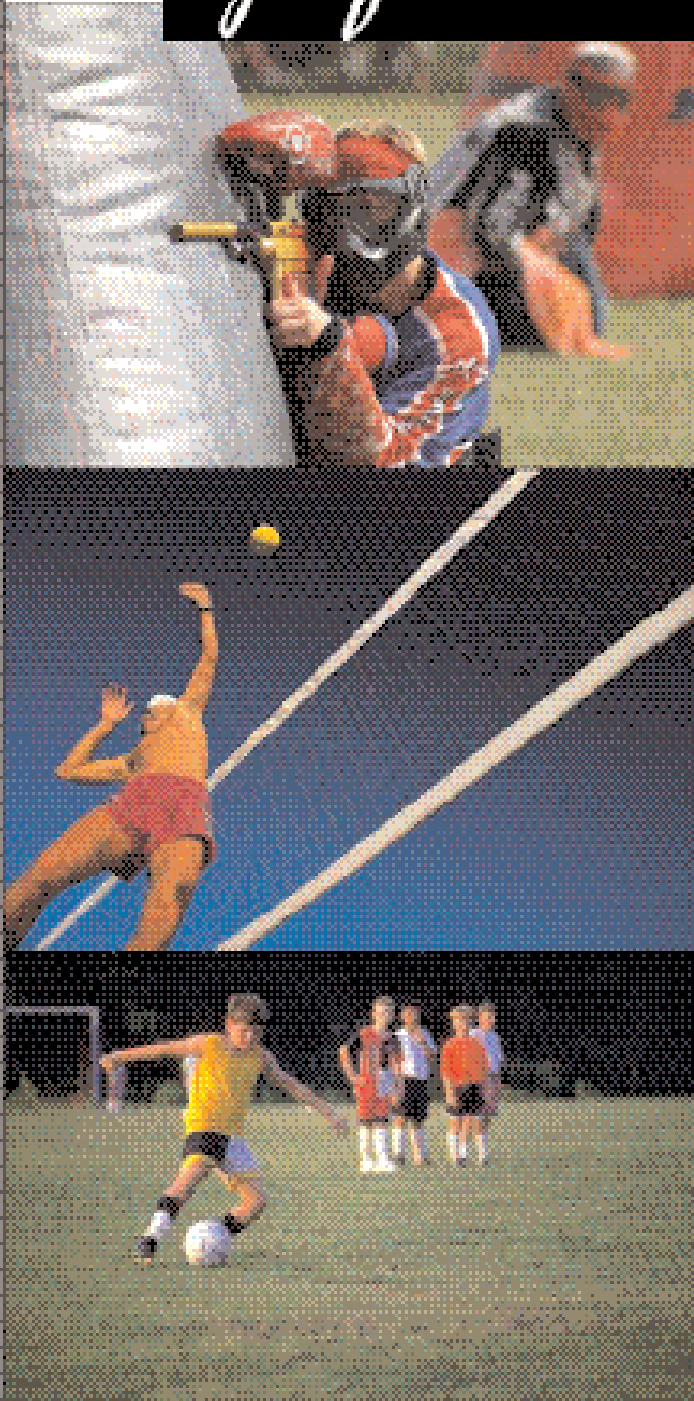
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53rd year of summer camps begins at Plast's Vovcha Trova in upstate New York

by Sonia Bokalo

EAST CHATHAM, N.Y. – The bright rays of the summer sun peeked through threatening rain clouds and shone down benevolently upon campers, counselors, parents and guests as they gathered on Saturday, July 9, to commence the 53rd year of camps at Vovcha Trova.

Opening ceremonies took place on the vast sports field, where many of the campers anxiously looked around to spot friends from past years, while parents breathed a sigh of relief that once again, or perhaps for the first time, their children were unpacked and ready to begin their three-week odyssey into the magical and mystical world of Plast camp life.

This year Vovcha Trova is hosting 354 campers, ranging in ages from 7 to 17, with a staff of 80 dedicated counselors to care for them. There is also a support staff of 25 maintaining the infirmary, office, facilities and, of course, the camp kitchen.

The organizer of the camps is the Regional Camp Committee (known by its Ukrainian acronym as OTK) of Vovcha Trova led by Yuriy Huk for the past 12 years. "Komendanty" (directors of individual camps) this year are Tania Huk, Pavlo Mulyk, Ada Helbig, Pavlo Jarymowycz, Laryssa Hud and Lida Moczula.

Campers and counselors were also happy to welcome four counselors from Ukraine who will share their knowledge and experience with Ukrainian American youths and Plast leaders. This is especially important this year when all camps have as their designated slogan "Together we are many and we will not be overcome" and the Orange Revolution figures prominently in many camp activities.

On Sunday, July 10, the sun shone brightly as the campers attended divine liturgy celebrated by the Rev. Ivan Kaszczak, Plast chaplain. Father Ivan, a former camper at Vovcha Trova, in a very age-appropriate way, spoke to the children about their responsibilities as good Plast members and the opportunities available to them at camp. He wished them a wonderful and memorable camping season.

The blessing of the newly constructed pavilion followed the liturgy. The pavilion is a result of the fund-raising campaign led by Andriy Kozak and the generous donations made by institutions, families and friends of Vovcha Trova.

Under the direction of Petro Bokalo, the pavilion was constructed in record time, is aesthetically pleasing and large enough to accommodate all the campers.

It is the OTK's hope that the pavilion will be the center of many future gatherings for campers and other groups throughout the year at Vovcha Trova.

After the blessing of the pavilion, the campers returned to their separate campsites to begin in earnest their camp life. All were looking forward to parents' weekend – the traditional "Den Plastuna" – that takes place July 23-24 so that they can proudly share their experiences with their parents.



Campers inside Vovcha Trova's newly constructed pavilion during its blessing by the Rev. Ivan Kaszczak.

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Corrections

In the story "Ukrainian Festive Walnut Torte wins 'Mom's Best Cake' contest" (July 3), the last name of Paul and Helen Ewasko was misspelled as Ewashko (the spelling was correct in the caption). It should have been noted that the Ewaskos are from Glenburn Township, a suburb of Scranton, Pa.

In the obituary for Luba Halibey (June 26), the current name of Jersey City State College, where she completed her master's degree was cited incorrectly. The college today is known as New Jersey City University.

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Yellow Pora...

(Continued from page 1)

ever sued us. So these people are afraid of a frank public and legal dialogue."

Among those listed are government officials, including those who held or hold posts in the Cabinet of Ministers, among them the current justice minister, Roman Zvarych.

Exactly 51 officials and businessmen are on the updated blacklist, which can be viewed at www.pora.org.ua. Besides names and posts, the list contains a general entry about the alleged crime. However, the formula is the same with almost every entry – "abuse of power."

Zhovta Pora's leaders asserted its "uncompromising position" concerning corrupt former and current officials, irrespective of their party affiliation or relations with new government.

"The representatives of the new government conduct themselves in the same way as their predecessors," Mr. Yusov said, without mentioning any particular name. "They are often guilty of the same crimes."

Among the most recognizable names already blacklisted in April are Serhii Kivalov, the former chair of the Central Election Committee; Viktor Skopenko, the rector of the Taras Shevchenko National University in Kyiv; Hennadii Vasyliiev, the former procurator general; Vasyli Kremen, the former minister of education; Viktor Medvedchuk, the former chair of the President's Administration; and Ihor Bakai, the former chair of the State Office of Presidential Administrative Affairs, who fled to Russia (Mr. Bakai was detained there but released within several hours).

Zhovta Pora's activists want to hand the blacklist to President Viktor Yushchenko in August and expect he will react by fulfilling

his presidential duty as guarantor of the Constitution and Ukraine's laws.

The political party insists that Mr. Yushchenko keep the promises he gave on the "maidan" (Independence Square) and if he fails to keep them by a September deadline, the Zhovta Pora activists promised to use more assertive forms of protest, such as strikes and tent cities.

"We want the procurator general [Sviatoslav Piskun], the Security Service of Ukraine chief [Oleksander Turchynov] and the minister of internal affairs [Yurii Lutsenko] to start their day looking through our blacklist," Mr. Poharskyi said.

However, Mr. Lutsenko said that his Internal Affairs Ministry's blacklists are even lengthier than that of Zhovta Pora.

"We already brought legal action against many blacklisted people," Mr. Lutsenko said. "Some have been prosecuted. So far, Pora lags behind."

Zhovta Pora is a registered political party that split from Chorna Pora, which wanted to remain a political, grassroots organization.

After declaring itself a political party, Zhovta Pora fought with the Justice Ministry to register itself in time for the March 2006 parliamentary elections.

Minister Zvarych declined to register Pora because he claimed the group had listed fictitious names of party members, addresses and even a made-up village.

In turn, Zhovta Pora accused Mr. Zvarych of playing politics via his denial with the purpose of limiting parties that could siphon votes away from the Our Ukraine People's Union in the 2006 elections.

On June 27 the Pechersk City Court in Kyiv ruled that the Justice Ministry must register Zhovta Pora as a political party with the date of registration being before March 26, 2005, thus making the party eligible to run in the March 2006 elections.



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У 2004 році Національний Університет "Києво-Могилянська Академія" отримала приміщення від бібліотеки, цей будинок - пам'ятка архітектури XIX сторіччя, яка потребує значних коштів на ремонт, реставрацію та сучасне устаткування. Це буде не просто бібліотека, а сучасний інформаційний центр із широким набором послуг для користувачів, який забезпечуватиме швидкий доступ до потрібної інформації в будь-якій частині світу. Загальна вартість проекту становить близько 2 мільйони доларів. Фундація Омелія та Тетяни Антоновичів дала на цей проект 1 мільйон доларів. Для того щоб зібрати решта суми, університет розпочав кампанію збору коштів, і запрошує всіх приєднатися до кола благодійників, долучитися до творення осередку української культури.

Від імені Києво Могилянської Фундації дякуємо всім донорам, хто склав датки на бібліотеку НАУКМА, через КМФ до 1 липня 2005 року. Усі хто хоче приєднатися до цього проекту і допомогти у відбудові бібліотеки просимо надіслати датки до КМФундації.

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JULY

- 7/13 Hutsul Night-with special performance by Ivan Popovich with Vidlunnia and Olga Barabash-Turagineva
7/15 Tiki Bar Entertainment featuring Sonia Tratch
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

AUGUST

- 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

SEPTEMBER

Labor Day Weekend Festivities

- 9/2 Tiki Bar Evening Entertainment with LUNA
9/3 2pm Hrim Band
8pm Concert featuring Kashtan Dancers in Veselka Hall
Zabava with Luna & Fata Morgana
9/4 2 pm Tiki Bar featuring Stefan Stawnychy
1 pm Concert featuring Kashtan Dancers
Zabava with Fata Morgana



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NOTES ON PEOPLE

Valedictorian headed for top university

AUSTIN, Texas – Craig Andrij Wilson, son of Chrystia Wynnyk and Grant Wilson, and grandson of Ostap Wynnyk, graduated as the valedictorian of his class at Lake Travis High School, which is rated as one of the Top 10 Texas public schools for academic curriculum.

He is also a National Merit Finalist who was awarded a National Merit Scholarship. Only 2,500 of the 1.3 million students that compete in the National Merit Scholarship Program's competition are awarded this honor.

Craig has become a legend on the Texas University Interscholastic League (UIL) circuit. He is the 2004 and 2005 State Computer Science Champion. The Texas UIL offers the most comprehensive academic competitive program in the nation. More than 500,000 students in Texas compete in the UIL academic contests. Craig is second in the state in science and sixth in math for 2005.

Craig is part of a very elite group of students – 0.4 percent of all students worldwide – who enter science fairs and make it to the Intel International Science and Engineering Fair (ISEF) as finalists. He won a college scholarship from the American Association of Artificial Intelligence at ISEF 2004 Portland with his computer science project on "Artificial Intelligence and Genetic

Algorithms." Many of ISEF's finalists go on to become Nobel Prize laureates.

Craig chose the Engineering Honors Research Program at the University of Texas at Austin, a top 10 engineering school. He will major in electrical and computer engineering. He has also amassed an impressive list of scholarships: National Merit Scholarship Corporation, Texas State Legislature Valedictorian, University of Texas at Austin College of Engineering Honors Research, UT National Merit Scholar, Emerson Electric, ISEF American Association of Artificial Intelligence, Univision/Toyota, Lake Travis School District Scholar, Lake Travis Education and Texas University Interscholastic League Foundation.

In addition to earning a multitude of academic accomplishments Craig has played on his high school varsity tennis team for four years. Each year he has been named to the Texas All State Tennis Academic Team. He has played line one singles and doubles at district and regional championships. Craig co-founded the Computer and League of Nations clubs at his school. He is also a member of the National Honor Society tutor team and a past state competitor in the Destination Imagination engineering competitions.

Craig is also an active member of the Austin Ukrainian American Club. He enjoys computers, reading, tennis, hanging out with his brother and friends, and his latest interest – the electric guitar.

Taras Schumylovych to exhibit paintings

HAINES FALLS, N.Y. – Taras Schumylovych will exhibit his paintings "U.S. Coast Guard Boston Light Station, 1716" and "U.S. Coast Guard Stepping Stone Light Station, 1877-1944" (both tempera) at the 58th annual group exhibition sponsored by the Twilight Park Artists.

The exhibit, which usually features the works of about 70 artists, will be held on Saturday, August 13, and Sunday, August 14, in the Twilight Park Clubhouse in Haines Falls, N.Y., where the first such exhibit was held in August 1947.

Mr. Schumylovych first exhibited at this show in 1968.

A children's art show also is included in this annual exhibition and will take

place in the Clubhouse Tea Room. Three of Mr. Schumylovych's grandchildren, Xenia, Justin and Larissa, will display their new paintings.

This will be Xenia's second year exhibiting with the adult artists. Last year, her first with the adults, she sold one of her two paintings, titled "A Bleak Day in the City." This year, she will show "Escape to Lake Tahoe" and "Minekill Falls," both acrylic.

Still exhibiting in the children's division, Justin will show his "Waterhole in the Mountains" and "Secret Meadow," while Larissa will display "Watermelon Delight" and "The Circle of Life," all in tempera.

The exhibit opens to the public with a wine reception on Saturday at 5-7 p.m. and continues through Sunday, at 1-5 p.m. An artist demonstration is planned for Sunday at 3-4 p.m.

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 - ▶ Год. 2:00 по полудні - Мистецька Програма
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 - ▶ Год. 4:00 - 7:00 вечора - Забава (оркестра "Гармонія")
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Год. 7:00 вечора

Святочне Слово: Др. Павла Добрянська
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Мистецька програма: сопрано Леся Грабова, баритон Олег Чмир,
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Soyuzivka's Datebook

- 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
- September 24-25, 2005**
Plast Sorority Rada - Pershi Stezhi
Plast Sorority Rada - Chornomorski Khvyli
- September 29-October 3, 2005**
Ukrainian American Vet Convention
- September 30, 2005**
KLK Weekend - General Meeting and Banquet
- September 30-October 1, 2005**
Plast Sorority Rada - Spartanky
- October 2, 2005**
UNWLA Luncheon
- October 3-6, 2005**
Stamford Clergy Days
- October 8, 2005**
Wedding
- October 15, 2005**
Wedding



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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Friday-Saturday, July 29-30

BOSTON: St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Church located at 24 Orchardhill Road, Jamaica Plain, Mass., will host lectures at the church hall given by Father Harry Linsinbigler. On July 29 he will discuss “Orthodoxy in the Modern World” and on July 30 he will talk about “What it Means to be an Orthodox Christian.” All are welcome. Readers may call (508) 755-1884 with any questions.

Saturday, August 6

HUNTER, N.Y.: “Music at the Grazhda” presents soprano Oksana Krovvytska in a program of opera arias by Verdi, Cilea, Puccini and Luigi Rossi as well as Ukrainian songs in arrangements by V. Yorysh, P. Boichenko, L. Kaufmann, Mykola Lysenko and Borys Liatoshynsky. Ms. Krovvytska has been acclaimed at New York City Opera for the past 10 years in the leading roles of such operas as “Turandot,” “Carmen,” “Don Giovanni,” “La Bohème,” “La Traviata,” “La Rondine,” “Prince Igor” and “Madama Butterfly,” and has gained international recognition through such roles as Katya Kabanova (L’Opéra de Montréal, San Francisco Opera), Margherita and Elena in Boito’s “Mefistofele” (Casals Festival, Puerto Rico), Elvira in “Ernani” (Santiago Opera, Chile), Marguerite in “Faust” (Opera de Bellas Artes, Mexico), Marie in Smetana’s “Bartered Bride” (L’Opéra de Monte Carlo) and Renate in Prokofiev’s “Fiery Angel” (Bolshoi Opera, Moscow). Venue: Grazhda, Route 23 A. Time: 8 p.m. Tickets available at the door for \$15; \$12 for members and seniors; free for students. General information is 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, ethnic 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 Ukrainian bands, including Dunai and Ephyra, and Foghat, an American band. 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 Zeleney, (586) 427-7795, or visit the festival website at <http://www.sunflowerfestival.org/>.

Friday, August 26

WILDWOOD CREST, N.J.: The Khmelnychenky Plast fraternity is sponsoring an all-ages dance at the Wildwood Crest Pier Recreation Center, across the street from the Pan Am Hotel. Last year over 500 beach-goers partied at the “Return of the Khmeli” zabava – the event of “Ukrainian Week” in Wildwood Crest. This year doors will open earlier, at 7 p.m. Children’s activities: 7 p.m.-8 p.m.; children’s dance 8 p.m.-9:30 p.m.; youth “vechirka” 10 p.m.-? There will be a charity raffle at 9:30 p.m., sponsored by the Spartanky Plast fraternity. Live music will be provided by Luna from 8 p.m. to midnight; CD dance mixes welcome at midnight. Admission: free for children age 6 and under; \$3 for children age 7-12; \$5 for students age 13-22; \$10 for adults 23 and over. Proceeds go toward the Vovcha Tropha Plast camp’s improvement fund. For information and/or suggestions contact either Adrian Horodecky at adrian@telligys.com or Joanne Iwaskiw at jiwaskiw@pirmie.com.

PLEASE NOTE REQUIREMENTS:

Preview of Events is a listing of Ukrainian community events open to the public. It is a service provided at minimal cost (**\$20 per submission**) by The Ukrainian Weekly to the Ukrainian community. Payment must be received prior to publication.

To have an event listed in Preview of Events please send information, in English, written in Preview format, i.e., in a brief paragraph that includes the date, place, type of event, sponsor, admission, full names of persons and/or organizations involved, and a phone number to be published for readers who may require additional information. Items should be **no more than 100 words long**; all submissions are subject to editing. Items not written in Preview format or submitted without all required information will not be published.

Preview items must be received no later than one week before the desired date of publication. No information will be taken over the phone. Items will be published only once, unless otherwise indicated. Please include payment of \$20 for each time the item is to appear and indicate date(s) of issue(s) in which the item is to be published. Also, please include the phone number of a person who may be contacted by The Weekly during daytime hours. Information should be sent to: Preview of Events, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.

Items may be e-mailed to preview@ukrweekly.com.

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