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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

Trial lawyers' award recognizes courage of Ukrainian court's election decision

WASHINGTON — The Association of Trial Lawyers of America (ATLA) on July 26 presented its annual Amicus Award to the Civil Chamber of the Supreme Court of Ukraine. The court exhibited an extraordinary act of judicial independence when it ordered a new election during last year's divisive presidential contest in Ukraine after it found evidence of electoral fraud and intimidation, the ATLA noted.

Each year, ATLA's Amicus Award recognizes outstanding contributions to the civil justice system, and notable efforts that foster a healthier, safer society.

Past recipients include members of Congress and the judiciary, as well as everyday citizens who have had a positive impact on the civil justice system and on the safety of American families.

This year's award, however, recognized the actions of an esteemed and brave body of citizens who reside halfway around the world in Ukraine, noted the ATLA. Fifteen years after the fall of the Berlin Wall and the collapse of the Soviet Union, this country's young and thriving democracy nonetheless appeared to be in peril last December.

After two disputed rounds of the presidential election in October and November 2004 between Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich and opposition candi-

date Viktor Yushchenko, the result of this bitterly fought contest was still unclear. When the government's Central Election Commission and supporters of Mr. Yanukovich claimed victory, dramatic protests ensued.

International observers and civil justice advocates doubted the validity of the outcome, backed by reports from Yushchenko supporters of intimidation, rigged ballots, violence and fraud.

By the third week in November, the crisis had paralyzed the country, and on November 25 the Civil Chamber of the Supreme Court of Ukraine was asked to step in. The court examined the election results and allegations of electoral fraud. In Kyiv's Independence Square, millions of Ukrainians awaited the court's decision, waving orange flags as a symbol of their faith in their democracy, the ATLA related.

On December 3, the court, in a courageous act of judicial independence, annulled the results of the election's second round. A new vote was held and the Central Election Commission on January 11 declared Mr. Yushchenko the official winner, with 52 percent of the vote.

"The members of this chamber risked personal and political peril, but refused to

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Families for Children program to help Ukraine's homeless kids

by Yana Sedova

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — A Families for Children program implemented by Holt International Children's Services and financed by the U.S. Agency for International Development will be launched in Ukraine in September.

The goal of this three-year, \$2.4 million program is to return children to their original families and help them stay together. In cases where this is not possible, models then promote adoption to ensure that children have a permanent family in a foster or group home.

"Let's get the homeless and parentless kids out of cold, heartless institutions and into families, where their lives may take on some hope," said Karen Hillard, the USAID regional deputy mission director, who has adopted her own 8-year-old daughter from Nicaragua.

Back in October 2004 Families for Children had already launched pilot projects as models of family care in the Kyiv, Cherkasy and Dnipropetrovsk Oblasts.

USAID will distribute grants to qualifying Ukrainian and international non-governmental organizations based on applications submitted by August 5.

"We want to embrace 5,000 children and families," said Alyona Herasymova,

the director of Ukraine's Families for Children program. "If children return to their families, we will consider the task accomplished."

To many Ukrainians, it's ironic that only since independence from the oppressive Soviet Union has the term "homeless child" returned to the national lexicon. During the Soviet period, any child without parents was required to live in an orphanage; teenagers were sent to hostels. Running away wasn't a viable option.

About 103,000 children in Ukraine are officially deprived of parental care, according to the Ministry for Youth and Sports. They are either orphans, or they come from broken homes from which authorities had to remove them for their safety.

The majority of these children live in public institutions, such as shelters, children's homes and hostels.

The situation surrounding parent-deprived children is a "national problem," said Tetyana Korniyakova, the assistant to the Procurator General.

Parent-deprived children often get involved in crime, she said. So far this year, they have committed about 15,000 crimes, she said, 9,000 of which were serious.

More than 6,000 children are registered with the Ministry of Health because of drug addiction. Prostitution flourishes among them.

"We have many examples that these children can be rehabilitated," said Ludmyla Volynets, the director of the Department of Childhood of the Ministry for Youth and Sport Affairs. "The only thing they want is to be heard and loved and respected by somebody."

Homeless children live in a harsh world of the streets where they must act and think as adults in a game of survival. They learn how to cope in Ukraine's frigid winters and how to scrounge up money for food. But, at the end of the day, they are still children who need love and care.

"We must accept these children as they are," said Kostiantyn Shenderovskiy, the director of Kyiv City Center of Social Services for Children, Families and Youth, which shelters 784 children and 1,500 families. "Every minute a child that needs help appears in Kyiv."

The Ukrainian government and non-governmental organizations finance 93 shelters in the country, said Ihor Zhohlo, the chair of the Office of Preventive Work in the Department for Children's Rights. Children can request medical examinations, psychological help and either stay there in the daytime or spend the night, he said.

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Reports on lavish lifestyle of Yushchenko's son stir controversy

by Zenon Zawada

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Evidence that Andrii Yushchenko, the son of Viktor Yushchenko, enjoys a luxurious lifestyle, and apparent attempts to cover it up, have apparently cast suspicions among

the Ukrainian public of corruption related to the president and his family.

In addition, the president's reaction to media reports about his son's lifestyle appear to have soured his relations with the press.

President Yushchenko lost his cool at a July 25 press conference when Serhii Leschenko, a 24-year-old reporter for Ukrayinska Pravda, asked him whether it's ethical, in a country such as Ukraine, for the president's son to be driving a luxurious car and using expensive cellphones.

In asking the question, Mr. Leschenko was paraphrasing Mr. Yushchenko when during the Orange Revolution he declared on the "maidan" (Independence Square) that it was simply immoral for Ukraine's government leaders to live so lavishly while the majority suffered.

During the exchange with Mr. Leschenko, Mr. Yushchenko lost his temper and told Mr. Leschenko, "Conduct yourself as a polite journalist, not like a hired killer."

In describing how he advised the 19-year-old Andrii to deal with journalists probing his spending at restaurants, Mr. Yushchenko said, "Pay the check in front of the journalist's mug (morda), and then go to court."

The president's use of offensive lan-

guage shocked the dozens of journalists gathered in the Cabinet of Ministers building, where Mr. Yushchenko held a press conference after a grueling eight-hour-plus session with his ministers.

Throughout his public life, President

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Andrew Nynka

President Viktor Yushchenko



AP

Andrii Yushchenko in a 2004 photo.

ANALYSIS

SBU announces criminal cases over gas transportation schemes

by Roman Kupchinsky

RFE/RL Organized Crime and Terrorism Watch

In a dramatic announcement that could have far-reaching consequences, Oleksander Turchynov, the head of the Security Service of Ukraine (SBU), stated on June 18 that criminal cases have been opened concerning the activities of two offshore companies involved in gas-transportation schemes from Turkmenistan to Ukraine – schemes that allegedly deprived the Ukrainian treasury of more than \$1 billion.

In an interview with the newspaper *Dzerkalo Tyzhnia* published on June 18, Mr. Turchynov said the SBU has been investigating the activities of two companies – Eural Trans Gas and its successor, RosUkrEnergo – which acted as the “operators” of Turkmen gas to Ukraine. Investigators are also probing any role that might have been played in their operations by the management of Naftohaz Ukrainy, the Ukrainian state-owned energy monopoly.

Russia’s Gazprom and Naftohaz Ukrainy are closely linked to the activities of the two offshore companies under investigation. Mr. Turchynov charged that former high-level officials in Ukraine, together with Russia’s current leaders, knew of and approved these illicit schemes, *Interfax* reported.

Also on June 18, Ukrainian Gas Bank head Vadym Liashko was arrested as he allegedly was preparing to flee the country, Ukraine’s Channel 5 television reported. The Ukrainian Gas Bank was

Roman Kupchinsky is editor of RFE/RL Organized Crime and Terrorism Watch.

recently investigated for allegedly laundering \$59 million for the Ukrainian Transportation Ministry during the administration of former President Leonid Kuchma. The bank is closely linked to Naftohaz Ukrainy.

Mr. Liashko’s arrest and Mr. Turchynov’s announcement were long-awaited steps in the realization of President Viktor Yushchenko’s and Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko’s promise to close down highly suspect schemes in the gas-transportation business that are alleged to have drained the Ukrainian state treasury of \$1.2 billion since 2003.

Thus far there has been no reaction from Gazprom to Mr. Turchynov’s allegations.

On July 30, 2004, Russian and Ukrainian media announced that the top management of Russia’s Gazprom and Ukraine’s Naftohaz Ukrainy had jointly created a new offshore company to be the “operator” for Turkmen gas to Ukraine. The new company, RosUkrEnergo (RUE), would replace Eural Trans Gas, a Hungarian-based company that had been the center of considerable controversy in the media.

Eural Trans Gas, according to the registration document filed with the Budapest business court, was of curious origin. It listed its place of business as the small village of Csabadi, outside of Budapest, and named three previously unknown Romanians as its principals.

Eural, according to a 2003 interview with Eural Director Andreas Knopp in the *Kyiv Post*, was closely linked to Dmytro Firtash, a Ukrainian business-

(Continued on page 15)

Transdniester leader shows interest in settlement plan proposed by Kyiv

by Jan Maksymiuk

RFE/RL Belarus, Ukraine and Moldova Report

Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko met in Ukraine on July 14 with Igor Smirnov, leader of Moldova’s breakaway Transdniester region. According to the Ukrainian president’s official website, Mr. Smirnov agreed to cooperate with Kyiv in implementing the plan that Mr. Yushchenko proposed in April aimed at settling the Transdniester conflict, which has been simmering between Chisinau and Tiraspol since a war between the two sides in 1992.

The Yushchenko plan sets its main objective as the peaceful and democratic reintegration of Moldova within the borders of the Moldovan SSR as of January 1, 1990.

The entire territory would fall under the constitutional system of the Republic of Moldova, but the separatist region of Transdniester would be granted “special status.”

Chisinau seems unlikely to embrace such a plan wholeheartedly.

The Moldovan Parliament’s deputy speaker, Iurie Rosca, suggested as much when he commented on the Transdniester conflict settlement for RFE/RLs Romanian Service earlier this week: “The Moldovan authorities do not want

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

to negotiate with the criminals from Tiraspol because they represent the ‘tools’ of the Russian Federation in the region. Therefore, it’s not rational for us to negotiate with the ‘tools’ but with the ones who ‘handle’ the tools – meaning, with the administration of the Russian Federation. The Republic of Moldova wants to discuss this with its partners from Moscow even if this dialogue is a difficult one. To continue unfruitful discussions with Smirnov’s separatists is also counterproductive and ridiculous for us. And I hope that that’s something that will be understood more clearly also in other capitals of the world, not only in Moscow.”

The plan’s 18-month time frame proposes the Moldovan Parliament pass by August a law defining Transdniester’s status as an autonomous entity within Moldova.

It also calls for democratic elections to the Transdniester legislature under international monitoring by November, and for the clear division of authority between the central and autonomous government bodies.

The plan gives Tiraspol the right to participate in any foreign policy decisions by Chisinau that affect Transdniester’s interests. The plan also stipulates Transdniester has the right to secede if Moldova joins another state or ceases to be a subject of international law.

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NEWSBRIEFS

200,000 make pilgrimage to Zarvanytsia

TERNOPIIL – An all-Ukrainian family pilgrimage to the village of Zarvanytsia in western Ukraine’s Ternopil region, titled “The Eucharist as a source of love and unity in the family,” took place on July 16-17 at the St. Mary Spiritual Center. Approximate calculations indicate that more than 200,000 pilgrims from Ukraine, Poland, Belarus and other countries participated in the pilgrimage. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

Ukrainians recognized as “Righteous”

VINNYTSIA – Israel’s Ambassador to Ukraine Naomi Ben-Ami has awarded the Righteous Among the Nations medal to eight Ukrainians in Vinnytsia. The medal is awarded to people who facilitated the rescue of Jews during World War II. According to the ambassador, this is the sixth time she is awarding the medal in Ukraine this year. Over 2,000 people have received the award in Ukraine. (Ukrinform)

Volodymyr’s relics returned to Kyiv

KYIV – The remains of Prince Volodymyr the Great, who reigned in 980-1015 in Kyivan Rus’, were to be returned to the Monastery of the Caves (Pecherska Lavra) on July 24. Metropolitan Volodymyr of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Moscow Patriarchate was to bring the relics back from Rostov-on-Don, Russia. Prince Volodymyr’s remains were discovered by archaeologists in 1635 in a marble sarcophagus of the Church of the Tithes (Desiatynna Tserkva) in Kyiv. Part of the relics went to the Kremlin’s Assumption Cathedral; and part was placed in the Monastery of the Caves. The Kyiv relics were on loan to Leningrad prior to World War II for an anthropological study. The remains now returning to Kyiv were transferred in the 1980s from the Kremlin to the Nativity of the Virgin Mary Cathedral in Rostov-on-Don. Prince Volodymyr brought Christianity to his realm in 988. (RIA Novosti)

Yushchenko seeks Japanese investment

TOKYO – President Viktor Yushchenko said in Tokyo on July 21 that he expects that his ongoing five-day visit to Japan could result in attracting more than \$1 billion worth of Japanese invest-

ment in Ukraine, Ukrainian and international news agencies reported. In a joint statement with Japanese Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi, Mr. Yushchenko pledged to improve the investment environment in Ukraine for Japanese businesses. For his part, Mr. Koizumi expressed support for Ukraine’s “early accession” to the World Trade Organization. The statement also endorsed efforts to reform the United Nations into a more representative organization, including the expansion of the U.N. Security Council to provide a permanent seat for Japan and an additional non-permanent seat for an Eastern European country, the Associated Press reported. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Groups oppose Romaniuk’s reburial

KYIV – A recent appeal of the Society of the Repressed in Ukraine to Ukrainian Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko, requesting reburial of the remains of Bishop Volodymyr Romaniuk of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate (UOC-KP), on the territory of St. Sophia Cathedral in Kyiv has caused sharp criticism from the Union of Orthodox Brotherhoods of Ukraine and the Orthodox Brotherhood of St. Alexander Nevsky. According to *blagovest-info.ru*, the organizations say that such reburial will “not only oppress the interests of the canonical Orthodox Church in Ukraine [i.e. the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Moscow Patriarchate (UOC-MP)], but will be generally anti-Orthodox in character.” The two organizations stated that: “The Orthodox public of Ukraine, represented by the Union of Orthodox Brotherhoods of Ukraine and the Orthodox Brotherhood of St. Alexander Nevsky, considers the appearance of such plans a manifestation of sacrilege against an Orthodox sanctuary not only of ancient Rus’ and all the eastern Slavic nations, who consider Kyivan Rus’ their cradle, but of the entire Orthodox world, and calls the current government not to allow realization of these criminal designs.” The statement went on to note: “Should similar anti-Orthodox and sacrilegious plans be realized, the Orthodox community will consider them the beginning of repression against canonical Orthodoxy, a crime against the conscience and historical truth of the Orthodox people of

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NEWS ANALYSIS: Resolution of Gongadze murder blocked

by **Taras Kuzio**
Eurasia Daily Monitor

Despite hopes to the contrary, the election of a new president of Ukraine has not speeded the investigation into the murder of opposition journalist Heorhii Gongadze. At the Davos World Economic Summit in January, President Viktor Yushchenko promised that the Gongadze case would be submitted to court by May.

In fact, there is little progress beyond the arrest of two Internal Affairs Ministry officers and the release of a third on bail. All three were involved in the Gongadze kidnapping in fall 2000.

Procurator General Sviatoslav Piskun in the second week of July, visited the United States where he had planned to meet Mykola Melnychenko, the former presidential guard who had bugged President Leonid Kuchma's office. A fragment of one tape recording with Mr. Kuchma's voice ordering violence against Gongadze was played in Parliament on November 28, 2000, sparking the Kuchmagate crisis.

For still-unclear reasons, Mr. Piskun did not meet Mr. Melnychenko. Instead, he discussed other issues with the United States, such as signing an extradition treaty, the deportation of former Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko (detained and on trial in California since 2004), and the extradition of former Kuchma administration officials wanted in Ukraine but now living in the United States.

Mr. Melnychenko blamed Mr. Piskun for changing the time and place of the planned meeting. Mr. Piskun was to have taken Mr.

Melnychenko's affidavit and hoped to take the original recordings back to Ukraine (Ukrayinska Pravda, July 13). But observers are now wondering if the "scheduling error" is really a smokescreen covering both the procurator general and Mr. Melnychenko.

First, both Mr. Melnychenko and Mr. Gongadze's widow, Myroslava, have long argued that President Yushchenko was mistaken in retaining Mr. Piskun as the country's top prosecutor. Mr. Yushchenko may belatedly be coming round to that same conclusion. At a meeting of central and regional prosecutors, Mr. Yushchenko accused the Procurator's Office of taking bribes to block investigations ordered by the Internal Affairs Ministry (MVS) and Security Service of Ukraine (SBU).

Mr. Yushchenko noted that top Kuchma-era officials all seem to get advance warnings to flee Ukraine ahead of their imminent arrest. For example, Gen. Oleksii Pukach, who was in the car alongside three other MVS officers accused of kidnapping Mr. Gongadze, fled to Israel in 2004. When the SBU and Israeli security service jointly located Mr. Pukach in Israel and passed this information through Interpol to the Ukrainian Procurator General's Office, somebody leaked this information to Segodnya (June 23), allowing Mr. Pukach to go into hiding. As Zerkalo Nedeli/Dzerkalo Tyzhnia (June 25) put it, "In a word, it all looks professional and smells bad."

Second, Mr. Melnychenko's reputation has been tarnished. Semen Shevchuk leaked information to Ukrayinska Pravda (July 5) that detailed meetings in Berlin (February), and Moscow (August and September 2004) between Mr. Melnychenko and Kuchma officials, with Russia's SVR acting as intermediaries. The Russian side was interested in protecting Mr. Kuchma as well as ensuring that fragments of Mr. Melnychenko's tapes relating to corruption by Russia's leaders in cahoots with Mr. Kuchma did not go public.

Mr. Melnychenko and Oleksander Yeliashkevych, another political refugee from Ukraine, both demanded and received \$1 million each from Kuchma administration authorities. The funds were organized by Viktor Medvedchuk, then head of the presidential administration, and negotiated in Moscow by Ihor Bakai, then head of the Directorate for State Affairs. Mr. Bakai is now living in Moscow and is wanted by the current Ukrainian authorities on charges of stealing \$300 million. This explains why so little of the Melnychenko tapes were released during the 2004 election and his reluctance to assist the Gongadze investigation since President Yushchenko came to power. His silence was agreed to in Moscow as part of the monetary arrangement.

Third, the latest tapes to be released make top Yushchenko officials look guilty. Newly released tapes from 2000 incriminate National Security and Defense Council Secretary Petro Poroshenko, portraying him as a Kuchma lackey hostile to then First Vice Prime Minister, Yulia Tymoshenko, who is now prime minister. Zerkalo Nedeli/Dzerkalo Tyzhnia (July 9) described this development as the recordings' "transformation from a heroic deed into something absolutely different. And a national tragedy has been transformed into a farce."

However, the Kuchma camp is not the only faction that has sought to buy off people involved in the Gongadze case. The Ministry of Justice attempted to bribe Ms. Gongadze with 100,000 Euros in exchange for her withdrawing all future claims against the government. She described this offer as "an absolutely vulgar proposal by the Ukrainian government to shut me up" (Ukrayinska Pravda, June 23). Unlike Mr. Melnychenko, Ms. Gongadze refused the offer and demanded that the Ukrainian authorities punish the "organizers," and not just the MVS officers who carried out the murder of her husband.

Two further suspicions have also arisen. The first rests with the death of former Internal Affairs Minister Yuri Kravchenko, whose voice is heard on the Melnychenko tape dealing with Mr. Gongadze. MVS Minister Yuri Lutsenko and former SBU chairman Ihor Smeshko do not believe Mr. Kravchenko committed suicide – especially as he was found with two bullets to his head – after Procurator Piskun publicly called him to give testimony. Mr. Smeshko said, "I am inclined not to believe that he committed suicide. The information I have at the moment poses huge questions as to why the murder version was not pursued" (Channel 5 TV, July 11).

The second suspicion rests with efforts to bring Mr. Kuchma to justice. First Vice Prime Minister Mykola Tomenko believes that any investigation of the Gongadze affair should begin with Mr. Kuchma and Verkhovna Rada Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn (Den, July 15). Mr. Lytvyn, who was head of the presidential administration in 1996-2002, has never been called in for questioning and will be a coalition partner with Mr. Yushchenko in the 2006 parliamentary election.

Deputy Procurator Viktor Shokin is now stating that Mr. Kuchma did not issue the order to "deal with" Gongadze (Stolichniye Novosti, June 22). Mr. Shokin was deputy prosecutor in October 2003, when the presidential administration responded to pressure and released Mr. Pukach from a brief imprisonment.

Failure to proceed on the Gongadze affair will seriously damage the legitimacy of those who came to power through the Orange Revolution. As SBU Chairman Oleksander Turchynov admitted, "the death of this person [Gongadze] really shook up and changed the country" (2000, June 3). Without Kuchmagate, there likely would never have been an Orange Revolution exactly four years later.

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).

State Traffic Inspection disbanded as administration seeks to end corruption

by **Yana Sedova**
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – There is an old joke about a Ukrainian traffic officer who won \$1 million in a lottery. When asked what he would do with the money, he answered that he would buy an intersection and work the post for his own satisfaction.

The hidden motif of the joke is that nothing is more powerful than habit. Unfortunately, as part of their habit, Ukrainian traffic officers are notorious for their corrupt conduct.

"We give them bribes," said Volodymyr Dudnyk, 45, who has driven a taxi cab for 27 years. "Drivers are those who make the offer. The fixed rate (a bribe) for minor offenses is \$2 for us taxi drivers."

Hence, one of the many reasons Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko signed a presidential order on July 19 to eliminate Ukraine's State Traffic Inspection, or the DAI as it is known based on its Ukrainian acronym.

The purpose of the decree is to reorganize a police force that is corrupt beyond repair, government officials said.

During the next three months, the Ministry of Internal Affairs will divide the DAI into two separate divisions: the Traffic Security Service and the Patrol Service. They will remain under the ministry's jurisdiction.

The Traffic Security Service will regulate traffic, deal with traffic jams, register cars, issue license plates, administer driving tests and provide escort services to Ukraine's president, prime minister and

the Verkhovna Rada chairman, and their children, said Hennadii Hrebniiov, the chair of the Office of Preventive Work in the State Traffic Inspection.

The Patrol Service would focus more on monitoring civil order on the roads and on sidewalks, patrolling designated territories and preventing criminal activity before it occurs, he said.

There are about 23,000 officers in DAI: 8,000 of them will enter the Patrol Service, and the others will join the Traffic Security Service.

"If they refuse, they will choose another department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs to work for," Mr. Hrebniiov said. "Our officers have a universal education. Nobody will be fired."

The relationship between DAI officers and Ukrainian drivers could best be described as a perpetual confrontation.

Drivers had developed a system to warn each other about DAI posts on the road. For example, if a Ukrainian was driving along a road and saw cars coming from the opposite direction blinking their lights, this meant there was a DAI post several hundred meters ahead.

Mr. Dudnyk told a story about a Ukrainian friend, having gone to Canada, who saw a small car approaching and blinking its headlights on the opposite side of the road. An old woman, probably about 80 years old, was driving the car and warning him about an upcoming police post.

"Our guys brought this tradition to Canada!" he laughed.

Ukrainian drivers also equip their cars with radar detectors which help them

detect DAI speed traps.

"When I hear its signal, I immediately become a law abider," Mr. Dudnyk said. "So, the detector makes me a cultured person who obeys the law. That is our nature."

Beyond mere corruption, drivers consider the present system of punishment rather complicated. When a DAI officer writes a report about a minor offense, he sends it to a court which rules on a fine.

But only 25 percent of drivers actually pay these fines. The rest don't even bother to show up in court, and law-enforcement officials don't want to waste time retrieving \$2 and \$3 fines.

Given that the fines are so small, Mr. Hrebniiov said he wonders why drivers

are in the habit of giving bribes.

However, Mr. Dudnyk saw the problem differently.

"People are too busy," he said. "They do not have time for court hearings. It is much easier to give a bribe and quickly go away."

So, in addition to structural reforms, fines may increase soon to \$10-\$15, said Minister of Internal Affairs Yuri Lutsenko. If drivers fail to pay their recorded fine, the fine will rise continuously until payment is made.

However, drivers think this will not solve the problem. Many of them are sure that those who drive expensive cars

(Continued on page 14)

OSCE office presents survey and manual on Ukraine's civil and commercial codes

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

KYIV – The Office of the OSCE Project Coordinator in Ukraine and the country's Supreme Court on July 4 published a survey and manual on the country's new civil and commercial codes.

The publications point out the contradictions that exist between the codes, which came into force in January 2004, and will provide judges and lawyers with a practical commentary on applying them.

"The survey and manual provide key

information on the application of the new codes, a well-structured basis for their application and serve as a guideline for future legislation," said Dr. Stanislav Shevchuk, legal adviser to the OSCE project coordinator in Ukraine.

Prepared by a working group of judges, lawyers and legal scholars, the publications were accompanied by a series of training courses in 12 regions of Ukraine.

Production of the survey and manual was carried out by the OSCE project coordinator at the request of the Ukrainian Supreme Court.

Ukraine's health minister participates in UMANA scientific conference

by George Hrycelak

EDMONTON – The Ukrainian Medical Association of North America (UMANA) held its 38th Biennial Scientific Conference and 31st Assembly of Delegates on June 29-July 3, in Edmonton. Participants included nearly 100 health care professionals from the U.S.A., Canada and Ukraine. The guest of honor and keynote speaker was Dr. Mykola Polishchuk, minister of health of Ukraine.

The four-day event included two days of scientific presentations and one day devoted to the biennial business meeting with elections of new officers. Interspersed were a host of enjoyable social gatherings between participants from three countries and the greater Edmonton Ukrainian community.

The conference venue was the Chateau Louis Hotel and Conference Center in central Edmonton. Hosts Barbara and Julian Koziak went to great lengths to ease their local and out-of-town guests' stay at their hotel. Daria Luciw of the DL Group Inc. skillfully coordinated the registration, exhibits and programming details.

The convention opened on Wednesday evening, June 29, with a welcoming reception for participants and their families. Anne McLellan, deputy prime minister of Canada; Ralph Klein, premier of Alberta; and Stephen Mandel, mayor of Edmonton, sent greetings.

A pleasant surprise that evening included the presentation of several dances by the Volia Ukrainian Dance Ensemble and a vocal performance by the Ukrainian Male Chorus of Edmonton. The reception concluded quite late in the evening, since during the summer the sun sets at this latitude at 10:15 p.m.



Minister of Health Dr. Mykola Polishchuk (left) and UMANA President Dr. Andrew Iwach exchange greetings at the Assembly of Delegates.

The mornings of Thursday, June 30, and Friday, July 1, were dedicated to scientific presentations and discussion by a host of health care professionals from the U.S., Canada and Ukraine. The speakers were introduced by UMANA President-Elect Andrew Iwach and UMANA Edmonton Branch President Wayne Tymchak.

The speakers and their topics were:

- Dr. Christine Genyk-Berezowsky Sapka, (UMANA member, New York Metro) "Evoked Potentials in Multiple Sclerosis."
- Dr. Oleg Nadashkevich (Lviv), "Classification Criteria for System Sclerosis-Scleroderma," a collaborative study between Lviv Medical University and the Universities of Alberta and Calgary;
- Dr. Steven Archer (chairman of the Section of Cardiology, University of Alberta), "Erectile Dysfunction: From Bench to Bedside to Garden";
- Dr. William Selezinka (UMANA member, Southern California) "Ukrainian American Ophthalmologist in Ukraine";
- Dr. Wayne Tymchak (UMANA Edmonton Branch president) "Is Ukraine Ready for the Atkin's Diet?";
- Dr. Wladimir Wartelecki, (UMANA member, Florida) "Birth Defects Surveillance and Prevention in Ukraine," International Charitable Fund Omni-Net for Children;
- Dr. Tetyana Vihovska (Ukraine), "Impact of Resource Centers on Birth Defect Programs in Ukraine";

George Hrycelak, M.D., is executive director of the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America.



Edmonton host Dr. Wayne Tymchak and UMANA presidents (from left) Drs. Ihor Voyevodka, Vasyl Truchly, George Truchly, Bohdan Iwanetz, Ukraine's Health Minister Mykola Polishchuk, Maria Hrycelak, Paul Dzul, Andrew Iwach, W. Tymchak and George Hrycelak.

- Nurse Practitioner Christine Evanochko (Edmonton), "A Nurse Practitioner's Experience in Neonatal Training Programs in Ukraine";

- Dr. Walter Maksymowych (Edmonton), "Ethical and Policy Issues in International research: Developing a National Framework for Clinical Trials."

As part of the cultural program for participants, a watercolor painting workshop was conducted by well-known Canadian artist Larisa Sembaliuk-Cheladyn. Several guests left the workshop with a memento of their hidden artistic talents. Thursday's group luncheon heard a medley of songs performed by the St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Parish Youth Choir, directed by Joyce Chronik-Rudiak.

Thursday afternoon was spent on various tours of area churches and museums, as well as the Cheemo pyrohy factory, where 2 million of the delicious dumplings roll off the assembly line each day. The evening was dedicated to a Ukrainian "Yarmarok" (bazaar), with most of the conference participants dressing in national attire, viewing various examples of fine locally produced arts and crafts in the Ukrainian theme. Musical entertainment was provided by the Kubasonics playing on a variety of classical Ukrainian folk instruments.

Friday morning scientific sessions included the following:

- Dr. Roman Worobec (UMANA editor-in-chief), "Ukraine and the Medical Information Gap";
- Dr. Luba Komar (Toronto), "Youth for Health Canada-Ukraine Project 1998-2006";
- Dr. Victor Denysenko (Edmonton), "Transition from Immigration to Practice";
- Yuri Konkin (Edmonton), "Jetstream staffing project and recruitment of nurses from Ukraine";
- Dr. Ehor Gauk (Edmonton), "Medical Project OSVITA";
- Veronica Izaak (Edmonton), "Translation of Nurse Credentialing Modules into Ukrainian";
- Dr. Andrew Iwach (UMANA member, Northern California), "Complexities of Cataracts and Glaucoma in Ukrainians";
- Dr. Roman Petryshyn (Edmonton), "Development of Programs to Aid Disabled Children in Ukraine";
- Dr. Volodymyr Kharytonov (Kyiv) "Pediatric Neurology in Ukraine, and the Role that Canada and Project OSVITA played in this development";
- Dr. Mykola Polishchuk (minister of health of Ukraine), "Current State and Prospects for Health Care Restructuring in Ukraine."

Friday afternoon and evening were devoted to sampling Edmonton area examples of Ukrainian culture. Two busloads of conference attendees toured the Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village outside of Edmonton, as well as the Basilian Father's Museum in Mundare.

A visit to Alberta would not be complete without seeing the world's largest pysanka in Vegreville. The evening concluded on a musical note with a memorable

concert at the Vegreville Grandstand during the renowned annual Pysanka Festival. With the scientific portion of the conference concluded, the conference participants retired for a well-deserved rest prior to the next day's biennial meeting.

On Saturday, the 31st Assembly of Delegates was called to order at 8 a.m. by the outgoing president, Dr. Iwanetz. Routine business occupied the majority of the morning, with a bright spot evident in the 70 new members confirmed to full status since the previous assembly in 2003.

The highlight of the business meeting was the election of the new administration for the term of 2005-2007: Andrew Iwach, M.D. (Northern California), president; Wayne Tymchak, M.D. (Edmonton), vice-president; Ariadna Holynskyy (New York Metro), president-elect; Boris Leheta, M.D. (Michigan), secretary; Diana Traska, O.D. (New York Metro), treasurer; Alexandra Kushnir, M.D. (New York Metro), membership.

Also elected were: Robert Dzioba, M.D., Tymish Trusewych, D.O. and Adrian Kesala, M.D., Ethics Committee; Maria Hrycelak, M.D., archivist; Roxolana Horbowyj, M.D., WFUMA liaison; Adrian Baranetsky, M.D. UMANA News editor-in-chief; Roman Worobec, Ph.D., UMANA editor-in-chief; Andrew Melnyk, M.D., Scientific Committee; Maria Hrycelak, M.D., Jerome Maryniuk, M.D. and Ihor Voyevodka, M.D., UMANA Foundation.

Minister Polishchuk then addressed the gathering of UMANA delegates. The health minister focused on how UMANA and similar organizations in the diaspora could best be of assistance to Ukraine in this time of its medical professional evolution.

Dr. Polishchuk said he feels that aid and support given by the diaspora to date have left a positive impression. He suggested that Ukraine needs access to management data and training information, which it will then use to train physicians. The medical establishment needs reorganization, with emphasis on general practice and family medicine.

The minister admitted that the medical community needs to learn more about fund-raising and philanthropy, and how to obtain needed financing and grants for upcoming projects. He foresees cooperation and coordination between various medical associations in Ukraine, and the World Federation of Ukrainian Medical Associations (WFUMA), headquartered in Kyiv. He closed by requesting that we in the West consider sending experts to Ukraine to teach them how to teach their health care professionals about implementing issues of medical policy.

On Saturday evening a gala banquet gathered representatives of the Edmonton Ukrainian community and UMANA members in an extraordinary tribute to this collaborative effort of international professionalism of three countries. Present in the audience was Ed Stelmach, minister of international and intergovernmental relations in the Legislative Assembly of Alberta.

(Continued on page 18)



THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

UNA curriculum guide on Famine-Genocide is available to the public

by Roma Hadzewycz

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – The Ukrainian National Association is making available to members of the Ukrainian community and the public copies of the curriculum guide on the Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933 prepared by Dr. Myron B. Kuropas, an educator and historian.

The guide was prepared in 2003 on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great Famine; it was published and funded by the UNA.

The guide includes two sections: one for teachers and the other geared for students.

The 29-page teachers' guide includes information on: "Soviet Policy and the Forced Famine," "The Organized Preparation of the Famine," "The Terror-Famine in Perspective," "Was the Famine Really a Genocide?" and "Food as a Political Weapon."

Also discussed are the press cover-up of the Famine, the Soviets' direct responsibility for the Famine and Soviet denials that the Famine took place.

At the end of the teachers' section is a vocabulary list, suggested student activities and an extensive bibliography.

The 33-page student section consists of student handouts, beginning with President Ronald Reagan's 1984 proclamation on commemorating the Great Famine, and brief articles that cover Russian imperialism, Russia and the Soviet Union, Soviet imperialism, and Ukraine and its people.

"The Terror-Famine in Perspective," written by the eminent historian Dr. Robert Conquest, is included in this section along with "Famine and Nationalism in Soviet Ukraine: Postscript" by the late Dr. James E. Mace, renowned researcher of the Ukrainian Famine.

The testimonies of Famine survivors, including human rights activist and former Soviet political prisoner Sviatoslav Karavansky, follow.

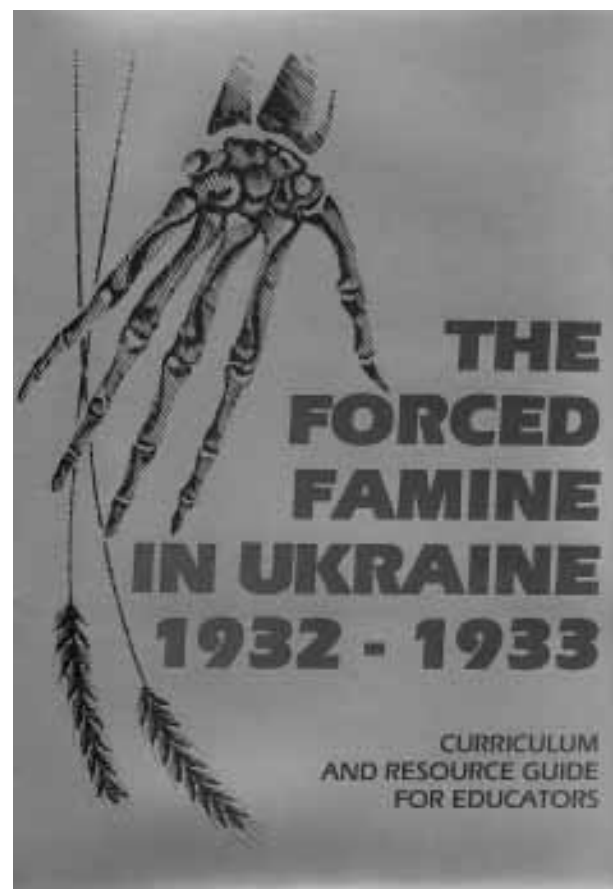
Also covered in the student handouts are: the press cover-up, Soviet responsibility for and denials of the Famine, the use of food as a political weapon and Ukraine in recent times.

Dr. Kuropas, a former UNA vice-president and today an honorary member of the fraternal organization's General Assembly, originally developed a curriculum guide geared toward teaching the Ukrainian Famine in 1983. That guide was used at several teachers' workshops, including those held in Chicago, Detroit and Newark, N.J.

In 2003 Dr. Kuropas prepared a new curriculum guide on the Famine, which was reproduced and funded by the Ukrainian National Association. The updated and revised guide was employed at a major workshop for secondary school teachers on the topic of the use of food as a political weapon that was held at the University of Denver. Dr. Kuropas was among the experts invited to address the educators.

The updated guide was first used at a 2003 workshop on the Famine-Genocide for New Jersey's high school teachers held at Rider University. The program was sponsored by the Julius and Dorothy Koppleman Holocaust/Genocide Resource Center at the university.

Copies of the curriculum guide are available from the UNA Home Office. Orders may be placed by calling or writing to Steven Woch, Ukrainian National Association, 2200 Route 10, Parsippany, NJ 07054; (973) 292-9800, ext. 3013. Copies of the guide are free, however, there is a postage charge.



Cover of the UNA's curriculum guide on the Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933, which was prepared by Dr. Myron B. Kuropas.



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!

In the year 2004 donations received by Ukrainian National Foundation, Inc. for the benefit of the National University of "Ostroh Academy" collected by Dr. Myron Kuropas.

OSTROH DONATIONS – 2004

\$ 25,000	Roman and Vladimira Wasylyszyn;
20,000	Olena Turula;
2,500	Nicholas and Dioniza Nenadkevich;
2,000	Natalia Danylenko, Vice-President, World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations, Ukrainian Fraternal Association c/o Jaroslaw Gawur, Dr. Leonidas and Oksana Mostowycz;
1,500	Ukrainian Genocide Famine Foundation-USA, Inc. c/o Nicholas Mischenko;
1,300	UECC-A.I.U. Childrens' Fund, Jenkintown, PA;
1,100	Alexander and Irene Mychaluk;
1,000	Dianne Piper Rybak, The Heritage Foundation of First Security Federal Savings Bank;
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Total for 2004

\$62,840.00

THIS LIST WAS COMPILED BY MYRON AND LESIA KUROPAS
107 Ileshamwood Drive - DeKalb, Illinois 60115-1856

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

A place for our genocide memorial

Two weeks ago on this very page we published a letter addressed to President Viktor Yushchenko from two survivors of the Famine-Genocide that ravaged Ukraine in 1932-1933. In that letter, Nicholas Mischenko of the Ukrainian Genocide Famine Foundation based in Chicago and Peter Borisow of the Hollywood Trident Foundation based in Los Angeles argued emotionally, eloquently and insightfully that the capital of Ukraine must become the site of a memorial and museum dedicated solely to the remembrance and study of the Great Famine, Stalin's genocide of the people of Ukraine.

"There is no place on earth dedicated exclusively to our genocide, to our suffering, the Holodomor. We need such a place, and we deserve such a place," they wrote, in order to properly mourn and remember the 10 million of our kinsmen who perished during that time of terror. The only proper place for such a memorial, they emphasized, is Kyiv. And there, they noted, "we would finally have a place of our own – to be with our own and to cry with our own."

Since that letter was published, we have learned from other news media and, in particular, from a report filed by journalist R.L. Chomiak especially for the Action Ukraine Report (an international newsletter distributed via e-mail), that there appears to be a problem in Kyiv with the siting of the Famine-Genocide memorial. Several proposed sites have already been rejected and, as reported in Vechirnii Kyiv, "The issue of the final location of the memorial ... is far from completion."

One suggested site was dropped with the reasons never revealed (possibly the construction nearby of high-rise luxury apartments); another was far off the tourist trail next to a floating casino on the Dnipro – clearly an inappropriate setting; and parts of a third site are at once being suggested for a commercial project and being claimed by the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate.

"Seventy-two years after the greatest disaster of the Ukrainian people there still is no place for a center to study it and keep the memory of it alive," Mr. Chomiak underscored.

Morgan Williams, editor of the Action Ukraine Report, noted that in February President Viktor Yushchenko proposed that the Kyiv administration submit proposals for a Famine memorial. He commented that the city administration's response that a museum of the Famine will be established before November 26 of this year, the national day of remembrance, "was never taken seriously by anyone" and that "it is not possible to create a world-class museum" in such a short time-frame. We most emphatically concur.

With the Yushchenko administration in power, we believe it is not too much to expect a serious and well-thought-out plan to recall the 10 million brutally killed in 1932-1933 in Ukraine and to educate the world about this genocide that, unfortunately and unbelievably, remains largely unknown and unacknowledged.

At the same time, we pray that by the time of our national tragedy's 75th anniversary there will be a proper memorial and museum, or at the very least the beginnings of one, in the capital city of our long-suffering and now independent Ukraine.

August
1
2004

Turning the pages back...

A year ago on August 1, The Ukrainian Weekly reported that Ukraine had changed its defense doctrine, omitting wording that stated that NATO and European Union membership were a central priority of foreign policy. The wording was replaced with a more general statement that alluded to Ukraine's continued Euro-Atlantic integration.

The changes came after Ukraine failed to achieve any perceptible progress in its quest for membership in the two most important European institutions during summits held separately by NATO and the EU in June. The defense doctrine had originally been approved on June 15, 2004, in preparation for the NATO summit.

During its Istanbul summit, NATO refused to consider a Membership Action Plan for Ukraine – the first step in the process toward membership – until the country showed that democratic changes, including notions of the rule of law, free and fair elections, and freedom of the press, had taken root.

As for the EU, it continued to refuse to recognize Ukraine as a free market economy, even though it has already extended such status to Russia. Romano Prodi, the head of the EU's executive body, the European Commission, expressly stated in the spring that Ukraine would never become an EU member.

The announcement in the defense doctrine changes came on July 26 in Yalta, where Ukraine's President Leonid Kuchma was hosting Russia's President Vladimir Putin during a Russian-Ukrainian economic summit, with who could be considered the captains of industry of both Russia and Ukraine in attendance.

In Yalta, in response to journalists' queries as to why the information had not been made public earlier, various presidential press service spokespersons stated that the changes within the defense doctrine had been noted on the presidential administration website from the date the presidential decree was signed. It was learned that Ukraine had quietly made changes to its defense doctrine at the beginning of July, after its efforts at closer ties with NATO and the EU were repudiated during summits in Istanbul and Brussels, respectively.

President Putin, generally restrained in his public comments, caused more international waves when he told the economic summit attendees during his presentation that intelligence operatives from Western governments for too long had attempted to derail closer relations between Russia and Ukraine.

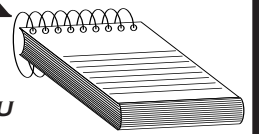
"Their agents within our countries and outside are trying to discredit the integration of Russia and Ukraine in various ways," charged President Putin during his address to the economic summit.

Source: "Ukraine no longer lists membership in NATO and EU as foreign policy goal," by Roman Woronowycz, Kyiv Press Bureau, The Ukrainian Weekly, August 1, 2004, Vol. LXXII, No. 31.

REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

BY ZENON ZAWADA

KYIV PRESS BUREAU



Encounters in Donetsk

Perhaps nothing unnerves a Communist more than a photographer.

And nothing amuses an American more than real, live Communists waving red flags in the year 2005.

It's like going on safari and seeing an endangered species of gorillas, I suppose.

Now, I thought humanity had settled this whole Marxist debate by 1991: neat idea, but it doesn't work.

But, as I photographed supporters of Natalia Vitrenko's Progressive Socialist Party huddled around Donetsk's massive Lenin statue, I was approached from behind.

"Amusing, isn't it?" the man asked.

"Oh yes," I responded. "I didn't know Lenin was still so popular. I thought he and Stalin killed a lot of people."

"Where are you from?" the fellow asked.

"I'm an American," I responded.

And so began my conversation with Viktor Shafer. For about 15 minutes, Mr. Shafer explained to me how life was so much better under the Soviet Union and how the American government financed the Orange Revolution in order to set up the puppet government of Viktor Yushchenko in order to destabilize the entire Ukrainian economy.

He explained to me that Slavic people can live only in a socialist economy because it is a higher form of culture.

At the conversation's peak, Mr. Shafer declared, "The Soviet Union was the greatest civilization the world had ever seen!"

Whoa! It became apparent at that point that Mr. Shafer hadn't done much traveling.

However, there were points in our conversation in which I actually agreed and empathized with Mr. Shafer, for example, when he said: "All we have is now anarchy and chaos in Ukraine."

After five months in Ukraine, during which I've seen elderly women begging for pennies next to Mercedes jeeps with 22-year-olds behind the wheel, I can agree with Mr. Shafer that there's a certain lack of socio-economic structure in modern Ukraine. I won't even bother discussing the promiscuous 13-year-olds slinking about the Khreschatyk during the late hours of the night.

About two minutes into our conversa-

tion, an energetic 22-year-old named Oleksii Hlushko joined us.

He began to voice his opinions as well, but they were starkly different from those of Mr. Shafer. He dismissed all of Mr. Shafer's Marxist slogans and nostalgia, rolling his eyes at certain moments and eventually telling him to buzz off.

He wanted me to get a more informed point of view and led me to the Ukraine Without Yushchenko pseudo-tent city that he and his group of political activists set up next to Lenin's monument. His group is called, the Union of Those Borne of the Revolution. (Their website is www.souzrr.dn.ua)

What interested me about Mr. Hlushko was that he stated his points unemotionally and tried dealing with facts instead of empty slogans or hyperbole. The guy actually made some valid points that broadened my understanding of Ukrainian politics.

Below I present excerpts of our discussion to demonstrate what the average young Donechanyn is thinking. I also examine some of the statements made to see whether they have any basis in reality.

The more examining I did, the more I realized that the Yanukovich camp has as much a penchant for falsifying facts as they do for falsifying votes.

Mr. Hlushko started: "We don't agree with the term 'Orange Revolution' because a revolution implies that all the people rose up to change the government of a nation, and not a certain limited number of people who captured power and kept devastating certain regions, particularly Donetsk and most eastern oblasts of Ukraine, because people here didn't support Yushchenko when he was prime minister."

"What is the goal of your organization?" I asked.

"The first goal is 'Ukraine Without Yushchenko.' Our organization wants to file a lawsuit against him for splitting Ukraine. He should have to answer for that in court, in front of the law, in front of the people. He's the one who divided Ukraine into two parts – not the territory itself, but the nation. He has said the Russian lan-

(Continued on page 10)



Zenon Zawada

Andriy Purgin (left), 33, and Oleksii Hlushko, 22, stand at the mini-tent city established in the Donetsk city center to protest Viktor Yushchenko's presidency. They belong to the Union of Those Borne of the Revolution, a youth group formed in opposition to Mr. Yushchenko.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Impressions of a visit to Kyiv

Dear Editor:

Anyone who expects to hear the Ukrainian language from passport control officials when arriving at Kyiv's Boryspil Airport is an optimist. Figure out in advance how to be a sport. And if Aerosvit, the Ukrainian airline, is your carrier, the only trace of Ukrainian comes from recorded "welcome aboard" and "fasten your seatbelts" messages. Virtually all warm bodies, passengers and stewards, seem to be living out a journey from Vladivostok to Moscow. An ideal place to start learning Russian.

The language landscape on the street in Kyiv, the city that voted for independence by a large margin in 1991 (as it would today) and went over 60 percent for Viktor Yushchenko in the December 2004 presidential election, can be looked at from several angles.

If someone is of the opinion that the language is in much better shape today than it was under the Soviet regime, keep dreaming. This summer, after some absence, I found Kyiv about the same as it was in the year 1943. In the mindset of the average resident, to speak Ukrainian connotes lower social rank, the village and no class.

A friend in Kyiv of mixed German-Ukrainian lineage puts it this way: "Russian in Kyiv is like Hochdeutsch in Germany. Ukrainian is looked at as Plattdeutsch" (the dialect of plain folks in Germany's south). In Kyiv this notion also pervades the business community and government bureaucracy.

Ethnic Ukrainian Russophones (EURs) are the face of Kyiv. They can also speak pidgin Ukrainian when answering questions from diaspora types, if so inclined. Getting a large chunk of the EUR vote in Kyiv and outside is crucial to winning elections. Mr. Yushchenko did well among the EURs mainly because he was the only credible alternative to the corrupt Kuchma regime. "We shall win together" – expressed in both languages – was his winning slogan. Television and radio are mostly in Russian.

Ukraine's president undoubtedly knows that, to maintain his plurality base, he must not press the language issue. That's one of the reasons why the darling of nationally conscious Ukrainians of the younger generation seems to be Yulia Tymoshenko, not Mr. Yushchenko. By

and large, language and national awareness are the two sides of the same coin. But Ms. Tymoshenko's party gets only about 13 percent of the overall vote in opinion polls, somewhat less than the second-place Communist Party. Despite her finite base, there seems to be a broad perception in Ukraine that no other politician has sufficient prestige to step into her shoes as the prime minister.

It is possible to be of two minds about language. An ephemeral view is to wait and see, and pretend that this is a side issue. Or one can say that "Russian is an indigenous language of Ukraine," as some have apparently convinced themselves.

In more lucid moments, however, it is clear that Ukraine's language chimera is a collective identity disorder, showing signs of a fatal disease. There is no explosive ethnic conflict in Ukraine mainly because it was forcibly resolved in Russia's favor some time ago.

In conclusion, let's note that, according to a May 5 report by the official information agency Ukrinform, in a poll conducted by Democratic Initiatives, 36.9 percent favor nationwide official status for the Russian language. In a separately asked question, 39.6 percent favor official status for Russian only for regions in which a majority wants it. Inexplicably, the sum of these two numbers (76.5 percent) was cited by Interfax and quoted in some publications (including The Ukrainian Weekly of May 29 per Interfax) as evidence of the strongly favored language.

Whatever the real figure, the virtual absence of the Ukrainian language on the Kyiv street is outright self-degrading. The overall impression is reminiscent of the mythical centaur, a creature half-man and half-horse. The diaspora's grand illusion cannot hide the reality, and the Orange Revolution was not able to push it aside.

Nonetheless, there is a silver lining for those who are into museums and cathedrals. For those who are not, the city itself offers fabulous panoramic views, architecture, and elegance that rival Paris. For philosophers, the best places are in experience-Ukraine restaurants such as Kozak Mamai (Prorizna No. 4) and Korchma (Khreschatyk No. 44), followed by Dynamo Stadium.

Incidentally, my wife and I met two strangers on the street whose Ukrainian was excellent. Both were Jewish.

Boris Danik
North Caldwell, N.J.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Higher education in Ukraine: no Bologna yet!

When Prof. Mark von Hagen of Columbia University went after higher education in Ukraine, he hit on a topic close to my heart. Speaking at the sixth congress of the International Association of Ukrainian Studies (IAUS) in Donetsk, Dr. von Hagen was brilliant and blunt!

"Despite years of post-independence reform programs and proposals," he declared before some 600 scholars, "the organizations which are most critical to IUAS have failed to construct a meaningful agenda for Ukrainian nation-building and the development of civic consciousness through the development of basic scholarship and culture."

Dr. von Hagen was especially critical of Ukraine's Ministry of Education which, while providing some of the funds for the congress, is "rolling back important gains in university autonomy and academic freedom won since the end of Communist rule."

Having spent time in Ukraine as a Fulbright professor at the National University of Ostroh Academy, as well as mentoring professors from Ostroh working on higher degrees at Northern Illinois University, I can relate to Dr. von Hagen's remarks.

As an annual participant and presenter at the University of Illinois seminars organized by Prof. Dmytro Shtohryn, I have met various professors and university rectors from Ukraine over the years. I have been impressed, not so much with their academic competence, but with their hubris. Some truly believe that their universities are the best in the world. Professors and students who earn higher degrees in the United States, for example, are not recognized by the Ministry of Education in Ukraine because our higher degrees, their educators maintain, are nowhere near the equivalent of their degrees. The millions of U.S. dollars spent on various academic exchange programs with Ukraine are, as of now, largely a waste.

I applaud the comments of Olga Andriewsky, a professor of history at Canada's Trent University, who described higher education in Ukraine as "a bureaucratized, centralized, paternalistic academic culture ... Everything is about pecking orders."

As I've mentioned on these pages before, the system now in place in Ukraine is essentially the old Soviet system with academic degrees such as master, candidate and doctor. No university in Ukraine can grant a higher degree without the approval of the Ministry of Education. The candidate degree, Ukrainian educators maintain, is equivalent to our doctoral degree. Beyond the masters degree, the student need not complete any more course work; only a dissertation is required. Obtaining a candidate's degree in Ukraine means having to jump through some 30 hoops, most of which have little to do with scholarship. As in Soviet times, when a party line imprimatur was required for all research, payoffs are not uncommon. When I mentioned this sad fact at one of the University of Illinois seminars, a Ukrainian educator shouted that degree buying is prevalent in the United States as well.

Fortunately, all is not doom and gloom in Ukraine. Ukraine has joined the so-called Bologna reform movement, a

process which hopes to establish a Europe-wide higher education system by 2010. This would allow students to move from country to country in Europe for the purpose of further study or employment and would provide the continent with a broad, high quality and advanced knowledge base.

The process officially started in 1999 when 29 European nations signed the so-called Bologna Declaration pledging, among other things, to adopt a system of easily readable and comparable degrees, a system of university credits, as well as the promotion of European cooperation in quality assurance. Full recognition for Ukraine depends upon adherence to the following principles: international mobility of students and staff; public responsibility for higher education; autonomous universities; student participation in the governance of higher education.

How far along is Ukraine in the process? According to a recent report issued by Dr. Per Nyborg, head of the Secretariat of the Bologna Follow-up Group, Ukraine still has a way to go. "The change from 11- to 12-year primary and secondary education as a basis for Ukrainian secondary education is an important development," the report reads. "From the Law of Ukraine on Higher Education, revised in December 2002, Bologna principles and structures can be clearly seen." There is some international mobility in that some 10,000 students from Ukraine are studying abroad and 25,000 foreign students study in Ukraine. University autonomy, however, is still limited, and there is no "clear understanding of the correlation between the degrees of bachelor, specialist and master, and between a master and post-graduate student working on a thesis."

How valid is the Ukrainian criticism of American education? If we're talking about elementary and secondary education, it is no secret that compared to schools in other developed nations, the United States is near the bottom in math and science scores on international tests. When it comes to self-esteem, however, we're No. 1. Over the years, educators committed to so-called "progressive education" have ravaged the American classroom with failed fads such as whole language reading, social promotions, invented spelling, values clarification, etc. Recent immigrants from Ukraine who send their children to American public schools have reason to be appalled at what they find. Fortunately, despite teacher union opposition, the No Child Left Behind Law (NCLB) reform movement is pushing the American educational pendulum in the other direction.

When it comes to higher education in the United States, on the other hand, universities such as Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Stanford and the University of Michigan, are among the best in the world. At the University of Chicago, my alma mater I am proud to say, 78 Nobel laureates have been faculty, students or researchers.

Will Ukraine ever achieve such heights? Of course. The national universities of Kyiv Mohyla Academy and Ostroh Academy are already moving in that direction. As their graduates take on leadership roles, and as the ossified academic bureaucrats retire, things will begin to change rather rapidly.

Ukraine's youth was in the forefront of the Orange Revolution. They will soon lead a similar revolution at the university level.

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

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.
- ✦ Photographs (originals only, no photocopies or computer printouts) submitted for publication must be accompanied by captions. Photos will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.
- ✦ Full names (i.e., no initials) and their correct English spellings must be provided.
- ✦ Newspaper and magazine clippings must be accompanied by the name of the publication and the date of the edition.
- ✦ Information about upcoming events must be received one week before the date the information is to be published.
- ✦ Persons who submit any materials must provide a daytime phone number where they may be reached if any additional information is required.
- ✦ Unsolicited materials submitted for publication will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.

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FOR THE RECORD: Mark von Hagen's address to IAUS congress

Below is the text of the opening address delivered on June 29 by Prof. Mark von Hagen, president of the International Association of Ukrainian Studies (Mizhnarodna Asotsiatsiya Ukrainistiv), at the IAUS congress held in Donetsk.

Dear colleagues, on behalf of the program and organizing committees, welcome to the sixth international congress of IAUS, and to Donetsk, the home of IAUS founding member Ivan Dziuba and to another great Ukrainian patriot Vasyly

was assumed to be little different from Russia.

The Orange Revolution presented an opening for the world to consider a different Ukraine, in which its citizens, especially its young people, mustered the courage to demand a government accountable to the Constitution and held strong to a vision of non-violent regime change in the name of dignity, transparency and human rights. May God grant that the new government of Ukraine prove itself worthy of its citizens and the hopes of millions of pro-

and a new outpouring of generosity from the North American hromada (community).

I hope that the Orange Revolution in Ukraine has only just begun and that it will indeed spread to societies where the citizenry has proven itself less courageous in demanding decent government. Unfortunately, there are alarming signs that the opportunities of the revolution might be squandered by the government.

The Orange Revolution and MAU

The new image of Ukraine represents important opportunities and difficult challenges for IAUS too. IAUS exists today with the same mission that its founders set for it in Naples: to raise awareness about and inform the international community, including Ukraine itself, about the richness and dilemmas of Ukraine's present and past.

How might this best be accomplished in the future? I propose this evening several critical perspectives that are based on my best intentions for the future of both IAUS and Ukraine and hope that these frank observations will provoke a discussion among the attendees at this sixth congress in Donetsk.

At one level, IAUS is undergoing a process of maturation, which might also be seen as a crisis of growth. Never before in the history of the association have the organizers faced over 1,300 applicants for a congress that has traditionally accommodated 600 to 800 par-

become clear over time that Ukrainian studies remains a poor and struggling stepchild in the priorities of those organizations.

The academy is more than ever dominated by the powerful interests of the natural and applied sciences and is content to ignore the humanities and social sciences. It is also overly concentrated in the capital to the disadvantage of the rest of the country. Moreover, the academy has proved unable to integrate its research activities with the educational missions of the system of university and higher education, an unfortunate legacy from the Soviet era that negatively affects the development of humanities and the social sciences.

Of all the relevant organizations, the Ministry of Education proved to be the most attentive to IAUS and provided the largest sum of funding for the congress. Without the ministry's support, we would not be meeting here in Donetsk. The IAUS bureau took an important step of insisting that foreign attendees make their own travel, hotel and restaurant arrangements, thereby freeing up the small budget to cover the costs of Ukrainian participants.

The Ministry of Education and Science also raised considerable alarm with its plans to recentralize its control over the sphere of higher education, thereby rolling back the important gains in university autonomy and academic freedom that were won since the end of

What the Orange Revolution did, among other things, was to remind the world that Ukraine has a history of progressive traditions: religious pluralism, civic activism, ethnic tolerance, Kozak democracy.

Stus. Although the Donbass has been subjected over the past two centuries to intensive russification and deukrainianization in the name of industrial progress and economic development, the region was once the home of Cossacks and later foreign colonists invited by Russian emperors and empresses to replace the deported and defeated Kozak hosts. All these groups built what today is south-eastern Ukraine.

Donetsk therefore is a very different Ukraine than those Ukraines that have been the host sites for prior congresses of IAUS in Kyiv, Lviv, Kharkiv, Odesa and Chernivtsi, but each of those cities also represented very different Ukraines, with different historical paths and contemporary complexions.

Our local host, Volodymyr Shevchenko, rector of Donetsk National University, is a good illustration of the region's Ukrainianness. He attended a Ukrainian primary school near his native Dnipropetrovsk, but soon transferred to a Russian high school. He achieved international renown in his field of physics and is a member of the Academy of Sciences of Ukraine and honorary member of other national academies. And he has been chair of the local Prosvita society and the proud father of the University Lycee which turns out more national Ukrainian-language Olympiad winners than any other institution in the country. Thank you, Pane Volodymyre, for all your cooperation, your patience, and professionalism, and for your sincere Ukrainian hospitality since we first met.

In addition to Rector Shevchenko and his team, many other colleagues helped make this congress possible, but special thanks go to Yaroslav Hrytsak, Frank Sysyn and Diana Howansky, as well as the Kyiv MAU office.

The Orange Revolution and Ukraine's international image

Although I have never overcome the feeling that I am the accidental (vypadkovyi) president of this organization, in the past three years that I have served in that office, I have had many moments of gratification and pride, but perhaps none so powerful as those of a long-distance observer of the Orange Revolution.

Three years ago, when we last convened, Ukraine's reputation, frankly, was not a positive one in the international arena. Its present under Kuchma was summarized as corruption, apathy and provincialism, while its past was indicted for xenophobic nationalism, especially violent anti-semitism, backwardness, and

gressive citizens of other countries, especially in Russia and Belarus, but even "older" democracies such as the United States, which has become notorious for its violation of international law and its assault on civil liberties at home and abroad.

What the Orange Revolution did, among other things, was to remind the world that Ukraine has a history of progressive traditions (in addition to the negative features that are better known and often misunderstood): religious pluralism, civic activism, ethnic tolerance, Kozak democracy.

During the past several years I have been immersed in the history of Ukraine during the years of war and revolution (1914-1923); the more I become familiar with the complex legacies of Mykhailo Hrushevsky, Andrey Sheptytsky, Volodymyr Vynnychenko, even Pavlo Skoropadsky, the more I am impressed by those progressive currents in modern Ukrainian politics and culture.

Since Chernivtsi, I have come to know these fellows even better and have even greater respect for them and the ways in which they faced the difficult ethical and political dilemmas into which the 20th century threw them, and how they approached those dilemmas with dignity, tolerance and a good measure of honesty, especially by today's political standards.

Indeed, I often wonder as I commune with my book's heroes, where are such leaders today in the world? Before the revolutions of the early 20th century there were Taras Shevchenko, Ivan Franko, Mykhailo Drahomanov and others; since then, other heroes have emerged, from the "Shestydesiatnyky" and Ukrainian Helsinki Group to the young people of Pora.

This other Ukraine is being increasingly acknowledged internationally. When The Ukrainian Museum reopened in New York after several years of fundamental redesign and reconceptualization, its organizers chose wisely an inaugural exhibit not of pysanky or Shevchenko portraits – and I defend the continuing importance of both of these more traditional subjects of Ukrainian culture – but of the revolutionary sculptures of Alexander Archipenko, a leading figure in the international avant-garde of the 20th century.

New programs in Ukrainian studies have opened at the University of Ottawa in the capital of Canada with a chair in political science; at Stanford University; and elsewhere. Older programs have been boosted by the Orange Revolution

Despite years of post-independence reform programs and proposals, the organizations that are most important to IAUS have failed to construct a meaningful agenda for Ukrainian nation-building and the development of civic consciousness through the support of basic scholarship and culture.

participants. Many colleagues were disappointed by their not being included in the program because of local and financial constraints. Although the overwhelming majority of the applicants came from Ukraine itself, and Kyiv in particular, the range suggests that Ukrainian studies is no longer an endangered species.

But is it a healthy species? The organizational headaches that have attended the first congress in Kyiv have not much changed over time, despite heroic efforts by the bureau, organizing committee, program committee and Donetsk University administration to set a new path for the organization.

And here we touch on the sensitive issue of IAUS's relations with and continuing dependence on several institutions which have become impediments to future progress, unless those relationships and those institutions are reformed: the National Association of Ukrainianists, the vice minister for humanitarian affairs, the National Academy of Science of Ukraine, the Ministry of Education and Science, and the Ministry of Culture.

First to the National Association, which – until the last minute – demonstrated less initiative than the Italian and Polish organizations. This is lamentable because the National Association is meant to be the backbone of IAUS. The national association itself is deeply embedded in its relations with the academy and ministries; all the while it has

communist rule. Fortunately, leading Ukrainian universities, among them, Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, Lviv National University, and the Ukrainian Catholic University, in the spirit of the Orange Revolution, rallied to the defense of university autonomy and the ministry has engaged in a positive dialogue.

Finally, the continuing refusal of the VAK [Vyscha Attestatsiyna Komisia, or Higher Attestation Commission] to acknowledge foreign educational degrees is evidence not of intellectual superiority of Ukrainian scholarship to its foreign counterparts, but of persistent defensive provincialism, and needs to be addressed seriously as Ukraine takes a more active role in Bologna process.

The vice minister for humanitarian affairs and the Ministry of Culture have allowed for the deterioration of the Kyiv Lavra Cave Monastery, are doing little to prevent the collapse of the local archival system, and have stood by while a once-vibrant Ukrainian film industry declined to the point of virtual collapse. Moreover, measures restricting the Russian language and culture do not in and of themselves help to strengthen the Ukrainian language and culture. A more proactive pro-Ukrainian policy needs to be pursued in film, mass media, and the offering of convenient and professional Ukrainian-language courses. Personally, I think the more languages a citizen knows, the better for Ukraine and the

(Continued on page 18)

24th annual Conference on Ukrainian Subjects focuses on Ukraine and Europe

by Leonid Rudnytzky

URBANA-CHAMPAIGN, Ill. – Among the most enduring Ukrainian scholarly traditions in the United States is the annual Conference on Ukrainian Subjects organized and sponsored each summer by the Ukrainian Research Program at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. To date, 24 such weeklong conferences have been held with the participations of scholars from around the globe.

For a quarter of a century the Ukrainian Research Program at the University of Illinois has been headed by Prof. Dmytro Shtohryn, who has served as its spiritus movens.

All the papers delivered have been preserved in the archives of the program in audio/visual form, and some selected contributions have been published in a separate collection titled, "Ukraine: The Challenges of World War II" (University Press of America, 2003), under the editorship of Prof. Taras Hunczak and Prof. Shtohryn. An index listing all the papers read at these conferences with brief commentaries is scheduled to appear in the near future.

This year's conference was held from June 29 to July 2; its topic was "Ukraine and Europe." The program of the conference was comprised of 10 sessions, which included two keynote addresses: Raisa Ivanchenko, International University of Kyiv, read a paper titled "Ukraine – The Eastern Shield of Europe," and John Fizer,

Rutgers University of New Brunswick, spoke on "The Encounter of Ukrainian Philology with Western Methodological Strategies."

Contemporary topics tended to dominate the presentations and discussions, particularly those concerning the momentous Orange Revolution and its aftermath. Oleksander Sych, State University of Oil and Gas in Ivano-Frankivsk, spoke on the role of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization in the Revolution; the journalist Luka Kostelyna spoke on the economics of Ukraine before and after the Revolution; Ludmila Wussyk, from Los Angeles, offered an overview of the opinions expressed in the European press on this event; and Nadezhda Banchik, from San Jose, Calif., spoke on the ethnic minorities and refugees in Ukraine before and after the revolution.

The general topic of the conference, "Ukraine and Europe," was addressed by several scholars. Martha Trofimenko offered a discourse titled "Ukraine and the European Union: Reflections in the Mirror of International Law." Oksana Zavalina, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, offered insight into the level of cooperation between Ukraine and the West in the area of economics; and Leonid Rudnytzky spoke on contemporary "Ukrainian Culture in Germany."

Following the opening remarks by Prof. Shtohryn at the banquet, thoughtful and informative greetings to the participants

were delivered by Raisa Bratkiv, president of the Foundation for the Advancement of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Illinois, and Julian Kulas, president of the Heritage Foundation of First Security Federal Savings Bank in Chicago. In addition, the consul general of Ukraine in Chicago, Borys Bazylevskyi, addressed the assembly on the topic of Ukraine after the Orange Revolution.

Two diametrically different points of view were apparent in the papers dealing with Ukrainian-Polish relations: a rather pessimistic view was espoused by Volodymyr Serhijchuk, Taras Shevchenko National University, Kyiv, in his presentation titled "What kind of Advisor to Ukraine will Poland be in the 21st Century?" An optimistic one, titled "Polish-Ukrainian Relations During the Last 15 Years: The Path of Kyiv to European Integration Leads through Warsaw," authored by Rafal Wolski, the consul of the Republic of Poland in Munich, was read in Ukrainian translation by Swiatoslaw Trofimenko, University of Delaware. Both presentations were followed by a spirited discussion.

A session chaired by Volodymyr Chumachenko, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, was dedicated to libraries and informational science. It featured papers by Prof. Shtohryn and Olena Pogrebna of the National Parliamentary Library of Ukraine.

One special session was devoted to literature. Papers were presented by Christina

Sochocky, independent researcher of Toronto, who offered a comparative study of Illa Kyriak's "Sons of the Soil" and Thomas Bell's "Out of this Furnace." Jean-Pierre Cap of Easton, Pa., spoke on the novel "Public Enemy" by Olena Zvychaina, and Assya Humesky, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, read a paper on traditional poetry titled "Rebirth of the Village – Rebirth of the Ukrainian Spirit." Prof. Hunczak, Rutgers University at Newark, N.J., shared his firsthand account on the independence referendum of December 1, 1991.

Other papers included such topics as "Ukraine and Russia – Two different Civilizations" by Tetyana Lysenko, George Washington University; "Trends and Characteristics of Immigrants and Temporary Visitors from Ukraine to the United States: 1995-2005" by Oleh Wolowyna, Informed Decisions Inc.; and "Ukrainian Culture in America" by Myron Kuropas, Northern Illinois University.

The Program Committee, consisting of Profs. Fizer, Hunczak, Rudnytzky, Jaroslav Rozumnyj, and Ms. Sochocky, and chaired by Prof. Humesky, is already planning the 25th Conference on Ukrainian Subjects which, among other topics, will include several sessions on the life and works of Ivan Franko (1856-1916). The committee welcomes ideas and suggestions regarding this jubilee conference from scholars and researchers both in the United States and abroad. A call for papers will be issued shortly.

Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute discusses Orange Revolution from different perspectives

by Mykola Polyuha

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. – Although the Ukrainian Orange Revolution may have faded from the pages of newspapers, discussion and retrospective understanding of the event is just beginning. On July 18, the Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute featured a roundtable discussion titled "This Year in Ukraine: Personal Observations and Perspectives." The event significantly deviated from other debates on the topic since the presenters were not professional economists, political analysts, or state officials, but current Harvard Ukrainian Summer School students, many of whom had never made public speeches in English before.

Given that the speakers were from different countries and had different educational backgrounds, the audience received an opportunity to hear about the Orange Revolution from a variety of perspectives. The eight presenters included students and young scholars from Ukraine, Poland, Russia, Canada and the United States.

Bohdan Yankovyy (Taras Shevchenko National University, Kyiv) talked about his work as a Yushchenko campaign activist. Being a resident of Kyiv, he helped protesters by providing them with shelter, food and warm clothes. Mr. Yankovyy vividly described the atmosphere of revolutionary Kyiv and emphasized the role of church and youth organizations during the crisis.

Another presenter from Ukraine, Olena Zaplotynska (Institute of Ukrainian History, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Kyiv), said that due to health problems she was unable to participate actively in the protests but gave her friends on the "maidan" (Independence Square) moral support and kept them informed about the reaction of the world community.

Oleksandra Kunovska (Ukrainian Catholic University, Lviv) articulated the western Ukrainian perspective. She talked about the students of Lviv universities who gathered at the Ivan Franko monument to protest against fraudulent elections. "I've never been so proud to be a student... We created a new nation!" Ms. Kunovska concluded emotionally.

Much attention was drawn to the presentations by Russian and Polish students. Maria Ratanova (European University, St. Petersburg), a Ph.D. student and a journalist for Kommersant, described the attitudes of Russians toward Ukraine before, during and after the revolution. "I am writing a dissertation on Ukrainian avant-garde artists and, even one year ago, I had a hard time trying to find a Ukrainian-Russian Dictionary in St. Petersburg. Nobody was interested in Ukrainian matters. Now, the situation has changed," Ms. Ratanova noted. She also spoke about the massive pro-



Alexander Dillon

During the roundtable on the Orange Revolution (from left) are: Bohdan Yankovyy, Olena Zaplotynska, Maria Ratanova, Tammy Lynch, Oksana Jackim, Ania Golab, and Taras Kurylo

Yanukovich propaganda on Russian TV channels and about ordinary Russians' reactions to the events.

Ania Golab (University of Warsaw) presented the situation as it was perceived from Poland. Remembering their own struggles from the time of Solidarity, Polish people felt great sympathy toward Ukrainians, which manifested itself in ways ranging from wide media coverage in Poland to encouragement from the arts community. Despite the fact that the elections were held during the Catholic Christmas holidays, more than 3,000 Polish observers came to Ukraine to monitor the voting. Being one of the observers herself, Ania Golab testified: "I saw tiredness in the eyes of many Ukrainians. But they were really determined to stay until victory. In Poland, the revolution was called the 'Orange enthusiasm.'"

Finally, Oksana Jackim (University of Massachusetts), Taras Kurylo (University of Alberta) and Tammy Lynch (Boston University) provided North American perspectives.

During the revolution, Ms. Jackim published several articles in local Massachusetts newspapers, increasing American awareness of the situation. She also volunteered to translate news from Ukraine for U.S. broadcasting agencies.

Mr. Kurylo spoke about the revolution from the point

of view of a historian. He warned against the oversimplifications of the Orange Revolution perpetrated by many mainstream newspapers, such as describing the positions of the two presidential contenders simply as "pro-Western" or "pro-Russian." These oversimplifications, he said, distorted the events and prevented proper understanding of them.

Ms. Lynch, who monitored the Ukrainian elections on behalf of the State Department, said that she developed great admiration for Ukrainians. "Anybody who met Ukrainian people at that time would not say that the revolution was organized by somebody from outside. This revolution indeed came out of the heart of Ukrainians," she stated.

The presentations were followed by a vibrant discussion in which those present addressed the current political and economic situation in Ukraine. From the responses of the Ukrainian students, it was obvious that their level of enthusiasm had in no way decreased. Having acknowledged the existence of many problems, the speakers were generally optimistic about the future of Ukraine.

Alexander Dillon, director of the Harvard Ukrainian Summer School, called the roundtable discussion "one of the most important events held at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute this year."

Encounters in Donetsk

(Continued from page 6)

guage will be the language of the minority, but according to statistics, about 85 percent of Ukrainians speak Russian. How can you make the Russian language a minority in Ukraine? This is an obvious example of a national destruction between two peoples – between southeastern and west-central Ukraine. He's igniting fires."

This is definitely a difficult issue. A full 85.2 percent of Ukrainian citizens said Ukrainian, not Russian, is their "ridna mova," or their first language, according to the 2001 census. I'll be the first to admit that it is highly doubtful that 85 percent of Ukrainians actually speak Ukrainian on a day-to-day basis. However, the census didn't pose the question that way.

The Union of Those Borne of the Revolution will likely support the Party of the Regions in the March 26 parliamentary elections, Mr. Hlushko said.

"Though the party is not a well-structured opposition," he said, "we cannot accept the problems that appear now when Yushchenko dominates: 18 percent inflation, though they say that they don't have such a problem ... And they always have quarrels with Russia ... We are Slavs, we are one nation. I have relatives in Russia and Belarus and I do not want them to become our enemies as Ukraine used to be their enemy."

I'm not sure where Mr. Hlushko obtained his economic statistics. In fact, inflation during the first half of 2005 was 6.4 percent, according to the State Statistics Committee.

Mr. Hlushko echoed a pan-Slavic sentiment that is very popular in eastern Ukraine and one often asserted by the Russian Orthodox Church for obvious political reasons. Many anti-Yushchenko protests feature the flag of Derzhava, a pro-Russian political organization that supports the Moscow Patriarchate.

However, when one considers that Poland and Slovakia are Slavic nations that have managed to integrate into the European Union, then the whole pan-Slavic concept becomes quite moot. Besides, what good is all this pan-Slavism if all it means is Moscow dictates to the region?

Besides, "don't you think Russia has had a lousy political record in Ukraine?" I asked.

"In history? Maybe ..." Mr. Hlushko paused. "Yes. But we should not live in the past. We must look forward to the future, not look back. Why, during two years when Yanukovich was a prime minister, we had had friendly relations with Russia and now we've got many problems ... with oil and gas. From July 1, municipal service payments have increased. For example, in the Makiyivka-Donetsk region, municipal service payments have already risen 120 percent in accordance with the prime minister's decree."

In fact, Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko issued a recommendation for higher payments, not a decree. And, so far, no costs for municipal services have increased, said Valentyn Vasylovskiy, an aide to the

assistant chair of the Donetsk Regional State Administration. Such increases are planned for August however, although the rate is still unknown, he said.

"Do you think Boris Kolesnykov is an innocent man?" I asked.

"Our organization supports Boris Kolesnykov ... because this man didn't break the law ... All his constitutional rights were violated, and there are 28 laws that were broken by the procurator general ... The commission created by the Rada in order to examine the case of the Kolesnykov detention made a conclusion that his constitutional rights were infringed upon and he should be released on his own recognizance. But neither [Internal Affairs Minister Yuri] Lutsenko nor [Procurator General Sviatoslav] Piskun agreed to a compromise – they are afraid that this man will be able to lead the people into rebellion as a Party of the Regions leader because of unjust actions against Ukrainian people."

It has yet to be proven whether Mr. Kolesnykov, a Donetsk businessman and former oblast council head, actually broke the law. Authorities arrested him on April 6 and charged him with extortion. He allegedly led a campaign of threats and violence, including two bombings and a spray of machine-gun fire, to pressure another businessman into selling his shares in a Donetsk department store at a discount.

No lawsuit has been filed against Procurator General Piskun for breaking any laws in his handling of the Kolesnykov case, according to his office. A Verkhovna Rada commission examining the upholding of constitutional rights in Ukraine also examined the Kolesnykov detention and determined that some law-enforcement procedures were violated, said Yuri Syrotiuk, the editor of Deputat, a prime website for Verkhovna Rada analysis. However, the committee never recommended any action and never determined that Mr. Kolesnykov should be released from custody, Mr. Syrotiuk explained.

"Do you consider yourself to be a patriot of Ukraine or Russia?" I queried.

"I am a patriot of Donbas," Mr. Hlushko replied. "I am a patriot of my motherland. Why am I forbidden to speak Russian? I speak Russian and I think in Russian. I can speak Ukrainian, but I like Russian more because this is the language of my father, grandfather and great-grandfather ... I learned it with my mother's milk. Russian is more native to me than Ukrainian."

Mr. Hlushko makes an interesting point. During my time in Donetsk, I was surprised to learn that many Donetsk residents consider themselves Donechany above all other identities, including Ukrainian.

They have a unique loyalty to the Donbas, similar to how the Lemko people prefer to refer to their ethnographic region, instead of saying they are Polish or Ukrainian.

And I can't blame someone for wanting to speak in the language that his family has spoken for generations. At a minimum, however, a Ukrainian citizen should at least know how to speak, read and write Ukrainian. Actually using the Ukrainian language can only depend upon a person's free will, unless an employer requires that Ukrainian be spoken.

I continued the conversation by asking: "Do you think there will always be problems in Ukraine?"

"This situation is becoming a boiling pot. And if the government keeps on being inactive and passive, the wave of rebellion will rise ... After the congress in Severodonetsk, he [Mr. Kolesnykov] was first accused on a charge of separatism. But we didn't want to separate Ukraine ... We wanted to divide it economically ... Let Ukraine be together, but we wanted the money we earn in metallurgy, in mines to stay here. We give 70 percent into the treasury and live on 30 percent. And I want this situation to be the other way around as in Poland, which is a federal state. In Poland, they give 30 percent, and they live on 70 percent. Why can't we do that?" Mr. Hlushko asked.

Mr. Hlushko's comment reflects a sentiment in Donetsk that the oblast is an economic powerhouse frequently exploited by the central Ukrainian government. It proved challenging to reach a government official to confirm whether Mr. Hlushko's statement was true. However, it states in Ukraine's Budget Code that 75 percent of tax revenues from physical entities, or individual income earners, goes to the oblast budget. Further tax information was not available.

As for the comparisons with Poland, that nation identifies itself as a democratic state, not the federal republic that its neighbor, Germany, is. The distribution of tax revenues is also a bit more complex there. Polish government revenues are based on income taxes derived from physical entities (individual income-earners) and legal entities (business enterprises), according to Anna Skovronska-Luchynska, an advisor-envoy at the Polish Embassy in Kyiv.

The Polish central government receives about 35 percent of taxes collected from the physical entities and 90 percent of the taxes collected from business enterprises, she said. Given that taxes obtained from businesses are always significantly higher than those received from individuals, Mr. Hlushko's estimate of only 30 percent of revenues going to the Polish central government can't be accurate.

At this point, I was graced by the presence of the leader of the Union of Those Borne of the Revolution, Andrii Purgin, who took the baton from Mr. Hlushko.

"The Donetsk Oblast produces 25.5 percent of the GDP in Ukraine. Those five Western oblasts, where about 5 million people live, produce about 2.5 percent of GDP," Mr. Purgin pointed out.

In fact, the Donetsk oblast accounted for 12.4 percent of Ukraine's GDP in 2002, the latest such figure available, according to Tatiana Nikitenko, the assistant chair of the Main Economics Administration in Donetsk.

I asked the 33-year-old Mr. Purgin to give me three examples of how life has gotten worse in Donetsk since Mr. Yushchenko assumed the presidency.

"One example is in Donetsk-Makiyivka, where a big metallurgical integrative business was closed. There are 3,000 unemployed now. The second example is that for the last one and a half months miners haven't received a salary. People have been working without pay. There has been a total reduction in places to work. My mother works as a mayor's substitute in a suburb. They decreased the staff of the health center, closed a kindergarten, a library ... Teaching jobs are being cut," Mr. Purgin continued. "These things are happening because the local budget is empty. The economy has been deteriorating so quickly you can't even keep track of the process."

Apparently, the metallurgical business to which Mr. Purgin is referring has been under repair between May and August, said Hennadii Diukarev, the first assistant chair of the Main Industry and Energy Administration. No one was laid off from this metallurgical plant, he said, and all industrial workers in the oblast have been paid to the last kopyyka, he said.

Unemployment in Ukraine was 3.0 percent in June 2005, compared with 3.5 percent as of December 2004, but these statistics are largely meaningless because we all know unemployment is far worse in Ukraine. The Ukrainian government hasn't posted any unemployment statistics per oblast on the State Statistics Committee website.

"They want to transform me into a Ukrainian though there are eight different nationalities mixed in my blood, and my surname is Russian ... I feel as though I'm a Donechany. I'm not a Russian or a Ukrainian. If they want to force me to join the Orthodox Church of the Kyiv Patriarchate where they pray in Ukrainian, when the whole Orthodox Church prays in Old Church Slavonic, then they've created a new religion, because that is not the Orthodox belief," Mr. Purgin related.

"I want to be a citizen of this country, but I want my rights to be respected. If my rights are to be respected, then in Donetsk 99 percent of people speak Russian and 70 percent do not understand Ukrainian. People are forced to fill out inquiries or some other documents and to read these in Ukrainian, especially old people. There is one more problem – to find a non-Ukrainian television channel. My grandparents have a problem of finding out what is going on in the country ... They lived in the times of the USSR and it wasn't necessary to know Ukrainian. Their rights are being violated," he argued.

No one's transforming Mr. Purgin into a Ukrainian because he is already a Ukrainian just by the fact of his citizenship. Unfortunately for him, I suppose, there is no Donechany citizenship status available – or not yet anyway. And no one is forcing Mr. Purgin to join any Church.

According to the 2001 census, 24.1 percent of Donetsk Oblast residents said their native language is Ukrainian. Therefore, I find it very hard to believe that 70 percent of Donechany don't understand Ukrainian. Having just spent nearly a week in Donetsk, I think Mr. Purgin can sleep well at night because there is no shortage of Russian-language television programming in Donetsk, or in Lviv for that matter.

"Don't you think that Kuchma and his clan are guilty of stealing and corruption?" I asked.

Mr. Purgin's answer didn't make much sense: "If our government and our president are not implicated,

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Zenon Zawada

Supporters of Natalia Vitrenko carry the red flags of her Progressive Socialist Party in front of the towering Lenin monument in the Donetsk city center on Ukraine's Constitution Day, June 28.

THE NEWS FROM HERE

In this week's "News from Here" each story focuses on community. In Minneapolis/St. Paul, Minn., a Ukrainian E-Gazette was recently established to keep the Ukrainian community in that area, Chicago and New York informed of Ukrainian news. The Ukrainian community in Jersey City worked together and raised \$1,500 for the Gift of Life program, which will pay for a child's operation in Kyiv. Finally, the Ukrainian community in Maryland is concerned about the impact that development in the area where Ukrainians have lived since the beginning of the 19th century will have on their community.

MINNEAPOLIS/ST. PAUL, Minn.: Ukrainian E-Gazette debuts

On April 1 the e-mail based newsletter, Ukrainian E-Gazette had its debut. The Ukrainian American Wave Association and "Radio Ukraine" created the newsletter to inform the Twin Cities, Chicago and New York City diasporas of upcoming community events. Over 1,000 recipients welcomed the premier of Ukrainian E-Gazette.

The parent of "Radio Ukraine," UAWA members Lyuba Megits, Yosyf Sabir, Romana Vasylevych, Kristina Zaluckyj and "Radio Ukraine" producer Mykola Megits work collectively on community events. With time they realized that an additional form of efficient advertising was necessary, especially at the start of the Orange Revolution. Numerous listserves emerged in the community during the political turmoil, keeping everyone abreast of the latest developments.

Shortly after the end of the Orange Revolution it became evident that community announcements needed to be consistently advertised in electronic fashion, complementing regular announcements on the radio. Hence the birth of Ukrainian E-Gazette.

Design layout for Ukrainian E-Gazette is produced by DreamGlance, Inc. Editors for Ukrainian E-Gazette are Mr. Megits and Ms. Zaluckyj. To be included in Ukrainian E-Gazette's distribution list, post a community event free of charge, or advertise a Ukrainian organization for a small fee, readers may e-mail info@radioua.com.

JERSEY CITY, N.J.:

School kids become empowered

This past spring a group of motivated students at the Ukrainian Saturday

School in Jersey City, with the guidance of their teacher, and help from the community, exceeded their goal in raising funds for the Gift of Life, a cause to which they became devoted.

Marie Lasky, a lay religious teacher at the Ukrainian school, asked students to do something to benefit a person in need during Lent. After some brainstorming, the children settled on the idea of helping a fellow Ukrainian child. With help from Ms. Lasky the pupils selected the Ukrainian American Freedom Foundation's Gift of Life program as the recipient of their donation. Needless to say, the project had the wholehearted support of the Ukrainian Saturday school's director, Dr. Orest Polischuk.

The children's idea for their group project incorporated the rest of the Jersey City Ukrainian community when the pastor, Father Vasyl Putera, agreed to include announcements about the fundraiser in the church bulletin and to make weekly announcements during Lent. Thus, the entire community, including the local branch of the Selfreliance Ukrainian American Credit Union, whose manager is Yaroslav Zaviysky, became involved and supported the fund drive.

The children's goal was to raise \$1,000. When the drive ended around Eastertime they sat with Ms. Lasky and

the school's treasurer, Lucyna Demjanuch, to count the donations they had received. There were whoops of joy when the count reached \$1,050, but there was more in another coffee tin. The total turned out to be \$1,500, and the kids were ecstatic.

Next, Ms. Lasky invited representatives of the Gift of Life to come and accept the check.

Teodor Oleschuk, president of the Gift of Life, and Petro Oleschuk, executive vice-president, visited Jersey City, where they were presented with the \$1,500 that the Ukrainian community had collected. The Saturday School's Mother's Committee prepared coffee, cake, sandwiches and home-baked goods for the guests and the community to enjoy during the exciting visit.

The hard work of the students of Jersey City's Ukrainian Saturday School has allowed a child in Kyiv to receive an operation. Through this project the children not only helped somebody else, but they also saw what they could do when they worked as a team.

According to community activist Zenon Halkowycz, Ms. Lasky empowered the group to come together, and with minimal input from teachers and parents, the children realized their potential for success when they did so.

The Gift of Life program is partners

with Rotary International, which has contributed aid to Ukraine for many years. Readers may contact Peter Oleschuk at (516) 561-5311 for information about this program, and how to contribute.

CHESAPEAKE CITY, Md.: Community faces development

Chesapeake City, a town divided into north and south by the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, is home to a Ukrainian community that was first established at the beginning of the last century. In the next 10 to 15 years land that the Sisters of St. Basil, an order that is part of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, sold to a developer will have been annexed into Chesapeake City.

Federal-style town houses and single-family homes built close together along tree-lined streets will form the new landscape of the 154 acres.

This sale poses a problem to the St. Rose of Lima Parish because now there is no opportunity to expand its cemetery, in which several Ukrainian families are buried, including Breza, Hrycek, Kulick, Maksyn, Terpeluk, Losten, Zukowsky, Luzetsky, Blendy and Orzynski.

Chesapeake City's mayor, Robert Bernstine, stated that he understood that some land would be preserved, but it is unclear whether that land will be available for expansion of St. Rose's cemetery.

Chesapeake City is located in Cecil County, which borders southeastern Pennsylvania and Delaware's New Castle County. Cecil County's open space and convenient location, between Philadelphia and Baltimore, has spurred great population increases over the past several years. According to the Sunday News Journal, a Maryland-based newspaper, in 1990 Cecil County's population was 71,000 and today it has grown to 90,000. This population is expected to increase to over 100,000 in less than a decade.

Though some residents are hesitant about the growth of Chesapeake City because of their concern about the city losing its identity, Mayor Bernstine states that Chesapeake City must expand in order to improve its day to day operations.

— compiled by Roxolana Woloszyn



Students of the Ukrainian Saturday School in Jersey City present the funds they raised to representatives of Gift of Life. Seen in the front row (from left) are: Teodor Oleschuk, Marie Lasky, Dr. Orest Polischuk and Father Vasyl Putera.

Encounters...

(Continued from page 10)

they're not guilty of what happened. The oligarchs are guilty, and bad Donbas [a slang reference to the region's criminal element] is guilty ... If the government is not implicated, and it cannot master the power they were given, maybe we do not need such a government and such a president."

Pessimism is growing in Ukraine and there are many problems in the economy, Mr. Purgin said.

"The specific structure of Donbas is that 5 million people live on a small piece of land. I have no potatoes in my cellar. I have no land. I buy all my food at the market. If I am not paid, my family will starve. If you talk about a peasant, he can slaughter a chicken or a duck and he won't starve. He will have no money, but he won't starve. Here, 80 percent of people will starve," he said.

Mr. Purgin makes a valid point about the unique limitations placed on those Ukrainians living in dense, urban envi-

ronments such as Donetsk. However, aside from some homeless people, perhaps, no one is starving to death in Donbas. One cannot even compare the improved economic conditions of today with those hyperinflationary conditions of the early 1990s, when stores were virtually empty. It's as though their contempt for Mr. Yushchenko has created a tunnel vision in these people's minds.

"We were separated for about 600 years and then we were united and told to live in this country and that we are one nation. We are not one nation. In Western region, they do not speak Ukrainian. Half of their language is Polish. It's a mixture of Slovak and Polish and so on. It's not a Ukrainian language at all," Mr. Purgin stated.

No comment on that misrepresentation.

Mr. Purgin returned to the Kolesnykov matter: "Do you know how they put Kolesnykov into prison? Somebody came and said that he threatened this person. It's the same as if I came and said that you hit an old man with your car and you were put in prison, even if there were no

body, no evidence. That is the way Kolesnykov was imprisoned. Somebody said that Kolesnykov tried to get shares from that person. And Kolesnykov has been in prison for four months. The same situation could never happen in Europe, but in Ukraine everything is possible. Even if they prove that Kolesnykov is not guilty, another person will come and testify that he threatened and so on."

When appearing before the Verkhovna Rada two days after Mr. Kolesnykov's arrest, Internal Affairs Minister Lutsenko said no laws were broken in Mr. Kolesnykov's arrest. As for accusations that Mr. Kolesnykov was arrested without sufficient evidence, that can't be proven until Kolesnykov's trial, Mr. Lutsenko said. It would be unacceptable to disclose evidence of the investigation before a trial, he said.

"It's a breach of any boundaries of jurisprudence," Mr. Lutsenko said. "If I pass all the evidence of the case into the hands of [national] deputies, I am afraid that tomorrow there won't be many living witnesses."

When I wrapped up my interview with

Messrs. Hlushko and Purgin, they concluded by saying that businesses are afraid to contribute to their organization. Instead, they can rely only on small donations made by regular folks who visit their stand at the city center.

I don't know whether to believe that or not.

What's clear is that, if they are acting on their political beliefs, then Mr. Hlushko, Mr. Purgin and their colleagues at the Union of Those Borne of the Revolution have a lot of fears about Ukraine's future. They seem to perceive that they don't fit into a society that is increasingly asserting its independent, Ukrainian identity.

I wouldn't have spent all this time analyzing their arguments if I had met them in a bar drinking beer and shooting their mouths off after a long day in the mines. But they have positioned themselves in the center of Donetsk. They are spreading false information, projecting their own fears and thereby inflaming other people's fears.

I don't think these fellows are intentionally malicious. But misinformation is always dangerous.

Soyuzivka hosts 38th annual Tennis Camp for youths age 10-18

by Petrusia Sawchak

KERHONKSON, N.Y. – Year after year Soyuzivka's Tennis Camp continues to attract youngsters, age 10 to 18, to learn and develop their game and have fun doing so. The campers also form friendships which many of them continue throughout the year.

This year there were 32 children who came from different parts of the East Coast. They were an eager bunch of enthusiastic tennis campers who played tennis even during their limited free time.

Campers reported to the courts at 9 a.m. every day to participate in a series of conditioning exercises necessary in developing tennis fitness. During the day there were three two-hour sessions of tennis: morning, afternoon and early evening, weather permitting. Campers learned proper stroke production, court movement and game strategy as well as other finer points needed to be proficient in tennis.

Large group instructions/lessons were provided by George Sawchak, director of the camp for 38 years, and instructor of various United States Tennis Association (USTA) youth groups, organizer of tennis events, senior competition director and ranked player.

Other on-court sessions were taught by Yuri Kucina, United States Professional Tennis Association (USPTA) tennis instructor from California, assisted by counselors Christopher Benoit, John Puhalla, Tanya Skvirska and Marco Czerkas (part time). Mr. Kucina also videotaped the campers' strokes for immediate analysis.



2005 Soyuzivka tennis campers with the staff.

Mr. Kucina noted, "The kids learned a lot from watching themselves play tennis on camera. They can see what they're doing and, hopefully, try to improve."

The staff also included Olha Czerkas, a school teacher from Florida, who provided continual off-court supervision. Additional supervision was given by Petrusia Sawchak, also a teacher, and coordinator and administrator of the camp.

Campers enjoyed three meals a day prepared by Chef Andrij Sonevtsky and served in the newly renovated main dining room of Soyuzivka.

Off court the campers participated in a lot of activities: movies, dances, and day and night swims in Soyuzivka's Olympic-size pool. The occasional periods of rain did not dampen anyone's spirit. For example, on one rainy day Mrs. Czerkas taught youngsters to polka and waltz in the Main House, much to everyone's delight.

The first week of Tennis Camp was devoted to instruction and the second week to actual tournament play, round-robin style, in five groups. This gave the players a better opportunity to put their lessons into action.

"The best way to practice playing in competitive mode is to play many competitive matches," explained Mr. Sawchak.

The winner in the Boys' A Group was Alexander Charchalis, the runner-up was Andrew Klokiw, and Mikey Szczupak placed third. In the Boys' B Group Chris Farion won, second place went to Peter Tylawsky, and Yuri Sendzimir took third. The winner in the Boys' C Group was Daniel Tylawsky, with Christian Rajic as runner-up, and Adrian Burke in third place.

Katherine Charchalis was the winner, the runner-up was Lana Denysyk and third place went to Andrea Kucina in the Girls' A Group. In the Girls' B Group Anissa Boyko took first place, Lydia Kowinko came in second, and Laryssa Boyko in third.

The Boys' A Doubles Group winners were Chris Farion and Mikey Szczupak over Greg Serba and Lesyk Hryhorowych. The pair of Daniel

Tylawsky and Christian Rajic won over Julian Chernyk and Paul de Vassal in the Boys' B Doubles Group.

Anissa Boyko and Tatyana Romanyuk won over Andrea Kucina and Larisa Farion in the Girls' Doubles Group.

The coveted Best Camper Awards, chosen by the entire staff, went to Alyssa Kowcz, Lydia Kowinko, Vasyl Hereha and Peter Tylawsky for their exemplary behavior on and off the tennis courts.

The trophies and other awards were presented at a banquet held exclusively for the campers in the Main House where all the participants received their camp certificates and water bottles compliments of Soyuzivka. The Soyuzivka staff gave the campers the red carpet treatment at the banquet complete with Shirley Temple drinks, hors d'oeuvres and a choice of salmon or chicken parmesan and apple pie à la mode for dessert.

Some parents were present during the ceremonies as trophies were awarded to all the winners and runners-up by Mr. Sawchak. The doubles winners were happy to receive Soyuzivka T-shirts, compliments of the management. Campers also received a camp booklet prepared by Mrs. Czerkas with their photos, names and addresses so they can keep in touch throughout the year.

Soyuzivka's manager, Nestor Paslawsky, addressed the campers at the banquet, complimenting them for their behavior and encouraging them to return again next year. Mr. Sawchak thanked the campers for attending this year's camp and the staff for their outstanding contributions. A dance followed the banquet.



Best Camper Award recipients (holding trophies, from left) are: Vasyl Hereha, Peter Tylawsky, Alyssa Kowcz and Lydia Kowinko.



Singles tournaments trophy recipients with staff.



The doubles tournaments winners with their Soyuzivka T-shirts.

USCAK-East Tennis Tournament played on UNA resort's courts

by George Sawchak

KERHONKSON, N.Y. – During the Fourth of July weekend, Soyuzivka, the estate of the Ukrainian National Association again became the site of the Ukrainian Sports Federation of the U.S.A. and Canada (USCAK) East Tennis Tournament. The competition was conducted in singles, doubles and mixed doubles. As are all Ukrainian tennis tournaments in North America this year, the tournament was dedicated to the 50th anniversary of USCAK and the 50th year of competitive tennis played at Soyuzivka.

There were 43 entrants in the tournament, making it one of the most attended USCAK-East events in recent years. Especially noteworthy was a large presence in the junior groups, both boys and girls – most of them from Soyuzivka's Tennis Camp, which was held on site at the time of the tournament. Beautiful July weather throughout the weekend added to the enjoyment of the tennis competition.

The tournament was conducted in six groups: men's singles, senior men's singles, boys' and girls' singles and men's

Charchalis 6-2, 6-3 in the semi-finals.

Katrusia Charchalis repeated as a champion of the girls' group. She won the final match against Lana Denysyk 6-0, 6-2 to claim the title. In the semi-finals Charchalis defeated Larysa Boyko 6-0, 6-0, while Denysyk beat Alyssa Boyko in the first round 6-2, 6-2 and with the same score defeated Californian Andrea Kucina in the semi-finals.

Charchalis paired with her father, Andrij, to win the mixed doubles competition. In the finals they defeated the pair of Nusia Dubas and Richard Legetzke 6-1, 6-2. In the semis the Charchalises defeated another father-and-daughter team, Katrina and Ivan Durbak, 6-0, 6-1, while the Dubas-Legetzke team advanced when the husband-wife team of deVassals could not continue the match due to injury after splitting the first two sets.

Sosiak and Ihor Lukiw repeated as men's doubles champions, winning against the father-and-son team of Andrij and Alexander Charchalis in the finals 6-1, 6-4. In the semi-finals Sosiak-Lukiw team defeated George Hrabec and George Sawchak 7-5, 6-2, while in a long match the Charchalises won over two brothers,



Men's finalist Dennis Chorny (second from left) and winner Gregory Surman (second from right) receive trophies from George Hrabec (left) and George Sawchak.



Junior winner Mykola Stroynyk (left) and finalist Greg Serba (right) are congratulated by George Hrabec and Roma Lisovich.

and mixed doubles. There were three groups of consolation play.

A young Californian, Gregory Sturman, became the 2005 Men's USCAK-East champion when in the finals against Dennis Chorny, his opponent pulled a hamstring muscle and could not continue the match. At the time of the injury, Chorny was ahead 4-2 in the first set of what would have been a classic tennis match between a gifted young player and a skilled veteran.

On his way to the finals, Sturman defeated Steve Sosiak and Marko Krasij, while Chorny received a default in the second round and won against Victor Krasij in the semi-finals.

In a large boys' group, Mykola Stroynyk, last year's champion, defeated Greg Serba in the finals 6-1, 6-1 to win the group again. On his way to the finals Stroynyk beat Andrew Klokiw in the second round 6-0, 6-2 and Vasyl Hereha 6-0, 6-0 in the semi-finals. Serba won against Julian Chernyk 6-0, 6-1 in the second round and Alexander

Marko and Victor Krasij 6-2, 3-6, 6-3.

The winners of the consolation tournaments were Walter Dziwak in the men's group, Christopher Farion in the boys' group and Anissa Boyko in the girls' group.

The host club of the tournament was the Carpathian Ski Club (KLK) of New York, and the event was run by USCAK's Tennis Committee member George Hrabec and George Sawchak, tennis director.

Presenting the awards at the conclusion of the tournament were UNA Treasurer Roma Lisovich, Mr. Hrabec and Mr. Sawchak. Representing the Ukrainian National Association, Ms. Lisovich spoke briefly to the participants encouraging them to support Soyuzivka and UNA activities.

The next Ukrainian tennis tournament will be USCAK's Singles Championships held at Soyuzivka during the Labor Day weekend. Information about entry into this tournament will be published in The Ukrainian Weekly and Svoboda newspapers.



Senior winner Ivan Durbak (left) and finalist Nick Nalywayko are congratulated by UNA Treasurer Roma Lisovich and tournament director George Sawchak.



Trophy winners during the closing ceremonies.

Reports on lavish...

(Continued from page 1)

Yushchenko had held the press in high regard, supporting their crucial role in Ukrainian society and enjoying a largely positive relationship with reporters. But the probes into his son's personal life clearly irritated the president and drew awkward explanations from him.

For several weeks, the popular website Ukrayinska Pravda had been investigating the spending habits and luxurious lifestyle of Andrii Yushchenko, a third-

year student of international relations at Taras Shevchenko University in Kyiv.

Ukrayinska Pravda first reported on July 19 that Andrii Yushchenko was driving a BMW M6, the only such model in Ukraine, with a Czech license plate. Its retail value is about \$160,000, according to a BMW dealership in Kyiv.

Andrii Yushchenko has also been using a Vertu cellular phone, which has models that range in cost between \$5,850 and \$52,450.

Ukrayinska Pravda also reported that witnesses have seen Andrii Yushchenko at an Odesa night club paying for seven bills at \$100 apiece.

In Kyiv, the President's son reportedly frequents a night club called Decadence, where he was reportedly seen drinking the French champagne Krystal, which costs more than \$1,197, according to Ukrayinska Pravda.

All this would seem like tabloid gossip if not for the perception that such a lifestyle runs counter to the idealistic campaign rhetoric Mr. Yushchenko delivered during the Orange Revolution before the Ukrainian public, who expected a different standard of conduct from Mr. Yushchenko and his family.

It was well known that former

President Leonid Kuchma's daughter Olena Franchuk often received expensive presents such as watches and jewelry from her father's entourage.

To assure the Ukrainian public that such patronage would cease among government leaders, President Yushchenko stated as recently as July 19 that he welcomes his family being held accountable for their actions.

"I give you my word that for every one of my actions I will personally hold myself accountable to you," President Yushchenko

(Continued on page 17)

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Trial lawyers'...

(Continued from page 1)

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State Traffic...

(Continued from page 3)

will keep violating the traffic rules and getting away with it.

As evidence of the lack of enforcement and order, Mr. Dudnyk said he sees "three or four car accidents every day." He added, "Things were different during the times of the Soviet Union. "We feel a lack of discipline nowadays."

During DAI's last several years, many officers were afraid to stop and fine drivers in expensive cars, or those with special license plates that indicated they were national deputies, or those with vanity plates that indicated wealth.

"These hot shots were often well-connected people," Mr. Dudnyk said. "One phone call to the brother-godfather-or-something and the officer is fired."

Corruption and lack of security on Ukrainian roads became a pain in the neck for Mr. Yushchenko and the internal affairs minister.

"I've told the minister three times: if the DAI officers hide behind bushes, the DAI won't exist any longer in this country," Mr. Yushchenko said at a meeting of all top Internal Affairs Ministry officials in Ivano-Frankivsk on July 18.

During the last six months, 55 cases of corruption were examined, Mr. Hrebniiov said. In 27 of them DAI officers were brought to trial; six cases were closed because of unconfirmed facts; the remainder are in a pre-trial inquiry stage.

Many corrupt police officers are being prosecuted, but still the system doesn't work properly, Mr. Lutsenko told I+1 TV on July 27. He promised to double the number of criminal cases filed against them.

In order to catch the offenders, the ministry bought 100 hidden video cameras, he said. "I warn all police officers that the fight against corruption has been strengthened," Mr. Lutsenko explained.

"We want bribery to become impossible," said Mr. Hrebniiov, adding that he believes in a strictly controlled system.

Despite the planned overhaul, many Ukrainian drivers do not believe that anything will change and refer to Soviet times.

"A DAI officer was a god on the road," said Anatolii Rohach, 37, who has been working as a taxi driver for the last 16 years. "Only if we have one law for ministers, deputies and us ordinary people, will we have order."

SBU announces...

(Continued from page 2)

man with interests in Moldova and Turkmenistan, and the owner of a number of companies in Ukraine. According to court documents provided by the Itera International group of companies, Mr. Firtash's Israeli-registered company, Highrock Properties Ltd., is being sued by Itera, which accuses him of owing them \$28 million.

Hermitage Capital Management, an investment fund in Russia that campaigns for minority shareholder rights, published its report on Eural Trans Gas and Gazprom in 2003. This forced Gazprom and Naftohaz to take steps to distance themselves from Eural, a company they helped create. Eural was sold in 2004 to a group of investors and came to be headed by Cedric Brown, the former head of British Gas. Another prominent player in Eural became Robert Shetler Jones, although his exact role was not clear. He was described in the Kyiv Post on June 16 as a consultant to another investor in Eural, the British publicly traded firm JKX Oil and Gas, a company with substantial oil-drilling assets in Ukraine's Poltava region.

Despite these changes of ownership, Eural Trans Gas was finally replaced by RUE, which began operations on January 1.

According to Gazprom and Naftohaz spokesmen, RUE was registered in Zug, Switzerland, on July 22, 2004, and seemingly consisted of two partners: ARosgas Holding AG, a subsidiary of Gazprombank formed in 2004 that holds 50 percent of RUE, and Raiffeisen Investment AG, which holds the other 50 percent.

Mr. Jones became a member of the RUE advisory board, while the former head of the Eural Trans Gas office in Moscow, Oleg Palchykov, became one of RUE's managing directors. ARosgas AG shared the same mailing address in

Vienna, as its partner in RUE, Raiffeisen Investment.

Raiffeisen Investment AG, an Austrian company registered in 1993, was described by Gazprom spokesmen as their partner in RUE that looked after the interests of Naftohaz Ukrainy.

Despite Gazprom's explanations, there was considerable speculation in the press as to the role of Raiffeisen Investment and its exact relationship, if any, to Raiffeisen Bank. Gazprom spokesmen never clarified the relationship, merely repeating that RUE is a "fully transparent" structure.

On August 6, 2004, Interfax reported: "In late July 2004, 100-percent subsidiaries of Russia's Gazprombank and Austria's Raiffeisen Bank created the RosUkrEnergoprom company for the supply of Turkmen gas to the Ukrainian market. The company, shared by the parties 50-50, will be registered in Switzerland. RosUkrEnergoprom will purchase Turkmen gas for the Ukrainian market and act as operator of the gas purchased and investor in the development of the gas-transport infrastructure required for securing the transit. The company will be run by a coordination committee, including representatives of the leading officials of Gazprom, Naftohaz Ukrainy, Gazprombank, and Raiffeisen Bank."

Research has shown that Raiffeisen Investments has no direct management connection to Raiffeisen Bank, although both companies are owned by the Austrian RZB Group. Furthermore, Raiffeisen Investment is not ARosgas AG's partner in RUE. According to an interview with the Kyiv Post on June 16, Raiffeisen Investment spokesman Wolfgang Putschek stated that the company only manages the portfolio for "a group of Ukrainian businessmen who have worked in the gas industry" and is paid a commission for managing that

portfolio. When asked to name the "Ukrainian businessmen," the spokesman declined to do so, citing confidentiality agreements.

Apparently, the "Ukrainian businessmen" whose portfolio's were being managed by Raiffeisen Investment were acting as private individuals, while ARosgas was clearly connected to the Russian state and collected nearly \$478 million annually for Gazprom, according to Hermitage Capital Management, a Moscow-based investment company.

The total fee paid to RUE by the Ukrainian state for transporting gas from Turkmenistan, in Gazprom's pipeline, to Ukraine is reputed to be close to \$1 billion per year, paid to RUE in the form of 13 billion cubic meters of gas, which it then sells in the West through a variety of agents. This is the same fee that Ukraine paid Eural Trans Gas, according to a contract signed in Moscow in December 2002 that has been made available to RFE/RL.

Asked by Ukrainian journalists at a press conference earlier this year if Naftohaz Ukrainy is a principal in RUE, Naftohaz Ukrainy head Oleksii Ivchenko replied that it is not and that Naftohaz was seeking to buy into RUE so as to

have some say in its management and to receive the \$478 million the unnamed businessmen are reputed to collect yearly.

Apparently the former management of Naftohaz, headed by Mr. Kuchma loyalist Yurii Boiko, renounced its right to be a principal in RUE and reclaim the \$478 million that Ukraine paid RUE for its services, giving its consent instead to a group of unnamed private "Ukrainian businessmen" to collect this money. Mr. Boiko, however, rejects any allegations of wrongdoing.

According to a June 15 report by Interfax Prime Minister Tymoshenko has stated that as a consequence of the Eural Trans Gas and RUE schemes, Ukraine lost more than \$1 billion.

Gazprom has not come under any official scrutiny in Moscow for its role in the RUE or Eural Trans Gas gas schemes. The lone critical voice was that of Hermitage Capital Management, whose spokesman told The Moscow Times on June 16 that Gazprom is losing out on \$478 million in annual revenues from the RosUkrEnerg deal and that this money is going to unknown beneficiaries participating in RosUkrEnerg via Raiffeisen Investment.

Transdniester...

(Continued from page 2)

This last provision appears to address the fear of Transdnistrians that Moldova may reunite with Romania at some time in the future.

The Moldovan Parliament in June overwhelmingly endorsed the Yushchenko plan, but it added one important condition: that Russia withdraw its military contingent from Transdniester by 2006.

Russia currently has some 500 servicemen in the so-called security zone along the Dniester River separating Transdniester from the rest of Moldova.

Chisinau's apparent eagerness to resolve the Transdnistriean issue without Tiraspol, on the other hand, may not work with Moscow, which wants the separatist region to be treated as an equal partner in the negotiations.

Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov said recently that the Transdnistriean settlement is possible only if both sides participate in the negotiations. He slammed Chisinau for its reluctance to speak with Tiraspol:

"The impression is that the Moldovan authorities are trying to do everything possible and impossible not only to block the Transdnistriean settlement - they boycott every attempt to resume the negotiation process - but also to damage Russian-Moldovan relations even more," Mr. Lavrov said.

Tiraspol was initially hostile to the Yushchenko plan, reportedly fearing that its hidden purpose was to replace Russian troops in the region with NATO forces. But Mr. Smirnov's apparent consent to the plan more recently represents a significant step forward.

Messrs. Yushchenko and Smirnov also agreed to invite representatives of the European Union and the United States to take part in negotiations between Chisinau and Tiraspol, which has so far been brokered by Russia, Ukraine and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

Both politicians also decided to set up a working group to formulate criteria for democratizing Transdniester and ensure a transparent electoral process there.

However, the Yushchenko-Smirnov agreement might be not enough to ensure that Chisinau and Tiraspol start talking about practical steps to implement the plan.

A Moldovan delegation to a session of the Parliamentary Assembly of the OSCE in Washington on July 1-5 staged a walk-out to protest an adopted resolution on the Transdnistriean-conflict settlement.

The delegation reportedly demanded that the Tiraspol administration be referred to in the resolution as "separatist" and "criminal."

Ukraine's prominent role in brokering a deal between Chisinau and Tiraspol is obviously a consequence of Kyiv's vigorous pro-European policies that followed the 2004 Orange Revolution and the installation of Mr. Yushchenko as president.

But Kyiv is also keenly interested in the fate of some 200,000 Ukrainians who live in Transdnistriean. President Yushchenko's website reported that he and Mr. Smirnov, apart from political issues, also discussed the supply of Ukrainian textbooks to Ukrainian-language schools in Transdnistriean and quotas for students from Transdnistriean at Ukrainian universities.

This article was written with contributions from RFE/RL's Romania-Moldova Service.

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August 1-4, 2005

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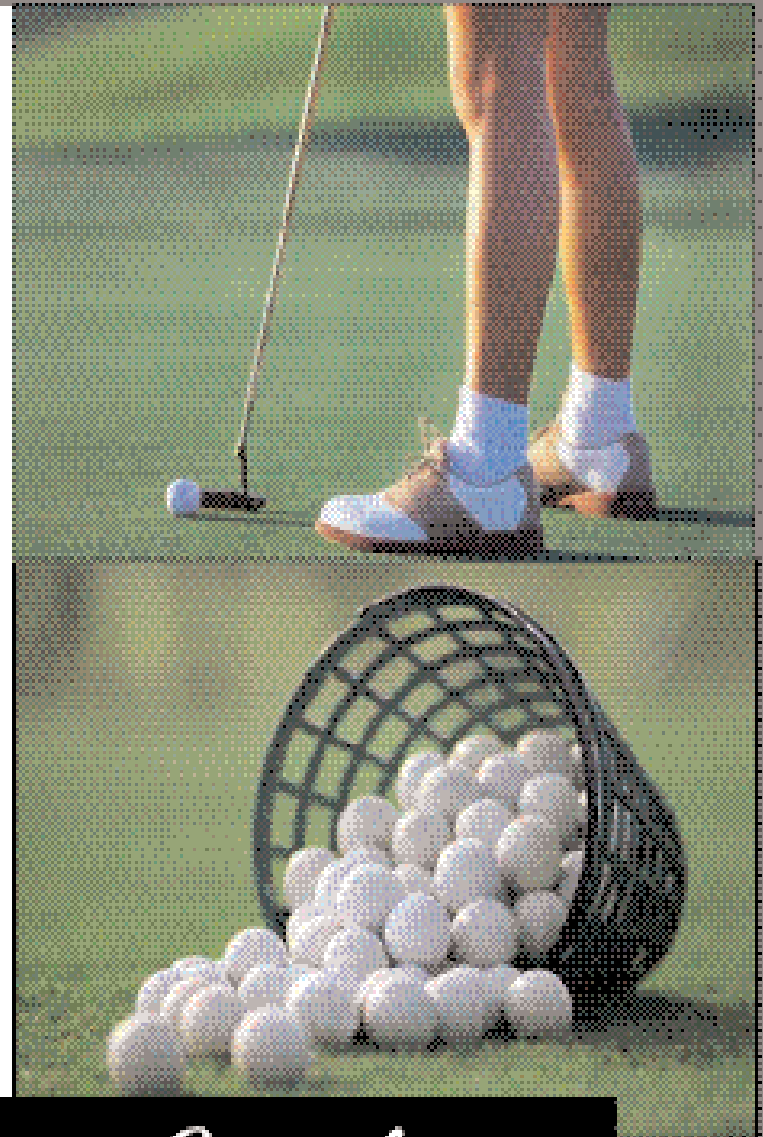
\$750/per person- Based on Double Occupancy of Two Golfers
 \$1450.00- Based on Double Occupancy of One Golfer & Spouse
 \$950.00-One Golfer, Single Occupancy

DAILY:

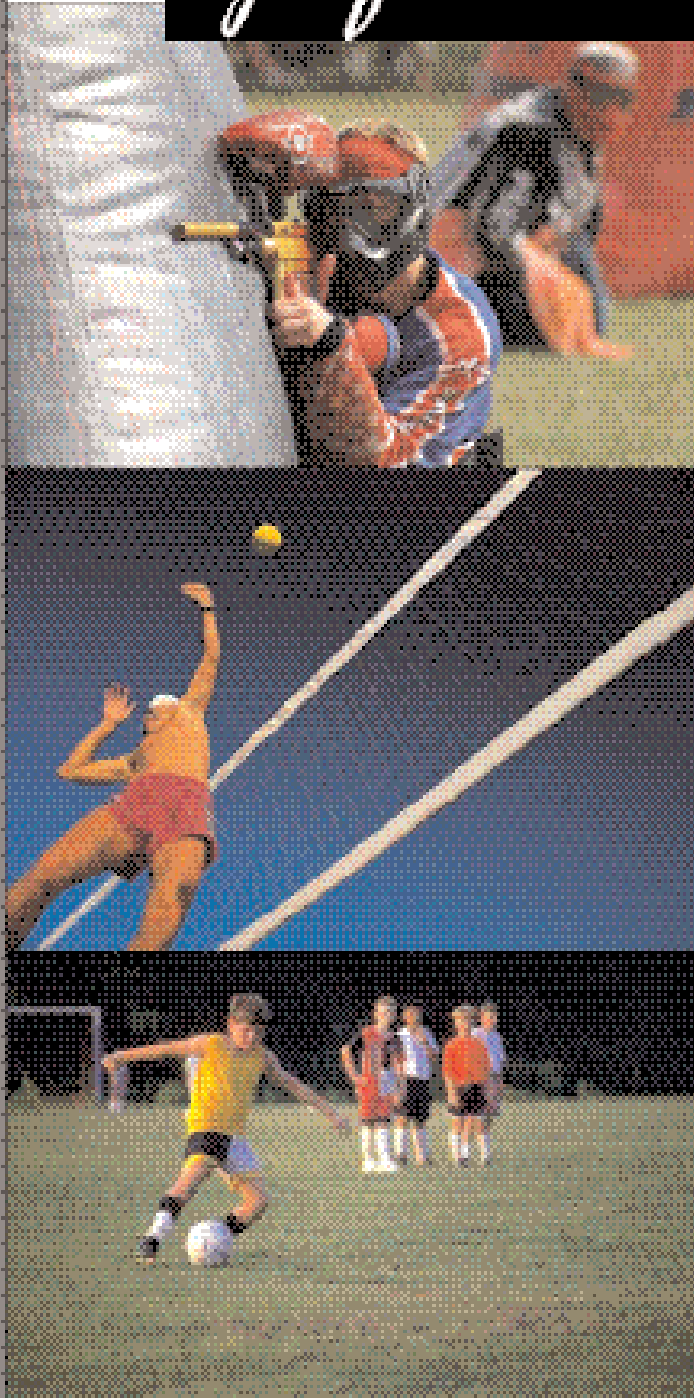
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Reports on lavish...

(Continued from page 13)

told an Internal Affairs Ministry meeting. "For every private activity my family holds itself accountable to you."

The scandal has the potential to unravel even further because no one is quite sure just where Andrii Yushchenko obtained the money to afford such luxuries, the appearance of which smacks of corruption.

To add further suspicion, discrepancies exist in the explanations provided by father and son.

Andrii Yushchenko claimed that a friend was letting him use the BMW M6, but said he would not disclose the person's name in order to protect his privacy.

At his July 25 press conference, however, President Yushchenko said his son was renting the car with money earned at a consulting firm, which also enabled his son to afford two bodyguards and a driver.

However, Andrii Yushchenko never said he worked at a consulting firm; rather, he is employed by a construction company and an insurance firm.

Without a college degree and only part-time employment, however, Andrii Yushchenko could not possibly earn more than \$600 a month, which is an extreme salary in and of itself, according to Ukrayinska Pravda.

Iryna Heraschenko, the president's press secretary, told Ukrayinska Pravda that Andrii Yushchenko was paying about \$1,000 a month in rent for the BMW.

However, to rent even less-expensive BMW models costs \$250 for a single day, the Kyiv auto rental firm Mia-Avto informed Ukrayinska Pravda.

Furthermore, Internal Affairs Minister Yuri Lutsenko acknowledged on July 27 that it is illegal for a Ukrainian citizen to rent a foreign-owned car.

Therefore, even if Andrii Yushchenko was truly renting the BMW, he would

have been breaking the law.

"If the president's son is not living on the means that he's able to live on, and driving a car that's not only expensive in this country but throughout Europe, and going to the most expensive nightclubs, then people should know about this because it is a potential sign of corruption," said Viktoria Siumar, the editor-in-chief of the Kyiv-based Institute of Mass Information.

As for the cellphone, Andrii Yushchenko said it was a gift from a friend.

Following the July 25 press conference, President Yushchenko had a harsh man-to-man talk with him, his son told Ukrayina Moloda on July 27.

"When I met with my father after all these huge scandals, he took the Vertu cellphone in his hands and made a motion as if he were throwing it," Andrii Yushchenko said. "He wanted to see my reaction."

Andrii Yushchenko said that rather than getting rid of the gift, he would simply leave it at home.

Ukrayinska Pravda also found out that Andrii Yushchenko is living in the posh Lypky neighborhood near the Bessarabskyi Market.

He is renting a 200-square-meter apartment, enormous by Kyiv standards, Ukrayinska Pravda reported. Ms. Heraschenko claimed that Andrii Yushchenko was paying only "a few hundred dollars" a month for the apartment.

Considering that the rental price of a nearby Lypky apartment of about 108 square meters is \$2,200 a month, Ukrayinska Pravda reported, such a claim could only be false.

Not only could Andrii Yushchenko not have afforded the car – it's also apparent that Viktor Yushchenko could not have afforded it either.

He has been a Ukrainian government employee his entire career, implying very modest salaries. As president, his current

salary is about \$4,680 a month, or \$56,160 annually.

Kateryna Yushchenko's income is significantly larger than that of her husband. However, Andrii is the president's son from his first marriage, and it's unlikely the first lady would pay for his luxuries.

While President Yushchenko's temper made television and newspaper headlines in Ukraine, Ukrayinska Pravda's aggressive style of journalism has also raised eyebrows.

In its reporting of Andrii Yushchenko's lavish residency, the website posted the young man's street address, including what floor he lives on and what his apartment looks like from the outside, for all the world to see.

Printing such personal information is restricted in American journalism, unless it is absolutely relevant to a story.

However, many Ukrainian journalists argue that it is entirely relevant, considering that President Yushchenko has not provided adequate answers about his son's lifestyle.

"They still haven't answered the necessary questions, and their answers are either contradictory or illogical," Ms. Siumar said. "Excuse me, but I would like to know what consulting firm a 19-year-old can work for and make this kind of money."

The scandal is reaching a critical stage because President Yushchenko's conduct will set an example for all of Ukraine's politicians, Ms. Siumar said. He can come clean with the necessary explanations and documents, and emerge from an embarrassing situation with his honor intact. "Otherwise, the situation has the potential to become very dangerous," Ms. Siumar commented. "We can return to those times that existed before."

Numerous prominent journalists signed a letter written by Ukrayinska Pravda's editors requesting that President Yushchenko apologize to Mr. Leschenko for his disrespectful answer.

Incidentally, President Yushchenko signed a letter written to Ukrayinska Pravda the following day in which he explained his perspective on the conflict but did not offer an apology.

"It seems that the history of the article in Ukrayinska Pravda has become a joint test – of the readiness of the authorities and the media to live under new conditions, of the readiness to respect journalists' right to information and of the readiness to respect [a] citizen's right to privacy," Mr. Yushchenko wrote in a letter to Ukrayinska Pravda following the incident.

The scandal has revealed a new climate in which journalists are pushing their enhanced freedoms to scrutinize the families of public figures and hold them accountable to their campaign promises.

As a result of the family scandal, President Yushchenko has now joined the ranks of Western leaders such as George W. Bush, whose daughters were exposed for underage drinking by the press.

Observers note that it is somewhat ironic that the leader who ensured and expanded journalistic freedom through his election is now frustrated with it.

They note that it is also ironic that these journalists who are exposing the president would have acted with far more restraint and caution, and might have faced censorship, had Viktor Yanukovich been elected president.

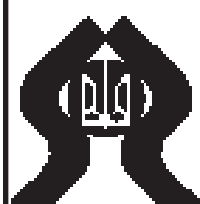
But Ukraine's journalists see it differently. "Yanukovich is not our president – Yushchenko is," Ms. Siumar said. "We had very high expectations of Yushchenko because he said he'd represent European ideals. And now we expect those ideals and ethical norms that he represents to be demonstrated in front of others."

"I agree that if Yanukovich were president, these questions would not have arisen. But Yanukovich never said he was honest and that you should follow his example and also live honestly," she added.

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Mark von Hagen's...

(Continued from page 8)

world, but the Ukrainian language is still weak and unstable in contemporary conditions.

In short, despite years of post-independence reform programs and proposals, the organizations that are most important to IAUS have failed to construct a meaningful agenda for Ukrainian nation-building and the development of civic consciousness through the support of basic scholarship and culture. This is all the more regrettable because, in Ukraine's current orientation to Europe, the best immediately available resources that it has to offer are still in the realm of scholarship and higher education; of course, this can only last as long as this generally positive legacy of the past is not squandered by disregard or low priority by the government.

Let me start with the opinion that centralization and bureaucratism are foreign to Ukrainian traditions, but survive in contemporary Ukrainian institutions that still bear the weight of Soviet and Russian imperial legacies. The centralization and bureaucratism have led not to scholarly innovation but instead pre-

served a climate of conservatism and provincialism. The ministries and academy need an orange revolution of their own to bring them and their constituencies into the modern world of scholarship, education and culture.

What possible paths are available? First, the Academy needs to be decentralized and debureaucratized by spreading its resources more equitably throughout the country. This decentralization also means the integration of the academy with the educational process of the university system. And it means a reform of the priorities of the academy itself, with more equitable apportionment of resources to humanities and social sciences.

Although the academy for many years played an important role in keeping alive the humanities discipline that have proved important to Ukrainian studies – history, linguistics, literature, folklore – they have not encouraged the social sciences that are the center of any effort to understand contemporary Ukraine – politics, economics, sociology, anthropology, media studies, gender studies. Donetsk University, at its founding, incidentally, provided a model for the integration of academy and university that has not been

replicated elsewhere in Ukraine to such a degree.

Perhaps with time the academy's still considerable resources can be largely transferred to the university system. In its place, special national research funds in the humanities and social sciences can be established to support talented scholar-educators in their research. After all, Ukrainian studies thrives in Poland, where the Academy of Sciences is very much subordinated and secondary to the government's support for higher education.

Universities must be assured their administrative autonomy and intellectual pluralism; indeed both should be generously enhanced if the Orange government of Ukraine is to be taken at its word that it is committed to a democratic, European future for the country. Likewise, local governments and municipalities have more responsibility and financial and legal means to protect local monuments of culture: museums, theaters and archives. This is not a call for the government to withdraw from the crucial processes of building a modern, progressive Ukrainian culture and civic identity. But it is a call for the government to make that project more democratic and

participatory, more transparent and encouraging of local and regional initiatives.

As to future IAUS congresses, it appears that holding such a large international gathering every three years is beyond the budgetary capacity of the Ukrainian state, so it might make sense to consider congresses every four to five years, and on a much smaller scale, and possibly in a foreign country, notably Poland, whose national association has been most active and is best represented among foreign associations. In the interim, the National Association in Ukraine can organize more frequent, local conferences and workshops, as can IAUS itself, both in and outside of Ukraine, depending on national and international funding.

I close with a caution – that I can not imagine another non-Ukrainian scholar being willing to take on the presidency of IAUS until some major changes are introduced; more importantly, it is not likely that a foreign scholar would be able to use IAUS and its international experience and resources to help in the fundamental processes of reform that are called for. I suspect that a Ukrainian president will also not be terribly willing to undertake these urgent and very difficult measures. I have no illusions about the challenges of bringing the Orange Revolution to Ukrainian studies. But whoever takes on that mission will have the support of hundreds of scholars and teachers in Ukraine itself, but also the commitment of the international Ukrainian studies community as well.

"Sche ne vmerla Ukraina" is a refrain that has been repeated many times in modern history, but there won't be too many more opportunities like the Orange Revolution for IAUS and its affiliated institutions to take advantage of. The time is now and not tomorrow.

Good luck and enjoy the congress!



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Ukraine's health minister...

(Continued from page 4)

Dr. Iwach welcomed the guests and dignitaries. Dr. Maria Hrycelak presented an archival summary of the past two-year term of "Hetman" Iwanetz, and introduced the upcoming term of "Prince" Iwach.

Recognition awards for meritorious service were given to Dr. Lesia Kushnir of Metropolitan New York, Dr. Wasyl Salak of Pennsylvania, and the outgoing president, Dr. Iwanetz. Special recognition for outstanding service for 50 years of membership and 35 years of editing the Likarskyj Visnyk was given to Dr. Paul Dzul of Michigan.

Concluding the night's formalities, the guest of honor, Minister Polishchuk, delivered a heartfelt speech thanking the organized medical professionals beyond the borders of Ukraine for keeping their country of origin high on their list of priorities, and maintaining helpful and educational relations with their respective counterparts.

Dr. Polishchuk awarded a plaque to Dr. Ehor Gauk of OSVITA, formally recognizing the effort expended by that group over the last decade in philanthropic and charitable assistance to Ukraine.

Entertainment for the evening included violin virtuoso Vasyl Popadiuk, dance performances by the Cheremosh dance ensemble, and the upbeat entertaining music of Millenia.

The conference ended with a real sense of interaction among the three involved countries. There was a palpable feeling of building teamwork across the Ukrainian communities in the U.S., Canada and Ukraine.

More information about UMANA can be found at www.umana.org.

House of Ukraine in San Diego celebrates 45th year of operation

SAN DIEGO – House of Ukraine Inc., located here in Balboa Park, will sponsor its annual Ukrainian Festival during Labor Day weekend, Friday through Sunday, September 2-4.

This year marks House of Ukraine's 45th year of operation. It is thanks to three generations of volunteers and supporters that the center has had its doors open every Sunday to what now totals tens of thousands of visitors.

Festivities start on Friday, September 2, with a Welcome Get-Together in the sand near Lifeguard Station 13 located just south of "The Giant Dipper Roller Coaster" in Mission Beach, Calif. This is a great opportunity for festival guests to meet the festival's Canadian performers and to visit this popular beach attraction.

On Saturday morning the festival continues at one of San Diego's most popular tourist destinations, the USS Midway. A private tour has been organized at a discounted price for participants of the Ukrainian Festival. This aircraft carrier was commissioned in 1945 and served as the flagship in Desert Storm in 1991. No other carrier in U.S. history has served as long as the USS Midway.

The annual concert starts at 7:30 p.m. on Saturday, September 3, featuring the Troyanda Ukrainian Dance Ensemble from Selkirk, Manitoba, with a special guest appearance by violin virtuoso Vasyl Popadiuk from Toronto. This event will take place at the Casa Del Prado Theater located in Balboa Park. Organizers advise festival-goers to come early to mingle and support a good cause.

As part of the House of Ukraine anniversary celebration, a pre-concert

reception will be held on Saturday night at the additional price of \$10 per ticket. Revenue from the additional ticket sales will go directly to the House of Ukraine Preservation Fund. Participants will be able to meet old friends, make new acquaintances over a glass of wine, and pick their preferred seats for the performance. Board members from the previous 44 boards of directors are especially invited to celebrate this milestone.

On Sunday, September 4, beginning at noon, Ukrainian ethnic food and refreshments will be available for purchase at the House of Pacific Relations International Cottages' Lawn Stage located in front of House of Ukraine in Balboa Park. At 2 p.m. a short program of Ukrainian entertainment will begin on the lawn stage featuring Troyanda and Mr. Popadiuk.

Festivities conclude on Sunday night with a dinner and zabava (dance) at 6 p.m. at the Red Lion Hanalei Hotel in Hotel Circle, with Ukrainian dance music by Dunai from Toronto.

A Preservation Fund has been set up to maintain and operate the cottage for years to come. To help keep House of Ukraine open to the public, organizers are seeking donations and advertisements for Saturday night's program. Questions regarding the program book or advertisements should be directed to Natalie at (619) 447-1252 or e-mailed to orlins@usc.edu.

For more information on House of Ukraine's Ukrainian Festival in San Diego, readers may call House of Ukraine at (619) 460-5733, e-mail housandiego@aol.com or log on to www.houseofukraine.com.

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- 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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Chortopolokhy sorority of Plast stages play for young campers



EAST CHATHAM, N.Y. – The New Jersey branch of the Plast sorority Chortopolokhy put on a play for the youngest girls (novachky) on July 16. The campers, age 7-11, first participated in a round robin to learn how a play is produced. The novachky painted scenery, constructed props, decorated costumes, colored playbills and sang songs. The Chortopolokhy then presented "Yazykata Khvesia," the story of a Ukrainian woman who loved to gossip and could never keep a secret. Seen above are the actors: (back row, from left) Christine Stawnychy, Orest Temnycky, Vira Popel, Marta Stawnychy and Darka Temnycky; (front row) Larissa Oprysko, Andrea Popel and Melasia Popel.

– Larissa Oprysko

Families for Children...

(Continued from page 1)

"More than 400 children have turned to our center since the moment it opened" in March 2000, said Vira Koshel, the president of the Aspern Foundation, an international charitable organization dedicated to children and youth projects. "A child who gets encouragement from adults has a future, but one who doesn't could be lost."

The quicker a child is taken off the streets, the better, Mr. Zholo said. After only a year on the streets, it is almost impossible to bring a child back to a family, he said.

"Through panhandling, they can easily earn about \$15 a day," he said. "Despite all the discomfort, they consider life in the street as one allowing the most freedom."

In addition to reuniting and helping families, the program will provide temporary family care with foster parents or in group homes, in order to meet the needs of children in crisis or transition, Ms. Hillard underscored.

"We will also qualify personnel to

work in government schools and try to prevent trouble by monitoring families that need special attention," Ms. Herasymova said.

Reaching a child in an early-crisis situation, in which there are serious family problems, is necessary, said Harry Garner, the president and executive director of Holt International Children's Services.

About 145,000 children currently live with an estimated 80,000 families that are experiencing problems which may wreck their homes, according to the Ministry of Youth and Sports.

"The earlier [the intervention], the easier to prevent something worse," Mr. Garner said.

Non-governmental organizations aren't the only ones acting. On July 12, President Viktor Yushchenko signed an order on taking measures on children's protection in Ukraine.

"The main idea is to create a State Department for Adoption and Social Care of Children," Mr. Zhohlo said. "It would concentrate on the whole sphere of problems affecting children in Ukraine."

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SUNDAY, AUGUST 21, 2005 - FESTIVAL

Ukrainian Sport Center "Tryzub"
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Program Schedule:

- ▶ 12:00 noon - Music by "Karpaty" Orchestra
 - ▶ 12:00 noon - 5:00 p.m. - Folk Arts & Crafts Bazaar
 - ▶ 1:00 - 4:00 p.m. - Children's Fun Area
 - ▶ 2:00 p.m. - Main Stage Show
- "Ukraina" Ukrainian Dance Ensemble, "Voloshky" Ukrainian Dance Ensemble, Bandurist Duet "U Skladi," "Voloshky" School of Dance, "Accolada" Chamber Choir, "Harmonia" Orchestra, Ukrainian Baptist Male Choir Soloists
- ▶ 4:00 - 7:00 p.m. - Music & Dancing ("Harmonia" Orchestra)
 - ▶ 4:30 p.m. - Soccer Match
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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 2005 - CONCERT

UKRAINIAN COMMUNITY COMMITTEE OF PHILADELPHIA
Ukrainian Educational & Cultural Center
700 Cedar Rd., Jenkintown, PA 19046 • (215) 663-1166
7:00 p.m.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER: DR. PAULA DOBRIANSKY
Under Secretary of State for Global Affairs

CONCERT PERFORMERS: baritone Oleh Chmyr, soprano Lesia Hrabova
"Prometheus" Male Chorus, "Voloshky" Ukrainian Dance Ensemble
Ukrainian Baptist Children's Bell Choir
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NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

Ukraine. This gives us the right, according to the social concept of our Church, to come out in defense of our holy places and turn to the international community, above all to the brotherly peoples of the same blood, for support and help," the statement of the UOC-MP organizations said. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

UOC-MP honors Socialist leader

KYIV – Metropolitan Volodymyr (Sabodan), head of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Moscow Patriarchate (UOC-MP), has presented the Order of the Venerable Nestor the Chronicler, first degree, to Oleksander Moroz, leader of the Socialist Party of Ukraine, reported the UOC-MP press service on July 21. Metropolitan Volodymyr spoke of Mr. Moroz's special contribution to the establishment of Ukrainian statehood, legality and democracy. Mr. Moroz thanked the metropolitan for the high praise of his work and assured him that he and his party will always support and help the UOC-MP in carrying out its historical mission of serving the human

being and the nation, and restoring and strengthening spirituality and morality. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

ROC against UGCC move to Kyiv

MOSCOW – Meeting in Moscow on July 16, the Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church (ROC) heard a report by Metropolitan Kirill of Smolensk and Kaliningrad criticizing the wish of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church (UGCC) to move its seat from western Ukrainian Lviv to Ukraine's capital, Kyiv. The ROC hierarchs supported the metropolitan's position. The synod also expressed hopes of resolving existing problems and developing good relations with the Roman Catholic Church. An information sheet attached to the synod's final resolution notes that, since the beginning of his pontificate, Pope Benedict XVI has stated his intention to develop cooperation between the Roman Catholic and the Orthodox Churches. The sheet goes on to say: "However, despite encouraging statements by Pope Benedict XVI, relations between the Russian Orthodox and the Roman Catholic Churches remain tense. In a meeting between Metropolitan Kirill and

Cardinal Walter Casper, president of the Pontifical Council for Promoting Christian Unity, on June 22, the Catholic side again stated its intention to move the seat of the head of the UGCC from Lviv to Kyiv and to confirm his title of patriarch of Kyiv. The Orthodox side stated the inadmissibility of the idea of mentioning Kyiv in the title of the head of the UGCC and the transfer of his seat to the city from the canonical, ecclesiological and pastoral viewpoint." Prior to the June 22 meeting, Cardinal Casper was quoted as saying that he did not plan to talk about the UGCC: "It's not my task to speak about another Church, they must do it themselves; so it's not the point of my negotiations." (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

Patriarch sets condition for meeting pope

KAZAN, Russia – Patriarch Aleksei II, head of the Russian Orthodox Church, does not exclude the possibility of meeting with Pope Benedict XVI, but only when certain conditions are observed on the part of the Roman Catholic Church, including the status of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, pravoslavie.org.ua reported on July 21. Patriarch Aleksei charged that vio-

lent acts against Orthodox clergy and faithful, as well as desecration of Orthodox churches, took place when the Union [the Uniate or Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church] was re-established in the western regions of Ukraine with the collapse of the Soviet Union in the late 1980s and early 1990s. "This did not take place in the Middle Ages, and it concerned the Russian Orthodox Church, which the Second Council of Vatican called a sister Church. This is unbelievable," the patriarch said. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

Ukrainian, Israeli defense officials meet

TEL AVIV – Israeli and Ukrainian defense officials signed an agreement on July 25 for security and military cooperation, The Jerusalem Post reported. Israeli Defense Minister Shaul Mofaz and visiting Ukrainian Defense Minister Anatolii Hrytsenko signed the agreement at a meeting in Tel Aviv. The agreement is to lead to cooperation in fighting terrorism, as well as joint military maneuvers and defense industry cooperation. "In these days, when global terror is becoming an epidemic and is sending its arms everywhere, as we saw in London and in Egypt, we believe that all the nations of the world have to unite and cooperate against terror," The Jerusalem Post quoted Mr. Mofaz as saying. Israeli troops recently returned from Ukraine, where they trained with NATO forces for the first time. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Case against Dnipropetrovsk chair

KYIV – Criminal charges have been filed against former Dnipropetrovsk Oblast Chairman Mykola Shvets, Interfax-Ukraine reported on July 26. The charges against Mr. Shvets include misuse of large amounts of state funds for personal gain during his tenure as governor in 1999-2003, a spokesman for the Procurator General's Office said. According to Interfax, Mr. Shvets has left Ukraine and is living in an undisclosed location. This is the latest case of an oblast leader appointed by former President Leonid Kuchma being charged with criminal activity. The former chairmen of the Donetsk, Sumy and Zakarpattia Oblasts have all been indicted on similar charges. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Bishop ordained for Kolomyia-Chernivtsi

IVANO-FRANKIVSK – The ordination of Bishop Mykola Simkailo was performed by Cardinal Lubomyr Husar, head of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church (UGCC), on July 12 in Ivano-Frankivsk's Resurrection Cathedral. The episcopal ordination took place after Pope Benedict XVI gave his blessing to the June decision of the UGCC Synod of Bishops to appoint the former dean of Ivano-Frankivsk, the Rev. Mitred Simkailo, as bishop of the UGCC Eparchy of Kolomyia and Chernivtsi. Following the ordination, Bishop Volodymyr Viityshyn ceremonially ascended to the altar of the Eparchy of Ivano-Frankivsk at the cathedral. Bishop Viityshyn had previously been bishop of the Eparchy of Kolomyia and Chernivtsi. The introduction of Bishop Simkailo into service as bishop of Kolomyia and Chernivtsi took place on July 13. Thousands of faithful, as well as hierarchs of other Christian Churches, leaders of civic organizations and representatives of the local authorities participated in the ceremony. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

Ukrtelekom privatization is suspended

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko has signed into law a bill passed by parliament on July 5 suspending the privatization of the Ukrainian telecommunications giant Ukrtelekom, Interfax-Ukraine

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NEWSBRIEFS

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reported on July 26. The president's press office announced that the suspension will continue until the government comes up with a new privatization plan. The original law allowing for Ukrtelekom's privatization was passed on July 13, 2000, and allowed for the sale of a 42.86 percent stake, with 50 percent plus one share remaining with the state. The additional 7.14 percent of shares was to be sold to Ukrtelekom employees. A tender was to have taken place in August 2004 but was suspended by former President Leonid Kuchma, who said that the sale would fuel pre-election speculation about potential buyers. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Poroshenko on refinery overhaul

KYIV – National Security and Defense Council Secretary Petro Poroshenko said that an announced three-year renovation project at the Odesa oil refinery will not create fuel shortages or a price increase in Ukraine, Interfax-Ukraine reported on July 26. "This [repair] cannot possibly cause and will not cause any deficit of fuel on the Ukrainian market," he told a press conference in Kyiv. The Odesa refinery is owned by Russia's LUKoil, the management of which announced recently that it would undertake a \$320 million, three-year project to upgrade it. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Nemtsov criticizes Kyiv's economic policy

YALTA – Boris Nemtsov, an informal economic adviser to Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko, told journalists attending the Yalta European Seminar that while he supports Ukraine's aspirations for European integration, he is critical of the country's economic policies, Interfax reported on July 23. "The majority of citizens from eastern, central and western Ukraine support the idea of a pro-European policy, and I think this support will continue to grow," Mr. Nemtsov reportedly said. He also suggested that actions taken by the government have brought Ukraine no closer to Europe but, on the contrary, are moving them apart. Mr. Nemtsov has been critical in the past of Ukrainian Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko's views on re-privatization and her handling of price increases by Russian oil companies that operate in Ukraine. Mr. Nemtsov is a former leader of the Union of Rightist Forces in Russia, a post from which he resigned after the party failed to reach the 5 percent electoral threshold in the 2003 Duma elections. (RFE/RL Newsline)

SBU boasts of its successes

KYIV – In an interview with the Ekonomichni Visti newspaper published on July 25, Security Service of Ukraine (SBU) director Oleksander Turchynov said that eight foreign agents found to have been operating under diplomatic cover were declared persona non grata and forced to leave Ukraine in the first six months of this year. Another 41 people who failed to report their links to foreign intelligence agencies were barred entry into the country, and one of 56 Ukrainian citizens with ties to foreign intelligence agents has been convicted while criminal cases have been launched against three others, Mr. Turchynov said. Five days earlier Mr. Turchynov told journalists in Kyiv that Ukraine's counterespionage service is one of the best in Europe, Interfax-Ukraine reported. Mr. Turchynov said "The performance of the military counterespionage service was not bad either. The service prevented 22 terror attacks on Ukrainian peacekeeping contingents in various countries." (RFE/RL Newsline)

Will Rynat Akhmetov be arrested?

KYIV – Internal Affairs Minister Yurii Lutsenko told journalists in Kyiv on July 20 that billionaire businessman Rynat Akhmetov may be arrested if he refuses to come in for police questioning, Interfax-Ukraine reported. "He has the right to refuse to speak with us. ... This is his constitutional right. But he is obliged to appear," Mr. Lutsenko said. Mr. Akhmetov failed to appear on July 18 for questioning as a witness in a case related to a 1988 shooting in Donetsk. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Fake banknotes feature Tymoshenko

KYIV – Money counterfeiters have been distributing false 5,000 hrv (nearly \$1,000) banknotes among pensioners in the Donetsk Oblast, posing as employees of regional social-security departments, the Ukrayinska Pravda website reported on July 20, citing the Kharkiv branch of the National Bank of Ukraine. The false banknotes bear the image of Ukrainian Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko. The fraudsters claim to be distributing social allowances granted to pensioners by the government prior to this year's Victory Day. Since the allowances are significantly lower than 5,000 hrv, the fraudsters reportedly make their profits by taking change from the duped pensioners, who are primarily village residents. Ukraine's highest value banknote is in the amount of 200 hrv and it bears the image of Ukrainian poet Lesia Ukrainka, who slightly resembles Ms. Tymoshenko. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Latvia opens honorary consulate in Lviv

LVIV – Latvia is interested in making contacts with Ukraine more comprehensive and multi-faceted, as well as to develop them on the regional level, Latvian Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador to Ukraine Andris Vilcans said at a July 21 press conference in Lviv on the occasion of the opening of Latvia's Honorary Consulate. The opening ceremony in Lviv was attended by a Latvian delegation, composed of Seimas (Parliament) members, municipal officials of several Latvian towns and representatives of the Latvian League of Entrepreneurs, who expressed their lively interest in establishing cooperation with Ukraine. Several agreements on cooperation in business, culture and science are expected to be signed shortly between Ukraine and Latvia. The two countries are also supposed to step up and broaden their cooperation in rail transportation, as about 70 percent of Ukraine's fleet of electric trains was once made in Latvia (the Riga Rolling Stock Works) and is in need of modernization. The parties' joint project may well start with the Lviv Railroad. There is also particular interest in stepping up cooperation between Ukrainian and Latvian small towns, including the tourism industry. Latvia's honorary consul to Lviv is Volodymyr Hartsula, chairman of the BEEM Holding Co., who assumed the office in May 2005. (Ukrinform)

Minister calls for increasing livestock

KYIV – Agricultural Policy Minister Oleksander Baranivskiy on July 21 called on oblast chairmen to promote increasing the number of livestock in the country, with a view to addressing the current meat shortages, the Ukrayinska Pravda website (<http://www2.pravda.com.ua>) reported. "I beg you: Every single pig we have should not be killed [for meat] – it should be mated," Mr. Baranivskiy said at a Cabinet of Ministers meeting. "Have you understood your task?" Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko asked the governors. (RFE/RL Newsline)

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Soyuzivka's Datebook

- | | |
|--|--|
| July 30-31, 2005
UPA Exhibit in library | Sept. 5); Concert featuring Kashtan Dance Ensemble from Cleveland, 8 pm; Zabava with Luna and Fata Morgana, 10 pm |
| July 31-August 5, 2005
Scuba Course for ages 12 and up | 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 |
| August 1-5, 2005
Golf Week | |
| August 5, 2005
Cabaret Show with Ron Cahute & company | September 9-11, 2005
Saltzburg Reunion |
| August 5-6, 2005
Exhibit - Dycia Hanushevsky's ceramic art | September 11-15, 2005
Regensburg Reunion |
| August 5-7, 2005
Sports Jamboree Weekend | September 14-16, 2005
Landshut Reunion |
| 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 | September 17, 2005
Lynee Richel Anniversary/
Wedding Reception |
| August 7, 2005
UNWLA Day and Sunday concert | September 17-19, 2005
Mittenwald Reunion |
| August 7-20, 2005
Traditional Ukrainian Folk Dance Camp | September 21-23, 2005
Bayreuth Gymnasium Reunion |
| August 12, 2005
Tiki Bar Entertainment featuring Vidlunnia with Olga Barabash-Turgineva | September 22-24, 2005
UNA Assembly and District Meeting |
| August 13, 2005
Miss Soyuzivka Weekend and Zabava with Tempo | September 24-25, 2005
Plast Sorority Rada - Pershi Stezhi
Plast Sorority Rada - Chornomorski
Khvyli |
| August 19, 2005
Tiki Bar Entertainment featuring Zuki & friend, 10 pm | September 29-October 3, 2005
Ukrainian American Vet Convention |
| August 19-20, 2005
Exhibit - Kozak family paintings | September 30, 2005
KLK Weekend - General Meeting and Banquet |
| August 20, 2005
Dance Camp Performance and Zabava with Fata Morgana | September 30-October 1, 2005
Plast Sorority Rada - Spartanky |
| August 27, 2005
Wedding
Zabava with Halychany, 10 pm | October 2, 2005
UNWLA Luncheon |
| 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 | October 3-6, 2005
Stamford Clergy Days |
| | October 8, 2005
Wedding |
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Wedding |
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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

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 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/>.

Saturday, August 13

HUNTER, N.Y.: Making their debut at the "Music at the Grazhda" concert series will be top-prize-winning young violinists Iryna Krechkovsky and Marta Krechkovsky, with Kevin Kwan Loucks at the piano. Iryna Krechkovsky is a student at the Cleveland Institute of Music, where she studies with David and Linda Cerone. Marta Krechkovsky studies at the Juilliard School of Music, where she studies with Glenn Dieterow, concertmaster of the New York Philharmonic. This summer, Iryna attended the Banff Chamber Music Program as a member of Vols String Quartet; Marta took part in the Pacific Music Festival in Japan and went on a concert tour to Germany and England with the Juilliard Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Loucks, a Rawlins Scholar from the University of California at Irvine and grand prize winner at the Schlem International Music Competition (Austria), is a master of music candidate at Juilliard. Venue: Grazhda, Route 23 A, Hunter, N.Y. Time: 8 p.m. Tickets are 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.

Saturday-Sunday, August 20-21

CHICAGO: The Ukrainian Congress

Committee of America, Illinois Division, is sponsoring Ukrainian Fest 2005 in Chicago's Smith Park, 2500 W. Grand Ave. (corner of North Campbell Street) from noon to 10 p.m. both days. Festivities will include Ukrainian food, crafts, music, lotteries and much more. Pony rides and children's attractions will add to the entertainment for the whole family. Dance groups will perform Sunday afternoon. Celebration of Ukraine's declaration of independence will begin on Sunday at 1:30 p.m. For more information contact Pavlo T. Bandriwsky, (773) 772-4500.

Sunday, August 21

HORSHAM, Pa.: The 14th annual Ukrainian Folk Festival will begin at noon at the Ukrainian American Sport Center Tryzub, County Line and Lower State roads. It is sponsored by Tryzub and the Ukrainian Nationals Soccer Program, both of which are non-profit charitable institutions. This year's festival is specially dedicated to the people of Ukraine who stood in the cold of winter and won freedom and democracy during the Orange Revolution. Proceeds benefit cultural programming and youth soccer. Admission is \$10 per person; children 13 and under will be admitted free of charge. Readers may call Tryzub, (215) 343-5412, with any questions.

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.

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