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# THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a fraternal non-profit association

Vol. LXXIII

No. 33

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, AUGUST 14, 2005

\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

## Notorious Sambir mayor detained by police on charges of bribery

by Zenon Zawada  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Notorious for corruption, Sambir's mayor is now sitting behind bars after Ukrainian police nabbed him taking a \$5,000 bribe from a local businessperson.

Taras Tershovchyn became mayor of the medium-sized city in the Precarpathian region in the March 2002 elections with the support of the Our Ukraine coalition, which has since become the Our Ukraine People's Union (OUPU). He is a member of the Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists.

Putting a positive spin on an otherwise embarrassing situation, OUPU politicians and their allies said they had distanced themselves from Mr. Tershovchyn. They said his August 4 detention is proof that the party is actively combating corruption, even among its own ranks.

"The government is cleaning itself. That's good," National Deputy Andrii Shkil of Bloc Yulia Tymoshenko told Ukrayina Moloda, a daily newspaper in Ukraine.

Mr. Tershovchyn had demanded bribes totaling \$20,000 from a Sambir businesswoman who wanted to privatize an uninhabited building, said Mr. Shkil, who represents the Sambir district in the Verkhovna Rada.

In return, Mr. Tershovchyn assured the businesswoman support for her business venture and to provide expert appraisals for her properties, according to Channel 5, Ukraine's 24-hour news network.

The businesswoman turned to police,

and the Security Service of Ukraine conducted an investigation, having already obtained permission to spy on Mr. Tershovchyn's conversations, Mr. Shkil told Ukrayina Moloda.

Police searched and detained Mr. Tershovchyn after he accepted the \$5,000 bribe from the businesswoman, director of the city's Cheremshyna hotel.

Mr. Tershovchyn faces between five and 10 years' imprisonment if prosecutors convict him of taking a large bribe, but other charges may be pending against him.

Mr. Tershovchyn was so renowned for his greed that he earned the nickname "Taras-Dolya," or "Taras-Share."

According to an associate, every time a big financial deal was struck in Sambir, Mr. Tershovchyn would ask, "A de moya dolya?" Lvivska Hazeta reported.

The phrase means, "And where is my share?" in English.

Under Mr. Tershovchyn's tenure as mayor, some \$139,000 disappeared from the city's budget, National Deputy Yaroslav Kendzior told Ukrayina Moloda.

He said Mr. Tershovchyn's family had privatized a 107,639-square-foot property at a mere cost of \$2,700.

Mr. Tershovchyn had also bragged that he had close relations with Mr. Yushchenko, claiming to have drunk coffee with him, and with Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko, said Mr. Kendzior, a member of the Rukh party.

"I had already been saying three years

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## IMF says Ukraine must curtail inflation and improve poor investment climate



Managing director Rodrigo de Rato and Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko shake hands at a press conference discussing the results of their August 5 meeting in Kyiv.

by Zenon Zawada  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Ukraine's economic leaders must take steps to curtail accelerating inflation and improve the nation's investment climate, said Rodrigo de Rato, the managing director of the International Monetary Fund, during a visit to the country on August 4 and 5.

"We agreed that the immediate chal-

lenge for the government is to lower inflation while helping to relaunch sustained growth," Mr. de Rato said, referring to his meetings with President Viktor Yushchenko, Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko and National Bank of Ukraine (NBU) chair Volodymyr Stelmakh.

Mr. de Rato's recommendations arrived at a particularly challenging period in the Ukrainian economy as recently released statistics painted a grim situation: increasing inflation, slowing growth, declining trade, falling industrial product and investment at a standstill.

Inflation in June increased 14.4 percent from the same period last year, according to an economic report released by SigmaBleyzer, a leading investment bank in Ukraine.

So far, the Ukrainian government has been reporting inflation at 6.4 percent for the first half of 2005, compared with the last year.

However, economists said the monthly inflation figure is more accurate.

To cope with the mounting inflation, Mr. de Rato recommended tighter monetary conditions, including adopting a monetary framework that allows the National Bank of Ukraine (NBU) to control inflation more effectively. Ms. Tymoshenko appeared to have agreed.

"After our meeting, it is quite clear what Ukraine should now do at the level of the National Bank and at the government level so that the inflation processes in Ukraine are fully in line with the planned macroeconomic indicators for

(Continued on page 21)

## Prime Minister Tymoshenko discloses personal income

by Yana Sedova  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Ukrainian Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko is a woman of extremely modest means, if you believe her income statement.

The same woman who has a personal fashion designer, and who is rarely seen wearing the same clothes twice, earned a mere \$12,013, plus a \$1,000 bonus, for her work last year as a national deputy in the Verkhovna Rada.

Following what many Ukrainians considered a huge scandal surrounding Andrii Yushchenko's luxurious lifestyle, reporters decided it was Ms. Tymoshenko's turn to go under the microscope.

Specifically, the muckraking Ukrayinska Pravda website and pro-Russian Kommersant newspaper requested that Ms. Tymoshenko provide her income statements.

Besides her salary, Ms. Tymoshenko

stated that she has only \$180 in a bank account. This is in light of the fact that at one point she was one of the former Soviet Union's wealthiest entrepreneurs, having made a fortune in bartering.

She reported husband Oleksander as her only relative, who earned nothing last year and had \$3,200 in his bank account.

She defended her income statement at an August 10 press conference, pointing out to reporters that former President Leonid Kuchma had waged a campaign against her, destroying her businesses in the process.

"I want to look into the eyes of anyone who claims that I could have had a flourishing business during the Kuchma era," Ms. Tymoshenko said. "The year 2004 was the culmination of reprisals against me and my family. All of you saw this."

As for real estate holdings, Ms. Tymoshenko reported that she and her

husband own a 344-square-foot apartment in Dnipropetrovsk and a 194-square-foot garage.

Ms. Tymoshenko has never hidden the fact that she has lived in a ranch-style home of about 2,691 square feet in the wealthy Koncha Zaspas suburb of Kyiv, where Mr. Kuchma, billionaire Viktor Pinchuk and President Viktor Yushchenko also have homes.

However, just as Andrii Yushchenko said he is merely crashing at a friend's 2,153-square-foot apartment in Kyiv's posh Lyvky district, Ms. Tymoshenko also claims that she lives in her home rent-free, thanks to close, generous friends.

After providing the statements, Ms. Tymoshenko invited the two journalists to her home, who reported that her abode is admittedly modest.

She said she bought the Toyota Land Cruiser years ago with the income of

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## ANALYSIS

## Has Yushchenko's honeymoon come to completion?

by **Valentinas Mite**

RFE/RL Belarus, Ukraine and Moldova Report

Some 700 Ukrainian journalists have joined forces in asking President Viktor Yushchenko to formally apologize for what they say was rude behavior during a recent news conference. The Ukrainian president was angered when a reporter pressed him to address reports about his son's lavish lifestyle. Analysts say it is not the first row between Mr. Yushchenko and the press – but it may be the latest sign that the president's political honeymoon is coming to an end.

Public regard for President Yushchenko seems to be waning.

Last year's Orange Revolution elevated him to near-hero status, prompting many Ukrainians to joke that the only difference between God and their new president was that God didn't think he was Yushchenko.

Since then, however, a scandal over the president's son's spending habits and the probing of a newly freed media have forced Yushchenko on the defensive.

The president's son, Andrii, is a university student in Kyiv majoring in international relations. But he appears to have expensive tastes. He drives a new BMW and has been reported to lead a "play-boy" existence.

Ukrainian media have given the story constant coverage – even asking the president for an explanation at a July 25 press conference. But President

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Yushchenko angrily dismissed the questions, accusing one correspondent of subjecting his children to unfair scrutiny.

"Andrii is just a citizen like you. He wants a private life," President Yushchenko said. "You try revealing your private life [to other people]. He is not a public politician. My friends, if you want to strike out at someone, strike out at me. Don't attack wives or children. You should be above that."

But the reporter, from the Ukrayinska Pravda Internet newspaper, probed further, asking where Andrii Yushchenko worked that enabled him to afford his BMW M6 sports car – valued at \$120,000 – and other luxury items like a \$30,000 platinum Vertu mobile phone.

President Yushchenko responded by calling on the correspondent to "act like a polite journalist and not like a hit man." He went on to say that his son had a job that allowed him to lease his BMW – and that the phone was a gift from a friend.

"He has a job at a consulting company, and he also does some other things there – honest things, which I have encouraged him to do for a long time," Mr. Yushchenko said. "It's not a lot of money, but it is enough to lease a car and hire an extra security guard [not provided by the state]."

Now 700 Ukrainian journalists have published an open letter demanding an apology from the president for what they say was an arrogant retort to a reasonable journalistic question.

Stuart Hensel of the London-based

(Continued on page 15)

## Verkhovna Rada chairman to be progressively marginalized

by **Taras Kuzio**

Eurasia Daily Monitor

While President Viktor Yushchenko remains outwardly confident that his Our Ukraine party, Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko's bloc, and Verkhovna Rada Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn's People's Party of Ukraine (PPU) will enter the 2006 parliamentary elections as a coalition, this scenario is now unlikely (Ukrayinska Pravda, July 25).

As a condition of joining Mr. Yushchenko in the 2006 election, Ms. Tymoshenko has demanded that Mr. Lytvyn be excluded. Mr. Lytvyn's unwillingness to support the adoption of legislation required by the World Trade Organization was the straw that broke the camel's back for her. Ms. Tymoshenko accused Mr. Lytvyn of playing the opposition against the authorities and of advising factions not to vote for the WTO legislation as a single package.

During a recent joint meeting President Yushchenko, Prime Minister Tymoshenko and Chairman Lytvyn discussed the need for the "harmonization of parliamentary processes" (Ukrayinska Pravda, July 25). This is a reference to not repeating the problems found in Parliament in June and

July, when it discussed the WTO-required legislation. After Parliament failed to adopt a large proportion of the bills, the government issued a resolution condemning Parliament as a whole, and Mr. Lytvyn in particular (Ukrayinska Pravda, July 13; Zerkalo Nedeli/Dzerkalo Tyzhnia, July 16).

The government statement accused Mr. Lytvyn of being in league with "destructive political forces in Parliament" (kmu.gov.ua, July 13). First Vice Prime Minister Mykola Tomenko accused Mr. Lytvyn of working with former president Leonid Kuchma to destabilize Parliament and discredit the new authorities (ERA TV, July 14).

Ms. Tymoshenko's dislike for Mr. Lytvyn is magnified by her equal dislike for Petro Poroshenko, secretary of the National Security and Defense Council, who acts as Mr. Lytvyn's lobbyist within the Yushchenko camp. Their enmity has only grown since the release of an audio-tape secretly made in Mr. Kuchma's office by former presidential guard Mykola Melnychenko.

Mr. Poroshenko denied the authenticity of the tape and, in his usual fashion (see Eurasia Daily Monitor, July 27), claimed it was part of a "kospiratsiya" by former Russian oligarch Boris Berezovsky, who funded the transcription of the Melnychenko tapes. Mr. Poroshenko claimed that Berezovsky is working with Mr. Kuchma to divide the Yushchenko coalition (Ukrayinska Pravda, July 7 and 21).

The tape recorded a conversation

(Continued on page 15)

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

## NEWSBRIEFS

### Ukraine bans poultry imports from Siberia

KYIV – Ukraine's Agriculture Ministry has banned poultry imports from Russia's Tyumen Oblast and Altai Krai due to cases of avian flu (aka bird flu) found in poultry (see "RFE/RL Newsline," August 2 and 3). Interfax-Ukraine reported on August 3. Ukraine had previously banned poultry imports from Novosibirsk Oblast. According to Russian officials, the strain of bird flu found in the region is H5N1, which is potentially highly dangerous to humans. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Russian detained for multiple murders

KYIV – Ukrainian police have arrested an unnamed Russian man in the eastern Zaporizhia Oblast on suspicion of killing as many as 20 young girls over the past two decades, Deputy Interior Minister Hennadiy Moskal told journalists on August 6, according to Reuters on August 8. The suspect, who settled in Dnipropetrovsk from Siberia in 1982, was arrested in connection with the murder last week of a 10-year-old girl, and has reportedly confessed to an unspecified number of killings. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Gongadze investigation completed

KYIV – The Prosecutor-General's Office said in a statement on August 8 that it has concluded its investigation into the slaying of Internet journalist Heorhiy Gongadze, the "Ukrayinska Pravda" website (<http://www.pravda.com.ua>) reported. Three former police officers, Valeriy Kostenko, Mykola Protasov, and Oleksandr Popovych, are suspected of murdering Gongadze in 2000. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Ukraine scraps visas for Czechs

KYIV – Ukraine has cancelled visa formalities for Czech citizens who visit Ukraine for a maximum of 90 days, CTK reported on August 8, quoting the Czech Foreign Ministry. Czechs, like all other EU citizens, were previously allowed to enter Ukraine without visas between May 1 and September 30 but had needed a visa in order to visit at any other time of the year. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Kryvorizhstal priced at \$2 billion

KYIV – The Ukrainian government on August 9 set a \$2 billion starting price for a 93.02 percent stake in the Kryvorizhstal steel mill, which was sold last year under a disputable privatization tender for \$800 million to a consortium controlled by oligarchs Rynat Akhmetov and Viktor Pinchuk, Ukrainian and international media reported. Earlier this year the privatization of Kryvorizhstal was annulled by a Ukrainian court (see "RFE/RL Newsline," June 3). Bidders in the new privatization tender are also obliged to present an eight-year investment program worth 12 billion hryvnias (\$6 billion). Kryvorizhstal declared earnings of more than \$400 million last year. Akhmetov and Pinchuk have lodged complaints against the Kryvorizhstal reprivatization with the Supreme Court of Ukraine and the European Court for Human Rights, both of which are pending. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### President calls Kuchma on birthday

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko on August 9 passed his best wishes to former President Leonid Kuchma on the latter's birthday, Interfax-Ukraine reported, quoting the presidential press service. In a telephone conversation, Mr. Yushchenko reportedly wished Mr. Kuchma a warm anniversary spent with friends and relatives. Kuchma turned 67 on August 9. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Tymoshenko says she lives modestly

KYIV – Yulia Tymoshenko told journalists on August 10 that she is not a rich person and holds no stocks in any company, Interfax-Ukraine reported. "The year 2004 was the apogee of reprisals against me and my family. That is why neither my husband nor I own any property, as our family has diversified all risks," she explained. She said her 2004 income statement truly reflects her earnings, adding that she and her husband are living "extremely modestly." According to that statement Ms. Tymoshenko earned some 66,000 hryvnias (\$13,000) last year, while her husband reportedly did not bring home a single kopeck. (RFE/RL Newsline)

## THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

FOUNDED 1933

An English-language newspaper published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a non-profit association, at 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.  
Yearly subscription rate: \$55; for UNA members — \$45.

Periodicals postage paid at Parsippany, NJ 07054 and additional mailing offices.  
(ISSN — 0273-9348)

The Weekly: Tel: (973) 292-9800; Fax: (973) 644-9510  
UNA: Tel: (973) 292-9800; Fax: (973) 292-0900

Postmaster, send address changes to:  
The Ukrainian Weekly  
2200 Route 10  
P.O. Box 280  
Parsippany, NJ 07054

**Editor-in-chief: Roma Hadzewycz**  
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**Andrew Nynka**  
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The Ukrainian Weekly Archive: [www.ukrweekly.com](http://www.ukrweekly.com); e-mail: [staff@ukrweekly.com](mailto:staff@ukrweekly.com)

The Ukrainian Weekly, August 14, 2005, No. 33, Vol. LXXIII

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## Three weeks after eliminating traffic police, accidents are on the rise in Ukraine

by Yana Sedova  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – Mykola Kashchuk, 44, was crossing a Kyiv street when a speeding Soviet car struck him after it swerved to avoid striking another vehicle.

Mr. Kashchuk's leg snapped and broke as he tumbled to the asphalt. Meanwhile, the driver fled the scene.

"I am sure this happened because of the DAI reform," Mr. Kashchuk said.

Ever since Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko announced that he was eliminating Ukraine's State Traffic Inspection (DAI) three weeks ago, traffic accidents and casualties have jumped as drivers have become more reckless on Ukraine's roads, no longer fearing authority.

"Drivers became insolent," said Mr. Kashchuk, who himself has been a professional driver for almost 18 years. "They feel that they can get away with this. To tell the truth, so do I."

Mr. Kashchuk's frustration is well founded, according to DAI statistics.

The department compared traffic accidents on July 31 and Aug. 1 with the same year-ago figures. Mr. Yushchenko signed the presidential order eliminating the DAI on July 19.

On those two days this year, there were 233 traffic accidents compared with 149 the same period a year ago. Deaths increased dramatically as 50 people died

this year, compared with only 18 during those two days in 2004.

To cope with the increased recklessness, Vitalii Yarema, the chair of the Interior Ministry's main department, addressed an Aug. 8 letter to Ukraine's drivers requesting that they show regard to fellow citizens during a difficult period of changes, to be patient and to follow traffic rules.

DAI reform binds citizens to be mindful of one another, he said.

"Remember the time of the Orange Revolution, when everyone was so polite with each other," Mr. Yarema said. "Nobody canceled the rules."

Since the July 19 order, the number of Kyiv traffic accidents increased by a third, according to Mr. Yarema.

The main violations are speeding (a fivefold increase) and breaking turning rules (a three-and-a-half times increase).

Deaths and casualties increased by a third as well, Mr. Yarema said.

Drivers are not only to blame, however.

DAI posts vanished nationwide once Mr. Yushchenko declared "there would no longer be a State Traffic Inspection in Ukraine" because it was highly corrupt and badly managed its priority tasks, professional drivers said.

In the interim period during which the Ukrainian government will reorganize the DAI into two divisions, the Traffic Security Service and the Patrol Service, its officers are committing sabotage by

not doing their jobs, Mr. Kashchuk said.

Not so, said Hennadii Hrebniiov, the chair of the DAI's Office of Preventive Work. DAI officers are still doing their jobs, he said.

After Mr. Yushchenko's order, which many critics said was far too rash, the Ministry of Internal Affairs has been making decisions on the fly to meet expectations.

"Officials have been talking about reform, not DAI liquidation, as late as two weeks after Mr. Yushchenko's statement," said Vasyl Popik, the chairman of the Professional Union of Taxi Drivers.

So far, the Ministry has been preparing billboard advertising that will promote safe driving, appeal to a sense of responsibility and urge drivers not to give bribes, Minister of Internal Affairs Yuri Lutsenko said at an Aug. 5 meeting with Mr. Yushchenko.

The main idea is to create a European model of traffic patrol in which officers relate to drivers in a positive way, Mr. Yushchenko said.

The structure and purpose of the new traffic divisions will seek to decrease the number of accidents rather than merely react to them, he said.

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 Verkhovna

Rada speaker, said Mr. Hrebniiov.

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.

The Verkhovna Rada will examine a new bill as a top priority in September, according to the president's press service, in order to adapt the legislation that will conform with the DAI overhaul.

Though low wages had been a primary reason of DAI corruption, the ministry won't raise salaries, but instead improve its system of bonuses as well as penalties for disciplinary violations, Mr. Hrebniiov said.

"If a person cannot manage the task, his salary can be cut," Mr. Hrebniiov said. "But if there are no problems with the officer's designated territory, he will be encouraged with extra pay."

DAI salaries range from \$120 to \$300 a month, he said.

In two months, DAI officers will have new symbols, uniforms and duties and by the year's end, the ministry will place 400 video cameras to record traffic accidents throughout Kyiv, with plans to expand to all of Ukraine's major cities.

But to professional drivers, reforms without salary increases are meaningless.

"It's impossible to beat corruption with the same personnel," said Mr. Kashchuk, who sees the only way out in increasing salaries and replacing all officers.

## Yushchenko and Tymoshenko call for creation of parliamentary majority

by Taras Kuzio  
Eurasia Daily Monitor

After Ukraine's Parliament recessed for summer on July 8, the government issued a damning indictment of Parliament and Parliamentary Speaker Volodymyr Lytvyn for not facilitating the passage of legislation required for Ukraine to join the World Trade Organization (WTO) in the fall (kmu.gov.ua, July 8). Mr. Lytvyn wanted the entire Parliament to condemn the government statement, but only the Communist, Socialist and a few centrist parties agreed. Other centrists and, not surprisingly, Our Ukraine and the Yulia Tymoshenko bloc refused to sign.

Hostility to Mr. Lytvyn unites both Prime Minister Tymoshenko and members of the Reform and Order party who, in the 2002 parliamentary election, were members of President Viktor Yushchenko's Our Ukraine bloc. These include key government ministers such as Finance Minister Viktor Pynzenyk, First Deputy Prime Minister for Humanitarian Affairs Mykola Tomenko, and Economics Minister Serhii Teriokhin.

Reform and Order's alliance with Ms. Tymoshenko belies the view that she is a "socialist," as all three ministers advocate market-economy reforms. Other members of the government, such as Minister of Justice Roman Zvarych, have lined up behind Mr. Yushchenko by being loyal to National Security and Defense Council Secretary Petro Poroshenko, whom Ms. Tymoshenko keeps at a distance.

Since Mr. Yushchenko's election Reform and Order has drifted away from Our Ukraine and closer to Ms. Tymoshenko for four reasons.

First, Reform and Order has quarreled with Our Ukraine over who owns the "Our Ukraine" brand name. In summer 2004, the party renamed itself "Our Ukraine," thereby confusing the electorate because there was already an Our Ukraine party (led by Mr. Pynzenyk) and an Our Ukraine parliamentary bloc (led by Mr. Yushchenko). In July the Ministry of Justice ordered the return of the Our Ukraine name from Reform and Order to Mr. Yushchenko. The

ruling occurred a few days ahead of the Our Ukraine congress.

Second, Reform and Order sympathizes with Ms. Tymoshenko's dislike for businessmen in the Yushchenko camp, such as Mr. Poroshenko. Members fear that their continued presence will lead Ukrainian voters to eventually come to believe that "oligarchs" exist in both the Yushchenko team and the former Leonid Kuchma, now opposition, camp.

The continued presence of big businessmen in the Yushchenko camp will make it difficult to separate business and politics. Mr. Yushchenko made this distinction a major campaign issue to differentiate himself from the cozy and corrupt relationships that oligarchs had with the Kuchma administration.

Mr. Poroshenko and other businessmen around Mr. Yushchenko are also less antagonistic than Ms. Tymoshenko and Reform and Order toward former pro-Kuchma oligarchs. Mr. Poroshenko dislikes Ms. Tymoshenko's anti-oligarch populism and often tries to temper it. At the same time, Mr. Poroshenko and Mr. Yushchenko need Ms. Tymoshenko's anti-oligarch populism to attract voters in the 2006 election.

Third, Reform and Order, like other national democratic parties such as Rukh (led by Foreign Minister Borys Tarasyuk) and the Ukrainian People's Party (led by Yuri Kostenko), is refusing to merge into Mr. Yushchenko's new party of power, People's Union-Our Ukraine. Instead, they are proposing that the 2002 Our Ukraine bloc of parties be reanimated. If this revival fails, the national democratic parties will join the Tymoshenko bloc, which includes Ms. Tymoshenko's Fatherland Party.

Fourth, and most importantly, Reform and Order's leaders and Ms. Tymoshenko disagree with Mr. Yushchenko and Mr. Poroshenko over the expediency of aligning with Lytvyn's People's Party of Ukraine (PPU) in the 2006 parliamentary election. Reform and Order government members agree with Fatherland and other parties in the Tymoshenko bloc that Mr. Lytvyn should not be part of the pro-Yushchenko 2006 election coalition.

Mr. Poroshenko and Mr. Lytvyn are close allies from the Kuchma era, when Mr. Poroshenko was a Kuchma loyalist and Mr. Lytvyn was head of the presidential administration. Mr. Poroshenko only went into opposition after a parliamentary vote of no confidence dissolved Mr. Yushchenko's government in April 2001.

Ms. Tymoshenko has made two demands of Mr. Yushchenko for the 2006 election, and the president has little choice but to concede. Alone, his People's Union-Our Ukraine party can attract a maximum of only one-third of the electorate.

The first demand is that Ms. Tymoshenko remains prime minister until the 2006 election. The second demand is to exclude Mr. Lytvyn's PPU from the 2006 election coalition (see Eurasia Daily Monitor, Aug. 3).

In order not to repeat the bedlam seen in Parliament in June-July and to take control over the legislature ahead of the 2006 election, Mr. Yushchenko and Ms. Tymoshenko aim to ready a pro-Yushchenko majority for when Parliament reconvenes in September. At first, Mr. Lytvyn ruled out the idea, claiming it would be as ineffectual as the pro-Kuchma and pro-Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich situational parliamentary majority after the 2002 election. But later, fearing that if he did not support, he would be marginalized, Mr. Lytvyn flipped and began to support the idea.

Any parliamentary majority created without Mr. Lytvyn's support would inevitably

lead to the Yushchenko-Tymoshenko coalition supporting a vote to replace him with a more agreeable speaker. Mr. Lytvyn became parliamentary speaker in May 2002 by only one vote above the required 225, a vote that was "loaned" by a dissident Communist.

But where would the proposed parliamentary majority come from? The four factions that would support such a majority have only 155 deputies. They include Our Ukraine (77), Tymoshenko's bloc (39), Mr. Kostenko's Ukrainian People's Party (24) and First Deputy Prime Minister Anatolii Kinakh's Party of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs with 15.

Our Ukraine's parliamentary leader, Mykola Martynenko, described his own faction, Ms. Tymoshenko's, and Mr. Kostenko's as "constructive parliamentary forces." He added the Socialist Party (SPU), Mr. Lytvyn's PPU and the Party of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs to this "constructive" group, but with reservations (razom.org.ua, July 14).

If the SPU (25) and Mr. Lytvyn's PPU (46) were to join the new parliamentary majority, then it would have a slim majority of only 226 deputies. Other possible members could be the former pro-Kuchma United Ukraine faction (20) and some deputies who are unaffiliated (37). But, if this were to transpire, the same criticism would be repeated; namely, that the pro-Yushchenko parliamentary majority includes, and relies upon, discredited members of the former Kuchma camp.

### Quotable notes

"Remind me: who was the greater mass murderer, Stalin or Hitler? Well, Stalin is thought to have been responsible for about 50 million deaths, and Hitler for a mere 25 million. What Hitler did in his concentration camps was equaled if not exceeded in foulness by the Soviet gulags, forced starvation and pogroms.

"What makes the achievements of communist Russia so special and different that you can simmer around in a 'СССР' T-shirt, while anyone demented enough to wear anything commemorating the Third Reich would be speedily banged away under the 1986 Public Order Act?"

— Boris Johnson, member of Parliament for Henley and editor of *The Spectator*, writing in the *Telegraph of London* on June 30.

## Dobriansky honored with Lifetime Achievement Award and Truman-Reagan Medal of Freedom

by Roman Kashuba

Ukrainian National Information Service

WASHINGTON – The 47th annual Captive Nations Week meeting was held at the Heritage Foundation headquarters here on July 20. Conceived as a platform for raising awareness of oppressed peoples throughout the world while putting political pressure on their oppressors, the first Captive Nations Week was enacted in a 1959 resolution written by Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky and proclaimed by President Dwight D. Eisenhower. Since that time, every American president through George W. Bush has reaffirmed President Eisenhower's proclamation.

Dr. Dobriansky, the founder of this expression of commitment to justice, liberty and self-determination, was honored at the 2005 Captive Nations Week meeting with a Lifetime Achievement Award from the National Captive Nations Committee (NCNC) and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA) for his "inspiring leadership and unwavering commitment to the liberation of all Captive Nations and the national independence of all peoples."

In his opening remarks Dr. Dobriansky emphasized that, despite the end of the Cold War and the break-up

of the Soviet Union, empires still exist and still hold nations captive. "There is enough evidence in Moscow that [President Vladimir] Putin intends to maintain the first ring, what used to be the R[ussian] SFSR and that there continues to be pressure on imperial holdings," Dr. Dobriansky commented.

He lauded what he called the "spectaculars" of the Orange and Rose revolutions as official and popular reawakenings that disrupted Russia's near aboard policy of dominant influence in countries of the former Soviet Union.

At the same time, Dr. Dobriansky urged the United States not to become complacent as a result of these democratic advances and to support the westernization of these nations. Dr. Dobriansky concluded by placing captive nations within the context of the major issues of today. "Our perspective," he said, "has to be the forest and not the trees. Captive nations continue to be tied up with the issues of today – terrorism for one."

Following the official opening of Captive Nations Week, Michael Sawkiw Jr., UCCA president, presented the UCCA and NCNC Lifetime Achievement Award to Dr. Dobriansky. He stated that Dr. Dobriansky has been "a fixture for nations in Central and Eastern Europe"

and that he "understood the need for ethnic politics like no one else."

Lee Edwards, the chairman of the Victims of Communism Memorial Foundation, added the honor of the Truman-Regan Medal of Freedom and called Dr. Dobriansky "a true hero of the Cold War."

Lastly, a letter was read from President George W. Bush, who praised Dr. Dobriansky for his great contribution to the plight of captive nations and affirmed the "transformational ability of freedom."

Dr. Dobriansky thanked everyone involved in Captive Nations Week and encouraged others by quoting William James: "the greatest use of life is to spend it for something that outlasts it."

Following the presentation of Dr. Dobriansky's awards there were country reports by regional representatives. The first report was on Ukraine's advancement following the Orange Revolution. Mr. Sawkiw called the Orange Revolution "the reawakening of a suppressed and dejected civil society in Ukraine and a rude awakening for the corrupt elite who thought they had killed Ukraine's democratic spirit."

Mr. Sawkiw emphasized that corruption and Russian attempts at retaining Moscow's influence in the region were the largest challenges to Ukraine's Westward orientation and democratization. He expressed hope that the U.S. would engage Ukraine in continued NATO and WTO talks and offer support and guidance in overcoming obstacles toward Western democratization.

Paul Goble, a longtime analyst of Soviet affairs who currently is a professor at Tartu University's EuroCollege, spoke to the group about the Central Asian region and outlying areas of the Russian Federation. According to Mr. Goble, 59 percent of the population in the Russian Federation is nominally non-Russian; at the same time 67 percent of ethnic Russians believe that the true borders of Russia are those of Imperial Russia. These two facts, he said, make the Russian federation a revisionist oppressor of nations that actively follows a "policy of subversion" in nations that were within its Soviet borders including bribing foreign politicians.

Mr. Goble concluded his report by stating that in 1991 most Muslims in Central Asia viewed the U.S. positively and that recent U.S. policy has pushed these peoples away and instead radicalized these Muslim populations.

Steve Johnson, senior policy analyst, Kathryn and Shelbe Cullom Davis Institute for International Studies, spoke of the atrocities of the Castro regime in Cuba. "In the 1970s, 40,000 people were tortured in Cuba with electroshock and psychotropic drugs and these behaviors have not ceased," he said.

Mr. Johnson explained that the trade embargo on Cuba is more to protect the U.S. than it is to affect change in Cuba, as all of Cuba's previous trading partners are still awaiting payment for their goods. Thus, he advised that the U.S. should maintain its embargo and convince other nations to do so also.

Karl Altai, managing director of the Joint Baltic American National Committee Inc., discussed the current situation in the Baltic region. He agreed with Mr. Sawkiw that Russian influence continues to be the gravest challenge to these newly independent states, but that membership in NATO has helped many draw closer to the U.S.

He commented favorably on the historic trip of President Bush to Latvia, where he atoned for the "Yalta legacy" of conceding much of Eastern Europe to the Soviet Union following World War II. But, Mr. Altai said that the prevailing Russian view is that incorporation of those nations into the Soviet Union was done in a completely legal fashion.

The final speaker, John Tkacik, senior research fellow, Asian Studies Center, discussed the suppression of democratic forces in China. He asserted that China was and continues to be a totalitarian regime that dominates all aspects of people's lives. In fact, the Internet, which President Bush believed would be the democratic savior of China, has instead been exactly the opposite.

The government of China mandates that everyone in the country must sign onto the Internet using their true identity, thereby enabling the 30,000 Internet police to monitor all of their activities. Technology, Mr. Tkacik said, has helped the Chinese government to monitor its people and not brought them increased freedoms.

Captive Nations Week 2005 was proclaimed by President Bush for July 17-23. As stated in the official 2005 proclamation, "During Captive Nations Week, we reaffirm our commitment to advancing democracy, defending liberty, and protecting human rights around the world."



At the 2005 Captive Nations Week meeting (from left) are: Dr. Edwin Feulner, president of the Heritage Foundation; Dr. Lev Dobriansky; UCCA President Michael Sawkiw Jr.; and Dr. Paula Dobriansky, under secretary of state for global affairs.

### The Ukrainian Weekly Press Fund: July

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**TOTAL: \$1,305.00**

*Sincere thanks to all contributors to The Ukrainian Weekly Press Fund.*

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



# THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

## Soyuzivka resort hosts 31st annual UNA Seniors' Conference

by Oksana Trytjak

UNA National Organizer

KERHONKSON, N.Y. – On Sunday, June 12, registration for the 31st annual UNA Seniors' Conference began in the Main House Lobby at Soyuzivka. Registration was handled by Olha Paprocki and Oksana Trytjak. Upon registering, each participant received a kit containing information on UNA insurance, the Soyuzivka resort and its ongoing activities, Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly and other pamphlets of interest to seniors.

The festivities began on Sunday evening with everybody taking part in a banquet to celebrate Dr. Roman Baranowsky's 100th birthday. Soyuzivka's dining room was filled to capacity with his friends and family members, community members and conference participants. Dr. Baranowsky has been a long time member of the UNA Seniors. His consistent and unwavering support of the UNA and its seniors' club has only been matched by his strong concern for Ukrainian issues, which has been reflected time and again in his many lively talks and lectures throughout the history of UNA Seniors' Conferences.

On Monday morning, the official portion of the conference began with 59 seniors, hailing from near and far, from various walks of life, some speaking only Ukrainian and others fluent in both Ukrainian and English, assembling in the Veselka Hall.

After introductions, the official portion of the conference began. The UNA Seniors unanimously elected the following officers: Ms. Trytjak, president; Ihor Hayda, vice-president; Bozhena Olshaniwsky, secretary; and Ms. Paprocki, treasurer.

The following day the floor was opened to the first of a varied line-up of speakers. Dr. Ada Helbig, who holds a Ph.D. in ethnomusicology from Columbia University, spoke about the Roma people, or Gypsies, living in Ukraine and about the Orange Revolution.

She was followed by Dr. Roman Procyk, who spoke on behalf of the Ukrainian Studies Fund. Dr. Procyk's lecture was titled "Gained or Lost Momentum in Ukrainian Studies – A Survey of Current Events."

Next, Osep Moroz, who holds a Ph.D. in economics, a cyberneticist, author and former advisor to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, spoke about the Orange Revolution and about the Ukrainian psyche.

Dr. Bohdar Woroch, who is both a cardiologist and internist, spoke about the aging process and general medical pathology as it relates to elderly patients.

Rostyslav Wasylenko, who has received numerous awards for his many talents, including most recently recognition from the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine, entertained all with a humorous recitation on food, health and aging.

He was followed by Ihor Hayda, a chemical engineer and food scientist, who gave another talk about nutrition and how it relates to a person's general well-being.

Nestor Olesnycky, former UNA vice-president and a New Jersey lawyer who had a private practice for many years, spoke about the many aspects of financial and other planning for the future as it affects senior citizens in particular.

Soyuzivka Manager Nestor Paslawsky

Oksana Trytjak is president of the UNA Seniors.



UNA Seniors gathered at Soyuzivka for their annual conference held on June 12-17.

welcomed the participants and answered an array of questions pertaining to the UNA resort.

Christine Kozak, UNA national secretary, shared information on the many new and updated UNA products and fraternal benefits relating to seniors.

Oksana Sokolyk, former president of the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations, author and commentator on CBC, spoke at the banquet about the 100th anniversary of the birth of prominent Ukrainian author and chronicler of Ukrainian life Ulas Samchuk.

And, last but certainly not least, UNA President Stefan Kaczaraj welcomed and thanked all participants for their attendance and wished them a very good time.

At mid-week 15 conference attendees took part in an excursion to New York City to visit the new Ukrainian Museum. Everybody enjoyed the inaugural exhibit featuring over 60 works by one of the 20th century's most innovative sculptors, Alexander Archipenko. The group was met by Olha Hnateyko, the president of the museum's board of trustees, and Maria Shust, the director of the museum, who gave a private tour of the exhibit.

During the week there was an exhibit of Andriy Khomyk's work in the genre of easel painting on glass. His work can be found in private collections all over the world including the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine.

The UNA Seniors' Conference was a success by everyone's standards. Although there were several new attendees, many of the participants already knew each other from previous conferences and were delighted to have the opportunity to see each other again and to enjoy the activities and relaxing atmosphere of Soyuzivka.

The week's activities included an auction, a lottery, a movie night, an art exhibit, sing-alongs and dancing to live music during the banquet.

Where else can you get a 5-day vacation for a mere \$75 a day (or \$63 a day, double occupancy) which includes enter-

tainment, interesting speakers, excursions, three delicious meals a day (prepared by Soyuzivka's very own Culinary Institute of America graduate, Andriy Sonevitsky), and great company?

At the end of the week, when it came time to leave and say good-bye, everybody made plans to see each other again

next year, promising to bring along more friends and relatives!

If you have a group of friends, or a local seniors' club and you'd like to take advantage of Soyuzivka's charming atmosphere and facilities, call us and we'll help you with the arrangements. (Ms. Trytjak may be reached at 973-292-9800, ext. 3071.)



### 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!

## THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

### Famine-Genocide curriculum

For some 70 years now Ukrainians have had to contend with a sentiment that mollified the impact of the Ukrainian Famine Genocide of 1932-1933. This sentiment has often implied that the Ukrainian famine was somehow less an appalling crime against humanity than any of the other 20th century genocides.

As it unfolded in the early 1930s, few people outside of Ukraine knew what was happening. Then there were those who either worked to cover it up or downplayed the impact it had on the Ukrainian people.

But even now some refuse to acknowledge that it happened. There are still those people who deny that 7-10 million Ukrainians were brutally and knowingly starved to death.

And then there are those who simply don't know it happened. Sadly, students throughout North America still are only topically taught about human rights abuses committed during the 20th century. This is most unfortunate, because, as has been said many times in the past, learning about history helps us to avoid repeating past mistakes.

But, in fact, there is a move now to ensure that students in the United States do learn about the Ukrainian famine, as well as other human rights abuses that previously garnered little attention in high school history classes. We applaud the efforts of the community to educate a wider audience about the Famine Genocide and encourage them in this vain.

Teachers, parents and students should be made aware of the curriculum guide on the Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933 prepared by Dr. Myron B. Kuropas, an educator and historian. The guide was made available recently by the Ukrainian National Association with the goal of spreading it throughout the community.

It is important to note that the original curriculum guide, created in 1983, was used at several teachers' workshops in Chicago, Detroit and Newark, N.J. An updated and revised guide was first used at a 2003 workshop on the Famine-Genocide for New Jersey's high school teachers held at Rider University, and later 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.

More recently, the Boston Ukrainian community sponsored a presentation about the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide for teachers gathered at the Northeast Regional Conference on Social Studies held at the Boston Plaza Hotel in March.

In these instances, and in others like them that have gone unreported, the organizers have recognized the importance of including study of the Famine-Genocide in school curriculums.

Taking this yet a step further, we urge that parents learn what educators are teaching their children. In many state public high schools it is required that children learn about genocide, though schools often focus narrowly on only one or two genocides. Schools that do not include Ukraine on their list should be pushed by parents to do so.

States have begun mandating that schools teach in more depth about crimes of the 20th century, and we encourage those that haven't passed such legislation to do the same. In one instance, we learned recently that Illinois Gov. Rod Blagojevich signed a bill requiring public schools in the state to teach about genocides, including, but not limited to, "the Armenian Genocide, the Famine-Genocide in Ukraine, and more recent atrocities in Cambodia, Bosnia, Rwanda and Sudan."

Teachers and other school officials involved in teaching about history need to know about the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933. Obviously, the first step we can all take is to ask teachers and school officials whether they are aware of and teach about the Ukrainian Famine.

However, there are those critics of the expanded Famine curriculum who have argued for the status quo, saying, effectively, that things should be left the way they are. But the status quo, in this regard, discredits the millions of innocent Ukrainians and others who died as victims of a willful and deliberate policy of starvation.

August  
15  
1999

### Turning the pages back...

Six years ago, it was reported that the long-lost estate of Johann Sebastian Bach's second son, Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach, was discovered in Kyiv, where it is preserved as part of the music archive of the Berlin Sing-Akademie. Christoph

Wolff, William Powell Mason Professor of Music and dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Harvard University, wrote an article about the discovery that appeared in the August 15, 1999, issue of The Ukrainian Weekly. The author of the article had been following several leads to the whereabouts of the material for more than two decades in connection with research on the musical sources of the Bach family.

In order to protect it from being destroyed during the war, the Sing-Akademie's archive, with one of the world's most important collections of 18th century music, including significant and largely unique Bach family materials, had been moved from Berlin to Ullersdorf Castle, Silesia, in 1943. The archive then disappeared and with no information available about its post-war fate, it has been missing for over half a century and long feared destroyed.

Patricia Kennedy Grimsted, an associate of the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University, who directs a project on Russian and Ukrainian archives, had been searching in Ukraine in connection with her book, "Trophies of War and Empire." The close collaboration between Prof. Wolff and Dr. Grimsted, together with Prof. Hennadii Boriak, deputy director of the Institute of the Archaeography and Source Studies of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine led to the recent discovery. In July 1999 Prof. Wolff, Dr. Grimsted and Barbara Wolff, music cataloguer of Harvard's Houghton

(Continued on page 19)

## ANALYSIS: Reassessing Ukraine, or why the big picture matters

by Alexander J. Motyl

It's time to take a deep breath and step back.

Just as Viktor Yushchenko and Yulia Tymoshenko could do no wrong in their first 100 days, now they seem to be incapable of doing anything right. Indeed, the avalanche of bad news – in the Western press, from Ukraine, and of course in the Russian media – could lead one to think that Ukraine is headed for disaster.

Anders Aslund, a respected economist at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, was one of the first harbingers of doom when he wrote earlier in the year that Prime Minister Tymoshenko had "betrayed" the Orange Revolution. Most recently, over 100 Ukrainian journalists demanded that President Yushchenko apologize for insulting one of their colleagues and wondered whether his behavior did not herald a return to the bad old days.

The economy, we are told, is spiraling downward. Foreign investors are skittish. Prices are rising, production is falling, an energy crisis with Russia looms – and what is the government doing? Responding with "populist" policies, its head presumably buried deep in the sand. Worse, government ministers squabble, some appear to be either liars or incompetents or both, and corruption continues. The Orange Revolution, clearly, is dead. Or is it?

Let's look at the "big picture."

### Ukraine's policy-makers

First, let's not forget that Ukraine's policy-makers are little different from policy-makers in any other country of the world. They disagree? Good Lord! They implement bad policies? Unheard of! They make mistakes? No way! They are corrupt, stupid and mendacious? They pander to electoral constituencies? They adopt populist policies? They sacrifice economic rationality to political expedience? Only in Ukraine, right?

Indeed, rather than feigning shock at the behavior of Ukraine's politicians, we might do well to examine our own reactions. Should we really be scandalized by the Roman Zvarych affair? Should we really be shocked by President Yushchenko having insulted a journalist? One need not be a cynic to believe that politicians who stupidly embellish their records, lie, or have adversarial relationships with the press are business as usual in democracies.

What is truly shocking is not their silly behavior but the overheated response of their critics. If, as Dr. Aslund argued, Prime Minister Tymoshenko really betrayed the revolution, does it not logically follow that she should, as a traitor, be executed? We know that Dr. Aslund doesn't mean that, but then why use alarmist language that suggests just such a conclusion?

And if journalists insist on their independence and right to investigate all aspects of government officials' lives, shouldn't they develop a thicker skin of their own? Should they really be insisting on apologies? If you're gonna dish it out, you should also be able to take it. That's what the rough and tumble of democratic politics is like.

*Alexander J. Motyl is professor of political science at Rutgers University – Newark, a specialist on Ukraine, and the author and editor of over 10 books. His latest book is a novel, "Whiskey Priest," published by iUniverse.*

### Competing priorities

Second, let's not forget that all policy-makers in all democratic countries must always balance at least two competing priorities – rational economic policies versus the necessity of getting re-elected.

### Fourteen years of independence had led to the creation of the very political institutions Ukraine had lacked in 1991.

It's easy for outsiders to insist that Mr. Yushchenko and Ms. Tymoshenko adopt "radical economic reform" immediately. It's easier still to decry their efforts to win votes as populism. But recall, once again, that every single democratic leader in the United States, Canada or Europe would do the same thing. After all, policy-makers know that winning elections is not only an exercise in democracy, but also a precondition – indeed, the precondition – of any kind of meaningful reform program.

Note as well that all this talk of the imperative nature of radical economic reform and the interests of investors assumes, in a crudely neo-Marxist fashion, that only economics matters and that democracy, civil society, human rights and all the other components of the so-called "superstructure" do not. Now, I do happen to believe that economic reform in Ukraine is imperative, and the sooner the better. But I also happen to believe that a democratic Ukraine with a vigorous civil society is also an important achievement – and I suspect that many Russians and Belarusians would agree.

### The Orange effect

Third, and most important, let's not forget that President Yushchenko and Prime Minister Tymoshenko are not Ukraine. And that means that far more important than what they do or do not do is the direction in which Ukraine, as a country and a people, is going.

Ukraine is a different country today from what it was just one year ago. The voices of doom – all being freely expressed in the media, by civil society groups, students and political activists – attest to the consolidation of democratic norms and behaviors. The population of Ukraine has become empowered, and certain segments – especially intellectuals, artists and young people – have changed fundamentally.

Ukraine's intellectuals and artists – precisely the people who articulate a nation's views of themselves – appear to have experienced a profound shift in self-identification and self-worth. The Orange Revolution gave them the opportunity finally to be able to distinguish themselves from Russia and to align themselves with Europe – and especially with the democratic and liberal values associated with the West.

Even more important, for a very substantial portion of Ukraine's youth the Orange Revolution was a formative generational experience, along the lines of 1968 in the United States, France and Germany. Just as the mass marches and peace demonstrations of 1968 transformed thousands of young Americans,

(Continued on page 17)

## NEWS AND VIEWS

## Remembering mom as a successful businesswoman and a caring mother

by Nina Nechipurenko

What can I say of my mother? There are so many things that she has done for her family and communities both locally and abroad. There are so many ways she has touched others and invested herself into their lives in order to provide a better quality of life for us all.

Where should I begin?

Let's go back away to the time when her children were very little. She spent countless hours teaching us how to play the piano, how to make ceramic artifacts, how to make pysanky, how to embroider, how not to get frustrated and how to have fun. She always made it a priority to be involved in our youth activities, from Plast to dancing, and Ukrainian school – especially Ukrainian school!

She was not only our teacher at home, but in Ukrainian school also. She wanted to make sure that all the students learned the most that was possible. And all the students knew they could not get away with anything in class. She made sure we had plenty of homework and always knew when someone was passing notes or not paying attention in class. She was a teacher to be reckoned with!

I remember when she went back to school. Not only was she committed to seeing youths invest in education, she also invested herself. I remember going with her to the campus and waiting for her to take her exams, and then getting to have a fabulous lunch at the campus cafeteria.

She was always busy working on her

*Nina Nechipurenko is the daughter of Tamara Denysenko, CEO of the Ukrainian Federal Credit Union. Though it is headquartered in Rochester, N.Y., the UFCU is active from coast to coast with five branches throughout the country that are continually growing in terms of members and assets. Ms. Denysenko is active also in promoting the credit union movement in Ukraine.*



Tamara Denysenko

projects in her basement office, which, by the way, she still has. There were so many projects – among them an introductory alphabet book for children, which she made sure we used, and which my son is currently learning from.

For years she worked on the credit union magazine, writing articles, laying out photos, designing pages. She then moved on to radio and television. For years she was a TV star!

I don't think she ever took a day off from finding something else to do, because when she wasn't working in her office, she was crocheting afghan after afghan. Her energy is tremendous! I am getting exhausted just thinking about it all.

But not only was she working on all these community projects, she was also quite a hostess. We always had parties at our home. She always made sure there was plenty of food and activities for everyone. Family and friends would come over to socialize. The adults would play cards and chat, while the kids ran around the house making lots of noise. And we always looked forward to the weekends! We loved her deviled eggs.

There was this one time that she and I made plans to go to New York City – just the two of us. She took a bus and met me at Albany. We took a train from Albany to Grand Central Station – what fun! Of course, everyone thought we were sisters out on a jaunt. To this day, everyone tells us how we looked like sisters. (It's nice to know that I will always look young.) While we were in NYC we went to Dangerfield's and saw Rodney Dangerfield live and in person. He decided he would heckle my mother, but little did he know that she would heckle him right back. She left the poor man speechless.

As time passed, she had the chore of planning two large weddings three months apart from each other. The weddings turned out spectacularly. She managed it all and never lost a step.

She now has three wonderful grandchildren who always look forward to seeing their "baba." She makes sure they are well fed, entertained and educated in as much Ukrainian heritage as possible. She plays computer games, and card games and loves to go to the SeaBreeze amusement waterpark with them all. She has maintained a youthful outlook on life that will always be cherished and remembered by her grandchildren.

While she was doing all of these other things, she also found time to be the CEO of the Ukrainian Federal Credit Union, a Rotary member, a board member of multiple organizations and countless committees. She manages to travel to Europe and all across the United States. She even found time to open her home to multiple exchange students and soccer players when she was at home.

I can only hope that I achieve half of what my mother had accomplished in her early years of life. And yet, I believe we all know that there is still a great deal more to come from her.

## Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



### When it comes to American history, revisionists rule!

A few summers ago I was a Fulbright scholar teaching American history at the National University of Ostroh Academy in Ukraine. We spent much time discussing the Second World War, especially after I discovered that most of the students had little knowledge regarding American involvement in the European theater. They seemed to believe that the Soviet Union had beaten Germany single-handedly.

During one of our sessions, the U.S. bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki came up. "Why did the United States use its atomic weapons against innocent men, women and children, one of the students asked.

"What have you heard?" I asked in return.

"The United States hated the Japanese because they were Asiatics," came the reply. "The bombing was cruel and unnecessary." When I queried the other students about the matter, they seemed to agree with the analysis. We spent the remainder of the period discussing the incident and the circumstances which led up to the bombing.

After reviewing Japanese atrocities against civilians and POWs, – in particular the Rape of Nanking and the Bataan Death March – I walked up to a map of the world, pointed to the South Pacific, and explained how U.S. forces, at great cost of lives and treasure, captured Pacific islands such as Guadalcanal, Tarawa, Iwo Jima (25,851 U.S. casualties, including some 7,000 dead), and Okinawa (38,000 U.S. wounded, some 12,000 dead) on the way to invading the islands of Japan itself. The Japanese were fiercely determined warriors who considered dying in defense of the emperor an honor, I explained. The U.S. firebombed Tokyo incessantly with not even a hint of submission. On the contrary, such bombings tended to strengthen Japanese resolve. Given their experience with Japanese intransigence, America's leadership concluded that invading the Japanese home islands would be even more costly than vanquishing Nazi Germany, a nation which resisted to the bitter end. Estimates of U.S. losses in Japan ran from 500,000 to a million dead and wounded. Faced with few alternatives, President Harry S. Truman elected to drop one atomic bomb and, when the Japanese still didn't talk surrender, a second bomb. Eight days later, Japan surrendered.

I can forgive students in Ukraine for their lack of knowledge. What they knew about Hiroshima and Nagasaki they probably learned from Soviet-educated teachers who were still repeating the party line. What I find particularly appalling, however, is the fact that today, 60 years after Hiroshima and Nagasaki, many American students and history teachers share the Soviet perspective. They perceive the bombing as one more example of America's long record of crimes against humanity.

How can this be? Part of the reason, of course, is the takeover of American universities and public opinion by professors of the Left. The most popular textbook on American campuses today, for example, is *A People's History of the United States*,

1492-Present, by Prof. Howard Zinn. Self-described as a "social activist," Prof. Zinn eschews the use of footnotes in his book. "I wanted my writing of history and my teaching of history to be a part of social struggle," Zinn declared in 1998 during an interview with Raymond Lotta of the Revolutionary Worker. "I wanted to be part of history and not just a recorder and teacher of history. So that kind of attitude towards history, history itself as a political act, has always informed my writing and my teaching."

With some 500,000 copies in print, Prof. Zinn's work is the book of choice among professors of history on American campuses. The text is enthusiastically endorsed by Eric Foner of Columbia University, tenured professor and past president of the American Historical Society. It was Dr. Foner who, as correspondent Bernard Goldberg reminds us, reflected on the 9/11 tragedy as follows: "I'm not sure which is more frightening, the horror that engulfed New York City or the apocalyptic rhetoric emanating daily from the White House."

After describing the Hiroshima bombing in his book, Dr. Zinn claims that American "estimates of invasion losses were not realistic, and seem to have been pulled out of the air to justify bombings which, as their effects became known, horrified more and more people. Japan by August, 1945, was in desperate shape and ready to surrender."

Really? Not according to most reputable historians as well as Mitsuo Fuchido, the Japanese pilot who led the attack on Pearl Harbor. Attending a reception after the war, Mitsuo met Col. Paul Warfield Tibbets, pilot of the Enola Gay, the B-29 which dropped the bomb on Hiroshima. During the conversation which followed, the Japanese pilot said: "You did the right thing to drop the bombs. Japan would have resisted an invasion using every man, woman and child, using sticks and stones if necessary."

Not only are Japanese crimes off limits for Prof. Zinn, the murder of millions under Stalin and his heirs are as well. Describing Mao Tse Tsung, he writes: "China was in the hands of a revolutionary movement, the closest thing in the long history of that ancient country, to a people's government, independent of outside control." Praising a man who murdered or imprisoned thousands of Cubans, Prof. Zinn writes: "In power, Castro moved to set-up a nationwide system of education, of housing, of land distribution to landless peasants." The Sandinistas are portrayed as "a coalition of Marxists, left-wing priests and assorted nationalists, [who] set about to give more land to the peasants and spread education and health care among the poor." The execution of the Rosenbergs who stole U.S. atomic secrets and passed them on to the USSR "was a demonstration to the people of the country...of what lay at the end of the line for those the government decided were traitors."

Today, American youth, whose knowledge of American history is abysmal to begin with, are being brain-washed by the likes of Prof. Zinn and those of his ilk who inhabit our universities. Don't believe me? Ask your children or grandchildren what they know about their American heritage. It won't be pretty!

Myron Kuropas's e-mail address is: [kuropas@comcast.net](mailto:kuropas@comcast.net).

### MAY WE HELP YOU?

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Yushchenko brings few changes to Ukraine

Dear Editor:

One would be hard-pressed to find any Ukrainian diaspora publication skeptical of Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko's integrity and his zeal to introduce Western-style reforms in Ukraine. He has become almost an iconic figure, a Ukrainian Prometheus of Truth and Justice, if you will, for the vast majority of Ukrainians in the U.S. and Canada alike.

However, before we put Mr. Yushchenko on a fast track process to political sainthood, we might want to take a closer look at how and what this president does in order to make Ukraine a true Western society. After all, even the Vatican allows for the devil's advocate in the canonization process of Church saints. Should not we allow the same for our own Ukrainian political sages?

Unless you think that being an honest politician is already an oxymoron, I would point out that Mr. Yushchenko so far has not been all that different from his infamous predecessor. Let us compare. Shall we? Former Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma had "professor" Viktor Yanukovich, and his fake diplomas from Cambridge. Mr. Yushchenko has "professor" Roman Zvarych, who is none other but the minister of justice, with his ever elusive educational credentials.

Mr. Kuchma has a billionaire son-in-law, Viktor Pinchuk who, according to Forbes magazine, is one of the wealthiest people in Eastern Europe. Mr. Yushchenko too has a son, who at the age of 19, as Ukrayinska Pravda recently reported, has been spotted with a BMW that has a base value from \$135,000, and a nice platinum-encrusted cell phone from Vertu that has a "bargain" price tag of \$40,000-\$45,000. His father has been in power for only a few months, not 10 years, so be kind and give the "poor" kid some more time, if I am right; he might catch up with Mr. Kuchma's son shortly in terms of wealth accumulation.

Mr. Kuchma had criminals in charge of cities and regions. Mr. Yushchenko, too, is in hot pursuit of that "grandiose" legacy; the mayor of Yalta, Alexander Chabanov, is "our man in Crimea." A former criminal convict who did his jail time in the Russian Far East, Mr. Chabanov now has moved to Yalta's mayor's position. Ah, Crimea! That beautiful Southern peninsula is apparently also a very sunny place for some very shady people from the current president's entourage.

Mr. Piskun – the current procurator general was first appointed to this post by Mr. Kuchma. In June of 2003 Yulia Tymoshenko's bloc asked the Verkhovna Rada to investigate him for possible involvement in the transfer of illegal drugs. Then in October of the same year Mr. Piskun was under fire for abuse of authority and taking unscheduled vaca-

tions in the Alps, the United Arab Emirates and Crimea. What happened to him after the Orange Revolution? He still enjoys the same privileged position of procurator general under Mr. Yushchenko. Is this a "new team" of "reformists" we all have been promised and waited for? It remains to be seen if the Gongadze case will be solved. Foreign investors are just as suspicious as they were before, and the economic growth forecast has been reduced as well, and this list can go on and on.

Are we having a collective déjà vu? There just seem to be too many strange similarities between the old administration and the new one; too many things reminiscent of the previous irregularities and abuses of power. Draw your own conclusions. Although some say that if it walks like a duck and quacks like a duck it probably is a...

Alex Kozhushchenko  
Wilmington, Del.

### New anthology of historical fiction

Dear Editor:

In the spring of 2006 a new anthology of Ukrainian Canadian historical fiction will be published by Fitzhenry & Whiteside Canada. I am the editor and the stories and poems are written by a variety of writers including Danny Evanishen, Sonja Dunn, Larry Warwaruk, Linda Mikolayenko, myself and several first-time fiction writers.

The anthology will be called "Kobzar's Children: a century of stories by Canadian Ukrainians."

It will be geared toward the young adult market and will be published in the U.S. and Canada. The stories are all based on real events and they span a century, from 1905 to 2005. The publisher wishes to include a number of old photos throughout the book. We have some photos but we're looking for more.

If anyone has photographs that they think might work for the anthology, please let me know as soon as possible at marsha@calla.com. or you can leave a message at (519) 752-5453 and I will call you back.

Please distribute this call for photos far and wide. Anyone who submits a photo that ends up being used in the anthology will get a free copy of the anthology when it comes out.

The royalties for this anthology (i.e. 10 percent of the retail price of each book sold) is being donated to the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association.

Here are the story and poetry themes so you know what sort of photos we're looking for:

1. Ukrainian pioneer photos circa 1905;
2. internment photos, especially close-ups of individuals (also tamed moose);
3. Winnipeg strike (1919);
4. Ukrainian Famine, especially close-

ups of individuals, also interior shots of Soviet trains;

5. children in Ukrainian dance outfits, circa 1930s on the prairies, 1930s homestead farms and barns (interior and exterior);

6. Ukrainian immigrants with a suitcase or trunk;

7. Ukrainian individuals with Auschwitz tattoo (especially facial shots);

8. DP camp photos, post-World War II (especially of individuals, both male and female, also American soldiers);

9. rural prairie life circa 1940 to 1950, especially close-ups of individuals;

10. Ukrainian funeral, cemetery, gravesite;

11. Orange Revolution, especially close-ups of teens, night shots;

12. elderly Ukrainian women;

13. Babyn Yar;

14. Ukrainians travelling by Canadian train circa 1930s;

15. violinist, musicians circa 1940s or earlier; and

16. old photos of Ukrainian immigrants in their youth – i.e., photos circa 1890 to 1950.

Marsha Skrypuch  
Brantford, Ontario

### Husar's comments on Church worrisome

Dear Editor:

I find the statement by Patriarch Lubomyr Husar in his interview with The Ukrainian Weekly on the eve of the Permanent Synod of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Winnipeg that "Within the Church there are some fears that such a Patriarchate could separate us from the [Catholic] Church" quite disturbing.

Does this reflect Catholic fanaticism of some Ukrainian Catholics or their feeling of our national inferiority?

Probably both, because the Patriarchate of the Ukrainian Catholic Church is consistent with the traditions of Eastern Churches, as well as with the provisions of the 1596 Union and decisions of the Second Vatican Council of the Roman Catholic Church.

When shall we learn to respect ourselves?

Z. Lew Melnyk  
Cincinnati, Ohio

### A possible solution to hunger in Ukraine

Dear Editor:

Impoverished rural Ukrainians could feed themselves and start to rebuild their nation's devastated agriculture if more of us supported Heifer International projects under way there.

These humanitarian projects offer

hope to many people left jobless by the collapse of collective agriculture and who lack the means to take up small-scale farming to improve their lives.

Heifer International helps poor families achieve that goal through its signature activity: providing a gift of a pregnant heifer or other animal. The recipient family agrees to pass on one of its heifer's offspring to another needy family. The original gift gets "passed on" again and again, sustaining the project and engendering self-reliance within a community.

Families participating in Heifer projects get more than material aid. They are also learning how to farm again. Over decades of collectivized farming, villagers worked in brigades assigned to one or two tasks, such as weeding crops or milking cows. That narrow job focus kept them from learning the skills and obtaining the overview needed to practice holistic farming.

Today Heifer International field workers are providing recipient families with extensive training in sustainable organic farming techniques. The training includes animal nutrition, basic veterinary procedures, rotational grazing, compost making and more. In time, small-scale Ukrainian farmers will know how to produce a range of foods free of toxic residues. Europe is the prime market for organic foods.

Heifer International maintains 12 ongoing projects in Ukraine, mostly involving dairy cattle. In the Kalush district, for example, artificial insemination technicians are raising the genetic level of local cattle, significantly boosting their milk production. The extra milk and its products will be sold throughout the district after construction of a dairy processing plant.

In the Vinnytsia district young families are receiving pure-bred Ukrainian Black and White heifers to get started in dairying.

In Hutsulschyna, Heifer International is reintroducing Brown Carpathian cattle and Hutsul horses to the region. This will help remedy wrong-headed government policies that created two serious agricultural problems: the near extinction of regional breeds of livestock and massive environmental degradation.

Government officials had replaced tried-and-true traditional cattle with modern breeds ill-suited to the region's harsh weather and rugged terrain. They also replaced Hutsul horses adapted to hillside farming with heavy tractors, causing soil erosion, clogged streams, floods and landslides.

These worthwhile Heifer International projects hold promise for Ukraine's agricultural future and deserve the support of individuals, clubs and church parishes. A list of the Heifer projects in Ukraine and information about where to send donations are available by calling (800) 422-0474.

Russell P. Kaniuka  
Farmington Falls, Maine

### To The Weekly Contributors:

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

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

- Information about upcoming events must be received one week before the date the information is to be published.

- Persons who submit any materials must provide a daytime phone number where they may be reached if any additional information is required.

- Unsolicited materials submitted for publication will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.

Mailing address: The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.

PLEASE NOTE: Materials may be sent to The Weekly also via e-mail to the address staff@ukrweekly.com. Please do include your mailing address and phone number so that we may contact you if needed to clarify any information.

Please call or send query via e-mail before electronically sending anything other than Word documents. This applies especially to photos, as they must be scanned according to our specifications in order to be properly reproduced in our newspaper.

Any questions? Call 973-292-9800.



## Banquet is pinnacle of 50th anniversary celebrations of SUM oselia in Ellenville

by Lida Mykytyn

ELLENVILLE, N.Y. – The cornerstone of the 50th anniversary celebrations of the Ukrainian American Youth Association's (SUM) campgrounds here turned out to be the banquet and fund-raising cocktail reception that took place on July 9 at the "oselia" (as the resort is known).

The evening commenced with a thunderous entrance and presentation by over 90 participants of the SUM "Vyshkilnyi Tabir," a three-week leadership camp, who gave a sentimental performance under the direction of the camp leader Ihor Naumenko and choreographer Halyna Cechowska. This served as a perfect introduction to the celebrations of the evening, which focused on the accomplishments of the oselia, as there can be no greater accomplishment than the educational work by dedicated individuals that has been conducted at the oselia for over five decades.

The banquet had a festive atmosphere. The beautifully decorated grand hall served as a perfect backdrop to commemorate this milestone in oselia's history. The evening's entertainment was led by masters of ceremonies Lida Mykytyn and Petro Kosciolk, and featured performances by Prolisok, a SUM Yonkers/New York youth choir, as well as a stirring keynote speech by oselia's good friend and long-time SUM member and leader, Askold Lozynskyj. Both

Shortly after the conclusion of the banquet, most guests shifted from the main hall to an outside venue for the fund-raising cocktail reception. The outdoor reception area, covered by a colossal white tent, glistened with lights and golden accents. The dreamlike setting allowed the celebrations to continue; the reminiscing continued and friendships were rekindled.

Nostalgia floated through the air, as guests enjoyed the music of Hrim, a new young band, composed of members from Vyshkilnyi Tabir. Yuriy Symczyk, also a participant of the camp, was master of ceremonies for the evening reception. The event turned out to be the perfect showcase for the emerging talent of SUM.

This evening of 50th anniversary celebrations was special for countless reasons. Many received the chance to reminisce about wonderful oselia memories. Attendees got a glimpse of the future through the participation of Vyshkilnyi Tabir and the youth that enlivened the cocktail reception.

The evening was also quite special due to the support of both the local and Ukrainian communities. Honoring the celebrations with their presence were Bishop Losten of the Stamford Eparchy of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and representatives from Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization as well as a number of special guests from Ukrainian community organizations and financial institutions.



Members of the SUM oselia's 50th anniversary organizing committee (from left): Roman Kozicky, Andriy Horbachevsky, Lida Mykytyn, Genya Kuzmowicz Blahy, Bohdan Harhaj (head of SUM's U.S. national board) and Petro Kosciolk.



The evening's main speaker, Askold Lozynskyj.



Town of Wawarsing representatives honor the SUM oselia on its 50th anniversary.

Prolisok's singing and the keynote speech left the audience emotionally stirred and misty-eyed. Adding to the emotional heights of the evening were dramatic recitations by the 2005 Zlet (youth gathering) competitors' front-runners, Oksana Bihun and Orysia Kozicky.

After the performance by Prolisok and the nostalgic slide show of photographs from the oselia spanning 50 years, the banquet took on a surprising turn. The impetus was provided by Julian Kulas, of the Heritage Foundation of First Security Bank of Chicago who offered a generous donation for capital improvements at the oselia. This initial donation was then followed by a personal pledge by Bishop Basil Losten, and the momentum began to build as other banquet participants began to show both their generosity and their love of the Ellenville resort.

In a fitting conclusion to the banquet, with the grand hall, intentionally darkened, the participants of the Vyshkilnyi Tabir, returned, carrying shimmering candles. Surrounding the tables and attendees, they sang "Sumivski Vohni," an endearing camp song reminiscent of many moonlit nights and memorable campfires during summer camps.

Lida Mykytyn is chair of the organizing committee of the SUM oselia's 50th anniversary.



A view of the 50th anniversary celebration of SUM oselia's resort in Ellenville, N.Y.

## Ukrainian Catholic University seminarian, staff visit Illinois parishes

by Roman Ivashkiv

PALATINE, Ill. – A seminarian and two staff members from the Ukrainian Catholic University (UCU) in Lviv, on July 31 visited the Ukrainian Catholic Parish of the Immaculate Conception in Palatine, Ill., and met with members of the local community. The visit, aimed at establishing contacts with the Palatine faithful and supporting Ukrainian Catholic education, was organized by the Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation (UCEF), headed by John F. Kurey, in cooperation with the Rev. Mykhailo Kuzma, pastor for the Palatine community.

Seminarian Taras Baytsar, in addition to visiting the Palatine parish, was also able to visit Ukrainian Catholic Bishop Richard Seminack of Chicago and St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral and Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Ukrainian Catholic Parish, both in Chicago. Mr. Baytsar is currently attending the Ukrainian summer school run by the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute.

The UCU group attended two liturgies in Palatine, one in Ukrainian and one in English, after which they made a presentation on the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ukraine and the UCU. They showed a video clip that featured Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko recognizing the Rev. Dr. Borys Gudziak, rector of the Ukrainian Catholic University and UCU students for their active role in the Orange Revolution in 2004.

The parishioners also had an opportunity to get acquainted with materials about the UCU and a photo display

depicting life at the anniversary and the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ukraine.

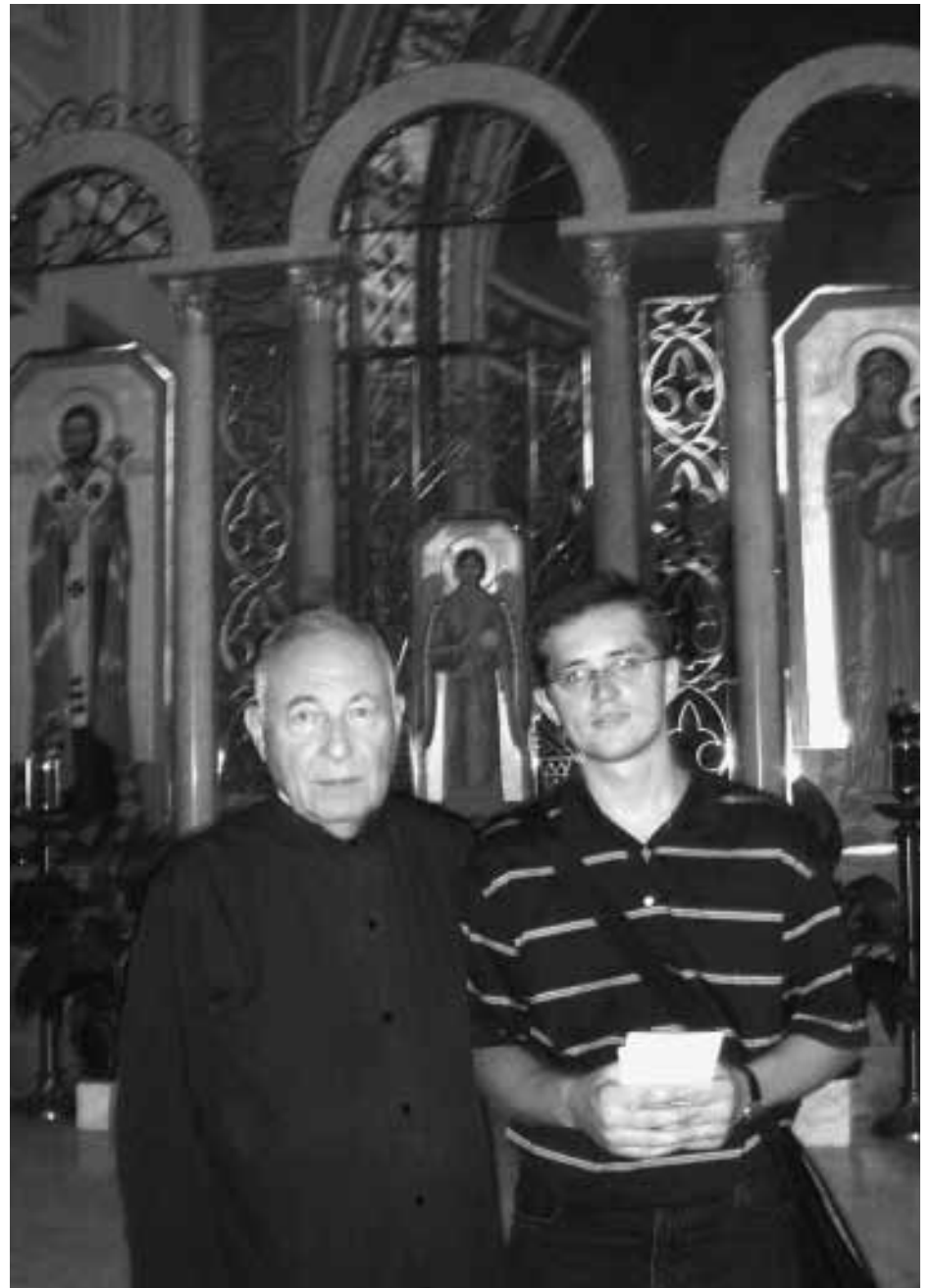
Mr. Kurey, president of UCEF, thanked the Rev. Kuzma and the parishioners for their continual support for the UCU and the cause of rebuilding the Church in Ukraine. "It is a blessing to have every one of you among our friends and supporters," said Mr. Kurey.

"Thanks to your faith and generosity, hundreds of seminarians, nuns and lay students have access to better education preparing them to serve their Church and their country. Their gratitude to you is boundless as they keep you in their daily prayers," he noted. "Today, you will have a chance to personally meet representatives of UCU, who are excited to share their stories with you and thank you for opening a window of opportunity for them."

The other two representatives of the Ukrainian Catholic University visiting Palatine were Maria Kokor and Nataliya Mysula. Ms. Kokor teaches English at UCU and Mysula works as program coordinator at the university's Institute of Non-Profit Management.

Mr. Baytsar enrolled at the seminary in 2000 and "realized it was a great time in the history of the Ukrainian Church," he said. "After long years of persecution and martyrdom, the Ukrainian Catholic Church has resurrected, which is a sign of God's mercy, love and invincibility. The revival of the Church has been greatly helped by the Ukrainian Catholic University and the Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation."

The UCU is the first Catholic university on the territory of the former



Anthony Kit, the candle-bearer at St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral in Chicago (left), gives a tour to Taras Baytsar a seminarian from the Ukrainian Catholic University.

Soviet Union and offers quality education in theology and the humanities. UCU graduates play a crucial role in rebuilding the Church, Mr. Baytsar explained. "However, due to Ukraine's economic hardships, few students can afford to pay all the costs of their education. So, I would like to take this opportunity and thank everyone here who through the UCEF helps talented Ukrainian youth receive the best education."

Mr. Baytsar also expressed his gratitude to the Knights of Columbus, which has sponsored his studies at UCU through the UCEF for two consecutive years, and the Ukrainian Studies Fund for their continual support.

In 2004 Mr. Baytsar interned at Human Life International, which is based in Front Royal, Va., one of the largest pro-life organizations in the world.

Ms. Kokor and Ms. Mysula recently completed an internship at Goodwill of Greater Washington, located in the District of Columbia which is a non-profit organization helping the disabled and disadvantaged throughout the United States. They were selected for the internship after they completed a one-year certificate program offered by the UCU's Institute of Non-Profit Management. That internship opportunity was created by UCEF friend Jeanne Theismann of Virginia and funded by one of her generous friends.

The Rev. Kuzma stated that he was impressed with the education and spiritual formation the Ukrainian Catholic University affords its students, and that he believes they are an integral part in the Christian formation of future leaders in Ukraine and beyond its borders.


"Thanks be to God that the university has such an enthusiastic and hard-working organization like the Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation to help it achieve its goals," he said. "I encourage all my parishioners and all Ukrainians to support the UCEF in whatever way they can. May the Ukrainian Catholic University continue providing a great education with a spiritual foundation for the glory of God and for the good of our brothers and sisters in Ukraine!"

Bishop Seminack approved this visit by the UCU and the UCEF to the Palatine parish as well as subsequent visits to all the parishes of his eparchy.

"Please be gracious and generous to our fellow Ukrainian Catholics and others who join in our cause, and who, by raising the level of education in Ukraine, are doing such a great service to our entire Church. I ask you to support them financially and with your prayers," wrote Bishop Seminack in a letter to the Palatine parishioners.

One highlight of the ongoing UCEF tour will be the visit of the Rev. Dr. Gudziak, UCU rector to meet with Ukrainian Catholic communities as well as friends and benefactors of the UCU, in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Parma and Detroit in November.

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



### Save the Dates!

**The Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation** is pleased to announce that **Rev. Borys Gudziak**, Rector of the Ukrainian Catholic University, will be honored at events in the following cities this fall on the following dates:

**Saturday, November 5, 2005:**  
Rector's Dinner in New York, New York


**Wednesday, November 9, 2005:**  
Event in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

**Sunday, November 13, 2005:**  
Rector's Luncheon in Chicago, Illinois

**Thursday, November 17, 2005:**  
Event in Parma, Ohio

**Sunday, November 20, 2005:**  
Rector's Luncheon in Detroit, Michigan

All friends and supporters of the Ukrainian Catholic University and the Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation, along with all other interested persons, are welcome to meet **Rev. Gudziak** at these events. Organizations are also most welcome to these events.



Please, save these dates!

Tax-exempt contributions should be made payable to the Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation.

## Ukrainian artist tours Australia and the U.S. with exhibit of recent paintings

by Christyna Bodnar Sheldon

HUNTER, N.Y. – Volodymyr Voroniuk, an accomplished Ukrainian artist from the Bukovyna region of Ukraine, toured several cities in Australia and the U.S. with an exhibit of his most recent paintings. His exhibitions included landscapes picturing locations in Ukraine, several western European cities, and coastal scenes from Florida. He also displayed paintings that blended vivid floral scenes with images of female faces, evoking memories of Ukrainian folkloric characters. In addition to his oil and acrylic canvases, Mr. Voroniuk exhibited a series of impressionistic watercolor landscapes.

The tour, which began early in 2005, included three cities in Australia – Melbourne, Adelaide, and Sydney, and three locations in the U.S.A. – Miami, North Port and Hunter.

The final exhibition in Hunter on June 26 was opened by Dr. Mykola Tsiselskyj, who greeted the artist warmly, welcoming him on his return to Hunter after more than a decade. Mr. Voroniuk likened the mountain scenes of the Catskills to the landscapes of his native Karpaty. Both the artist and the viewers of the exhibit expressed great pleasure in sharing a common love for the landscapes of nature and for the landscapes pictured on the displayed canvases.

Mr. Voroniuk began exhibiting his work internationally in 1991, and he has traveled extensively throughout Europe and other parts of the world. He is a winner of several international art competitions, including first prize for his art work at the Lelingen-2000 Art Festival in Luxembourg. The artist is a member of the National Society of Artists in Ukraine.

At the end of this most recent tour, which lasted for almost six months, Mr. Voroniuk was anxious to return to his native Ukraine, but he expressed the



A landscape painting by Volodymyr Voroniuk.

hope of returning to the Ukrainian communities that he had visited in distant parts of the world. He also expressed hope that other artists from Ukraine would

have the opportunity to travel more freely throughout the world to share their artwork and to gather inspiration and insight from new experiences.

## Chicago's Cook County treasurer hosts "Chicago Tapestry" exhibit

CHICAGO – "Chicago Tapestry" is the name of the exhibit that took place at the Office of the Cook County Treasurer on July 5-31.

The title serves as a metaphor for Chicago's rich cultural and ethnic diversity. Chicago has many different communities which are woven together like a tapestry. The many threads of this tapestry have their own independent color but, when joined together, they create a fascinating whole.

In recognition of this, the Cook County Treasurer Maria Pappas has routinely presented paintings and other artistic work in her office "to beautify what otherwise would be just a government office" for the sake of visitors and employees, and to support the artistic community of Cook County.

This exhibit was significant in that it was the first time that textile art was exhibited in this space, thanks to the recommendations of Lida Truchly, member of the

Chicago/Kyiv Sister Cities Committee, and Pat Michalski, the treasurer's special advisor on ethnic affairs and media.

Three artists were featured in this exhibit: David Johnson, of Swedish descent, presented works which were notable for their depth created by mixed media. Lialia Kuchma, who was born in Ukraine, showed works which pulsed with energy and vivid colors. (She recently had a solo exhibit at the Chicago Cultural Center). Anne McGinn, of Irish extraction, showed her miniature pieces with irregular contours.

A ribbon-cutting ceremony took place on July 13, with each artist cutting a ribbon the color of his or her native flag. Vice Consul General of Ireland Una Nidhubhgaill and Honorary Consul General of Sweden Annette Seaberg welcomed the artists.

Ms. Pappas thanked the consuls and the visitors for coming to this event. "This is an important endeavor for this

office. The reason is that we get more traffic than anyone. This is a county with 5.5 million people with 127 languages. And within 127 languages there is a

tremendous wealth of artistic talent. And to that end we are grateful that you took the time to come and display this beautiful artwork here."

## Winnipeg's Theater in the Park presents "Strike! The Musical"

by Robert B. Klymasz

WINNIPEG – "Strike! The Musical," by Danny Schur (music, lyrics, script) and Rick Chafe (script) was presented at the Theater in the Park in Winnipeg on May 26 through June 14.

In brief, Mr. Schur's "Strike!" is a musical lesson that not only entertains but instructs as well. Reviewed and widely discussed in the mainstream press (including Toronto's Globe and Mail), this is a professional work that marks a landmark in the history of Ukrainian theater – if only because it's a production that received supporting grants from both wings of the Ukrainian community in Canada: that is, the right wing (the Shevchenko Foundation) and the left wing (the Ukrainian Labor Temple Foundation).

On stage, the musical's Ukrainian aspect is driven by the main character – Mike Sokolowski, the reluctant martyr of Winnipeg's "bloody Saturday" strike in June of 1919 – and supported by props (a blue-and-yellow Ukrainian flag), snippets of Ukrainian dialogue, a few anti-Ukrainian slurs, a sopilka (traditional Ukrainian flute) in the orchestra and even a set showing the Ukrainian Canadian Congress building on 456 Main St. in downtown Winnipeg.

(Off stage, a special compact disc released to mark this premier production

features the singing voices of at least three Ukrainian Winnipeggers – Andriana Chuchman, Paul Mayba and Greg Udod.

Ethnic elements like these, though incidental, provide splashes of local color and strengthen the musical's triangular focus on music, history and morality. For some in the audience, the music can be reminiscent of such Broadway hits as "West Side Story" and "Fiddler on the Roof." Only "Strike!" however, dares to use unrest and social turmoil as the basis (not merely a backdrop) for its narrative (after all, who's ever heard of a musical devoted to the Bolshevik revolution of 1917?).

"Strike!" has several tense, grave moments that could be refined and developed into high drama for the operatic stage. In its current song-and-dance format, it could easily travel abroad to Ukraine where, undoubtedly, "Strike!" would be received with considerable interest.

What about a concert version? Several of Mr. Schur's songs are lovely, engaging and should be performed as stand-alone pieces for years to come. These include pieces like "Love in a place Like This," "Do it For Anna" and "Saturday in June." The choreography in "Strike!" (by Tom Mokry) is generally outstanding with "Fifty Dollars" a real knockout: telephone operators and toiling laborers have never "danced" in such superb manner.

Let's hope that "Strike!" continues to live into the future. It should not be allowed to languish as some forgotten musical curiosity.



Artist Lialia Kuchma (left) with Cook County Treasurer Maria Pappas against the backdrop of one of her tapestries.

Robert B. Klymasz is officiated with the Center for Ukrainian Canadian Studies at the University of Manitoba.

# Soyuzivka resort hosts a three-day conference on UPA

by Christina Kotlar

KERHONKSON, N.Y. – “My uncle was in UPA,” “I had no idea of the magnitude of this army” were among the comments heard during the three-day conference, “A Day in the Life of the UPA – Ukrainian Insurgent Army” held on July 29, 30 and 31 at Soyuzivka, the Ukrainian National Association’s estate in Kerhonkson, N.Y.

The event, based on the Litopys UPA (Chronicles of the UPA), was kicked off on Friday evening with registration, a wine and cheese reception and the opening of an UPA exhibit. The exhibit was graciously lent by Nadia Skop, executive administrator for the Ukrainian Canadian Research and Documentation Center (UCRDC) of Toronto, and financially supported by the Self Reliance (N.J.) Federal Credit Union of Clifton, N.J.

At the entrance, a sign reading “Slava Ukraini – Heroyam Slava” (Glory to Ukraine – Glory to Our Heroes) welcomed visitors into the world of the Ukrainianska Povstanska Armia (UPA) with archival photographs, maps, personal artifacts, graphics and a selection of books from the Litopys UPA, which publishes primary-source documents and materials from the World War II era with each volume or series of volumes devoted to a specific theme, a given time period and/or region.

Conference participants arrived from as far away as Toronto, Rochester, N.Y., and Chicago, with others driving from distances along the northeastern seaboard, including Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Saturday morning’s program opened with a documentary presentation, “Between Hitler and Stalin,” the work of filmmaker Slavko Nowytski in conjunction with the UCRDC.

Taras Hunczak, professor emeritus of history at Rutgers University, a sought-after conference speaker and renowned writer, editor and lecturer on topics pertaining to Ukraine’s struggle for independence, provided an insightful overview of the beginnings of the UPA.

He spent several years researching, interpreting and translating German archives and is one of the few Western researchers permitted to delve into the proverbial labyrinth of the Soviet KGB archives.



Julian Kotlar stands for a photograph with his daughters (from left): Lesia Kozicky, Petrusia Paslawsky, Nadia Dubanowitz and Christina Kotlar.

Audience members remarked on Prof. Hunczak’s ability to capture the essence of pivotal historical moments and concisely present the historical context for a movement that encompassed the entire Ukrainian nation.

As seen later in the documentary “A Daughter’s Journey,” Prof. Hunczak presented several social and political points that set the tone for the film’s structure. In a personal comment, he recalled that, at the age of 10, he was a courier for the UPA and usually managed to duck any kind of suspicion by being a young upstart.

Following Prof. Hunczak’s seminar, the audience was escorted to the outdoor interpretive program – a “bunker site” exhibit. Petrusia Paslawsky and Nadia Dubanowitz led a group walk of approximately 50 people to Soyuzivka’s Studio, where groups of 10 were escorted into a below-ground, dark and dank room where a bunker might have existed. Artifacts from World War II silently represented what it would have been like for UPA soldiers spending time in hideaways such as this.

One of the most telling artifacts was a chess set made out of bread, shedding light on how, despite the unexpected and

uncontrollable forces of war, these young soldiers attempted to maintain a scrap of normal, everyday life.

The afternoon session began with a panel discussion on “Relevance and Recognition” that introduced interrelated topics and points of view. Peter J. Potichnyj, professor emeritus of political science at McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario, moderated the panel discussion that included a question and answer period.

Panel topics were presented chronologically as Prof. Hunczak discussed the historical catalyst for the UPA’s establishment and mobilization in the “Beginnings of the Ukrainian-German Confrontation.” On June 30, 1941, Ukraine announced its independence, unequivocally thwarting Hitler’s planned German colonization and enslavement of Ukraine’s population. The Nazi high command’s immediate response was mass arrests, executions and internment in concentration camps.

Prof. Potichnyj followed with a presentation on “Insurgency and Counter-Insurgency in Ukraine,” an overview of the years 1941-1954. As one of the youngest members of the UPA (at age 14),

Prof. Potichnyj, is internationally known for his lectures at conferences regarding Ukraine’s independence and UPA’s relevance. A longtime activist in the Ukrainian and academic community, his works include countless publications as author, editor, contributor and reviewer.

The Peter J. Potichnyj Collection on Insurgency and Counter-Insurgency in Ukraine officially opened at the University of Toronto Library, one of the leading research libraries in the world in 1997. The largest collection of its kind in North America, it holds materials from Soviet, Polish, German, U.S. and Ukrainian underground archives on insurgency and counter-insurgency in Ukraine during the years 1941-1954. The collection is part of the Petro Jacyk Resource Center, which was created to support the activities of the Center for Russian and East European Studies and the department of slavic languages and literatures.

Prof. Potichnyj gave a comprehensive explanation of the political forces such as the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) that were necessary for the UPA’s existence. He ended with comments on the question of the UPA’s official recognition in present-day Ukraine.

While political groups jump-started and established a firm political footing toward Ukraine’s independence, the establishment of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (known by its Ukrainian acronym as UHVR) provided a governing body for the political arms and military legs of the UPA. Yevhen Stakhiv, an activist and member of the External Representation of the UHVR, gave a personal account of tactical changes necessary for the movement’s survival and continuing efforts in the contemporary political realm.

The final presentation, “International Perspective on the UPA,” noted how the world watched from a distance during the UPA’s wartime struggle and pointed out that now the struggle continues for official recognition by today’s Ukrainian authorities. The speaker was Dr. Anatoly Kaminsky, professor emeritus of international relations and international law at the Ukrainian Free University, a lecturer and guest speaker at conferences and seminars worldwide, and a writer and editor of countless books and articles on the subject.

Dr. Kaminsky, who was active in both the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists and the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council, was a researcher and officer at the New York-based Prolog Research Corp., director of Radio Liberty’s Ukrainian service, editorial board member of the journals *Suchasnist* and *Ukrainskyi Samostiynyk*, and contributor to many newspapers and magazines.

He underscored that, structurally and legally, the Ukrainian Insurgent Army functioned in accordance with all the rules and regulations of international law in order to be recognized as a legitimate national army.

An invigorating question and answer period followed the presentations. Of particular interest was the topic of the UPA’s quest for recognition by the current government in Ukraine – a situation not easily explained or understood. The comments came from a wide sampling of the standing-room-only audience – from former veterans of the UPA, first generation Ukrainian Americans, second-generation grandchildren and students of history. Among the audience were many non-Ukrainian participants, whose interest in the topic overcame all language barriers.

After the panel discussion, Ms. Paslawsky introduced documentary filmmaker Christina Kotlar’s work-in-progress, “A Daughter’s Journey,” based on the memoirs of her father, Julian



A view of the below-ground exhibit “bunker site” shows people how UPA members might have lived. Seen on the makeshift table is a chess set with the pieces carved from bread.



**Prof. Taras Hunczak speaks during a seminar on UPA.**

“Levko” Kotlar, during his time with the UPA. Ms. Kotlar earned a master’s degree in producing for film and video from American University in Washington, where she wrote and produced documentaries as well as an independent feature film in the Washington-metro area. She also worked on several short dramatic film productions with students at American University as a writer, line producer and teacher’s assistant.

The narrative of her latest documentary comes from a daughter’s perspective – opening a chapter in her father’s life relatively unknown even to the people closest to him. Employing a handheld camera, available light and ambient sounds from remote locations, interweaving montages that bridge historical facts with real-life experience, the film aims to create a distinct ethnographic mood. Their journey follows the map of Mr. Kotlar’s memories from the village where he was born and reared to the places he trained as a soldier – forests outside of villages in and beyond his homeland, Lemkivschyna, where fighting and destruction was the fiercest on all fronts. The 15-minute work-in-progress will become a one-hour program intended for the film festival circuit.

UNA Treasurer Roma Lisovich commented on the event, noting that recording oral history is extremely important. She emphasized: “We should be teaching our children in schools of Ukrainian studies about Ukraine’s modern history, including such crucial periods as that during which the Ukrainian Insurgent Army was active.”

She amiably invited the audience to “meet and greet” the panelists, former “Upisty” (as UPA members are known) and the filmmaker at a UNA-sponsored cocktail reception prepared on the Vorokhta lawn. Semi-hidden by surrounding pines – and thus reminiscent of the way Upisty themselves would gather for holidays and celebrations – all generations of the families and friends of the veterans connected or became reacquainted with their counterparts. Conversations were lively as introductions were made, group photos taken and contact information exchanged to plan future reunions and gatherings.

After dinner, while guests at Soyuzivka readied for evening dancing and socializing, the UPA veterans and their families strolled down the dusty road toward the Lviv villa, where a vatra was already waiting with potatoes tossed in and roasting the way the Upisty used to do. Their voices blended from one song to the next – the songs of “Ukrainski povstantsi – Ukrainski partysani” that include bold depictions of freedom fighters on the move, as well as sad but beautiful tributes to their fallen brothers and sisters.

On Sunday morning, while several Upisty left for their long journey back

home, the remaining veterans gathered for church services with their identifying hats, commemorative medals and badges and memorial flags. A panakhyda (memorial service) for the souls of all who died while fighting for what they believed in ended with a salute. The congregation watched a moving tribute and recognition by UPA veterans of the immeasurable sacrifices made by their fellow Upisty, their brothers and sisters, extended families, freedom-fighter partisans from other oppressed nations and the dwindling, surviving veterans of Ukraine’s own “Greatest Generation.”

The program for Sunday afternoon included a second viewing of the bunker exhibit and an encore presentation of “A Daughter’s Journey,” followed by a brief question and answer and a general overview on how to interview Upisty.

Informal discussions during the weekend with UPA veterans brought surprising revelations from just about every person. While some visitors expressed awe at the magnitude of this fighting force, which has been studied by countless army strategists, others found an outlet to tell stories they had heard as children about uncles who never returned home, grandparents and extended family members imprisoned or deported, and courageous acts of the UPA.

The concept for this educational reunion weekend began with the initiative of a committee organized to maintain the UPA veterans memorial section at St.

Andrew’s Ukrainian Orthodox Cemetery in South Bound Brook, N.J. Dr. Michael Lewko, president, Ms. Kotlar, vice-president, and Mary Stec-Zubaly, secretary, discussed ways to organize a family gathering with the goal of becoming acquainted with one another and their UPA connections.

They decided to hold such a reunion at Soyuzivka and, after their initial discussions, decided to take the event a step further and expand it to include a planned program open to the general public.

Nestor Paslawsky, general manager, noted, “I was pleasantly surprised at the turnout and how the event was run. The Ukrainian community truly embraced this event, and it just goes to show that Soyuzivka is not only for social events but is perfect for educational and professional conferences.”

The exhibit captured the imagination of well over 100 people during the three days it was on view; many inquiries were made about where it will be shown next. UCRDC Executive Administrator Skop and the UCRDC board of directors agree it should be made available as a traveling exhibit throughout Ukrainian communities that will be open to the general public. Plans are in the works for a tour schedule.

Michael Celuch, chief financial officer of Self Reliance (N.J.) Federal Credit Union, had the foresight to understand the project’s value. He and the credit union’s board of directors supported the project with a generous donation that made it possible to transport the exhibit from Toronto to Kerhonkson.

Ms. Lisovich of the UNA upheld the idea to further develop this exhibit into an educational project.

Walter Kozicky, president and chairman of the board of SUMA (Yonkers) Federal Credit Union, and the board of directors supported the project with a donation, as did the Organization of Veterans of the UPA in the U.S.A. and Canada, and the New Jersey/New York branch of UPA veterans, whose faith in the project spurred on Ms. Kotlar, chairperson for the event, to work with her father, Julian Kotlar, in developing and implementing this event with the help of her sisters, Nadia Dubanowitz, Petrusia Paslawsky and Lesia Kozicky.

During the final moments before the doors of the UPA exhibit were closed, one of the last visitors had tears in his eyes and exclaimed, “I’m so lucky to have been here to meet real life heroes.”



**Juliana Paslawsky, granddaughter of Julian Kotlar, enjoys a sun-filled day.**



**Veterans of the UPA gather for a group photo during an afternoon cocktail reception held at the Soyuzivka resort. The Ukrainian National Association sponsored the cocktail hour in honor of the veterans.**

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## Notorious Sambir...

(Continued from page 1)

ago that Mr. Terhovchyn is breaking the  
law and is doomed," Mr. Kendzior said.  
"His detention is an appropriate end to  
his activities."

Four days after Mr. Terhovchyn's  
detention, Sambir's residents crowded  
around city hall in the pouring rain to  
demand Mr. Terhovchyn's immediate  
resignation.

Mr. Kendzior appeared at the rally,  
calling for Sambir's residents to demand  
Mr. Terhovchyn's impeachment.

In the afternoon, city deputies voted  
22 to 3 to strip Mr. Terhovchyn of his  
mayoral duties while he's under investi-  
gation.

## Prime Minister...

(Continued from page 1)

her former businesses.

In fact, besides her sport utility vehi-  
cle, the only property Ms. Tymoshenko  
owned in the home is a collection of  
icons that were given to her as gifts.

"In every day life my family is very  
unpretentious," Ms. Tymoshenko said at  
the press conference. "Nothing exotic.  
The former authorities deprived me of  
everything."

Unfortunately, the probing reporters  
failed to uncover the most intriguing  
aspect of Ms. Tymoshenko's home – her  
illustrious wardrobe.

Her carefully crafted image, consist-  
ing of rotating elegant dresses and brand  
new suits, is the subject of admiration for  
Ukrainians. Women have even taken to  
imitating her styles.

But the articles made no mention of  
any closets, and the otherwise assertive  
reporters could not confirm how large  
her wardrobe actually was.

Ms. Tymoshenko declined them  
access to three rooms in the home  
because she said other people were liv-  
ing there.

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## Has Yushchenko's...

(Continued from page 2)

Economist Intelligence Unit said the appeal was justified, as President Yushchenko is developing a pattern of rude behavior with the press. "Unfortunately, it is symptomatic of the way in which he has dealt with the press in the past," Mr. Hensel said. "He has received criticism for some of his previous press conferences, and specifically this one dealing with his justice minister, where he was very dismissive of allegations made by the press about members of his entourage. And he invited some comparisons to the previous regime [of former President Leonid Kuchma]. I think there is some disappointment, certainly, from the members of the liberal press in Ukraine."

Valerii Ivanov, the head of the non-governmental Ukrainian Press Academy, also signed the letter. He told RFE/RL the letter was about more than Mr. Yushchenko's coarse words at the news conference. "The president just simply refused to provide information about the behavior of one of his family members, and this behavior concerns huge sums of money," Mr. Ivanov explained. "In fact, it was about hidden forms of corruption. In addition to that, he behaved rudely toward the journalist."

He said President Yushchenko was breaking the promises he made during the Orange Revolution to respect the free press.

So does this mark the end of warm ties

between the president and the media? Mr. Ivanov said such a period, in fact, never existed. He said the new Ukrainian government has from the start tried to impose some control over the press.

"Putting it frankly, it isn't the first problem between a journalist and the new authorities," Mr. Ivanov said. "Journalists have many claims against local authorities. [Local authorities] have sought to sack those journalists who worked before the Orange Revolution. Attempts have been made by the authorities to control Internet media."

Andrii Bychenko, the head of the sociological office of the Razumkov Center for Economic and Political Studies, said this latest conflict was different because those journalists who once supported the president are now assailing him.

"If you look more closely, you will see that it is unpleasant for the president – that this topic was raised and developed by the same journalists who strongly supported him just a short time ago," Mr. Bychenko said. "For a long time, Ukrayinska Pravda and Dzerkalo Tyzhnia – whose journalists were among those who signed the petition to the president – were almost the only media outlets, together with Channel 5, which presented Mr. Yushchenko's and the opposition's point of view."

Mr. Bychenko said the scandal clearly showed that Ukrainian media was not doing the government's bidding – and that while President Yushchenko might love the limelight, he has little idea how to deal with an independent press.

## Verkhovna Rada...

(Continued from page 2)

between Messrs. Poroshenko and Kuchma on July 7, 2000, and contains two unpleasant moments. First, Mr. Poroshenko swears his loyalty to Kuchma: "I am a member of your team! I will obey any of your orders," Mr. Poroshenko declares. "I have made a choice once in my life and there will be no change" (Ukrayinska Pravda, July 6).

Second, and far worse for Mr. Poroshenko, the recording also provides details of Mr. Poroshenko and Mr. Kuchma's discussion on how to undermine then First Vice Prime Minister Tymoshenko (in Mr. Yushchenko's government) and her parliamentary faction. After criminal charges were filed against her, Ms. Tymoshenko was arrested and imprisoned briefly in February 2001.

It is not coincidental that very soon after the tape became public, Security Service of Ukraine (SBU) Chief Oleksander Tyrchynov, Ms. Tymoshenko's right-hand man in her Fatherland Party, disclosed that the SBU was authenticating the Melnychenko tapes. This is the first occasion that the tapes have been officially examined in Ukraine. Melnychenko told Eurasia Daily Monitor that he believes Mr. Poroshenko is blocking the authentication of his tapes because he fears further details will emerge regarding his, and Mr. Lytvyn's, dealings with Kuchma in the 1990s. This, in turn, is holding up progress in the investigation into the murder of journalist Heorhii Gongadze in fall 2000.

Copies of the Melnychenko tapes were obtained from Hryhorii Omelchenko, head of the parliamentary commission to investigate the Gongadze case. Omelchenko is himself a member of Ms. Tymoshenko's Fatherland Party.

Mr. Lytvyn has already predicted, and Melnychenko has privately confirmed to Eurasia Daily Monitor, that further disclosures of Mr. Lytvyn's abuse of office under President Kuchma will be made public this fall. These will include excerpts dealing with the alleged involvement of Mr. Lytvyn, who was then head of the presidential administra-

tion, in the Gongadze murder.

The final nail in the coffin of the alliance with Mr. Lytvyn will be the annulment of constitutional reforms agreed to in December 2004 as part of a "compromise package" during the disputed presidential elections. These constitutional reforms would transfer some executive power to Parliament, a move Mr. Lytvyn supports. Mr. Tomenko advised Mr. Lytvyn to remember that Ukraine had only one president, Mr. Yushchenko, and not himself (UNIAN, July 14).

In the fall the Yushchenko-Tymoshenko coalition is likely to file an appeal with the Supreme and Constitutional courts to annul the constitutional reforms. They will argue that the adoption of the reforms was undertaken unconstitutionally in only one parliamentary session. Changes in the Constitution are required to be adopted over two parliamentary sessions, the first time with a minimum of 225 votes and the second with 300 votes.

The annulment of the constitutional reforms would lead to a rift between the Socialist Party and Mr. Lytvyn's People's Party of Ukraine, which support the reforms and Our Ukraine, Ms. Tymoshenko, and First Vice Prime Minister Anatolii Kinakh's Party of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs (PPU), who oppose them. Mr. Poroshenko, therefore, is becoming increasingly isolated within Our Ukraine by continuing to support the constitutional reforms and an alliance with Mr. Lytvyn.

Hostility to working with Mr. Lytvyn in the 2006 election runs deep among local branches of Our Ukraine, which accuse Mr. Lytvyn's party of becoming a haven for former Kuchma officials afraid of being charged with criminal offenses. This opposition to working with Mr. Lytvyn and members of the former Kuchma camp has also pushed national democratic parties who were members of the Our Ukraine bloc in the 2002 election closer to Ms. Tymoshenko.

A break with Mr. Lytvyn over constitutional reforms, coupled with Ms. Tymoshenko's refusal to countenance entering a 2006 election coalition with him, will prove to be a crisis for both Mr. Lytvyn and Mr. Poroshenko, his main lobbyist in Our Ukraine.



It is with deepest sorrow that we announce the passing on July 20, 2005, of our beloved husband, father, grandfather, brother, uncle, brother-in-law and father-in-law:



## Ivan Pawlenko

Born November 20, 1929 in Pavlenkiv, Poltava oblast, Ukraine.

Ivan Pawlenko was born in the small village of Pavlenkiv, the second of seven children. From an early age, Ivan demonstrated his leadership capabilities, and after emigrating to the United States with his family, he became a leader in ODUM, the Ukrainian youth organization, St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church and its school, and the St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox brotherhood. He had an unwavering belief that some day Ukraine would be liberated and all his activities reflected a deep devotion to his native land. His devotion to his family and friends was equally strong and uncompromising.

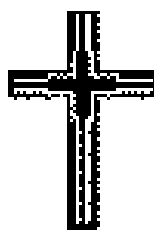
A service marking 40 days of passing will be held on Sunday, August 28, 2005, at 11:30 a.m. at St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Bound Brook, N.J.

In deep sorrow –

Wife	Olia Pawlenko
Daughters	Natalia Pawlenko with husband Yuri Mischenko Larysa Pawlenko Burke
Sons	Andrew Pawlenko with wife Linda and sons Michael and Brian Peter Pawlenko with wife Emily, daughter Madison and sons John, Dillon and Nicholas
Sisters	Halyna Honch with husband Andriy Martha Odokczuk
Brothers	Wasył Pawlenko with wife Rose Greg Pawlenko with wife Sherry
Sister-in-law	Lena Pawlenko
Nieces and Nephews	George Stenhach with wife Natalie Walter Stenhach Roman Honch and family Alex Honch Victoria Williams and family Christopher Honch Kathy Buck and family Lisa Odokczuk-Bukachevsky and family Michael Pawlenko Steve Pawlenko

VICHNAYA PAMYAT! MAY HIS MEMORY BE ETERNAL!

In lieu of flowers, donations may be sent to:  
Poltavshchyna Society, c/o Luba Shevchenko, 505 Rolling Hills Road Bridgewater, N.J. 08807



## Michael Terrebetzky

Glen Spey, N.Y.

Mr. Michael Terrebetzky of Glen Spey, N.Y., retired from the Tempco Co. of New York City, died Saturday, August 6, 2005, at Robert Wood Johnson Memorial Hospital, New Brunswick, N.J. He was 87.

He was born May 15, 1918, in Lehigh, PA, the son of the late Anthony and the late Mary Terrebetzky. He was the widower of the late Julia Chrobotenko Terrebetzky; she died July 22, 2003. He was a member of St. Volodymyr's Ukrainian Catholic Church, Glen Spey, N.Y.

Surviving are:

Daughters	Lisa Drapak with husband Andrew, Belle Mead, N.J. Ann Grodzickyj with husband Nick, South Brunswick, N.J.
Grandchildren	Lydia Gusmerotti with husband Dan, Lumberton, N.J. Nick Grodzickyj, New York City Christopher Grodzickyj, South Brunswick, N.J. Andrew Drapak, Belle Mead, N.J. Michael Drapak, Belle Mead, N.J.
Great-grandson	Matthew Gusmerotti

Friends may call at the Gray-Parker Funeral Home, 100 East Main Street, Port Jervis on Monday, August 8, 2005, 5-7 p.m., with the Panakhyda Service at 6:00 p.m.

Funeral services were held on Tuesday, August 9, 2005, with a Liturgy Mass at 9:00 a.m. in St. Volodymyr's Ukrainian Catholic Church, Glen Spey with Rev. Mark Hirniak.

Burial was at the Glen Spey Cemetery, Glen Spey, N.Y.

Funeral arrangements are by the Gray-Parker Funeral Home, 100 E. Main St., Port Jervis, NY 12771. For more information, directions or to send a condolence note to the family, visit [www.grayparkerfuneralhome.com](http://www.grayparkerfuneralhome.com)

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7/10-16 Discovery Camp, Session #1  
7/20 Hutzul Night featuring Olya Fryz & Vidlunnia w/Olga Barabash  
7/17-22 Chemney Camp Session #1  
7/17-7/23 Discovery Camp, Session #2  
7/17-7/23 Adventure Camp, Session #1  
7/22 Odessa Seafood Night featuring Olya Fryz & Vidlunnia w/Olga Barabash & Chemney Camp Performance  
7/23 Zabava with Oberehy  
7/24-29 Chemney Camp Session #2  
7/24-7/30 Discovery Camp, Session #3  
7/24-7/30 Adventure Camp, Session #2  
7/27 Hutzul Night with performance by Olya Fryz  
7/29 Entertainment at Tiki Bar, performance TBA  
7/29 Odessa Seafood Night featuring Olya Fryz & Vidlunnia w/Olga Barabash & Chemney Camp Performance  
7/29,30,31 UPA Exhibit in the Library  
7/30 Zabava- Na Zdorovyia AND Teen Dance Night-HRIM & DJ  
7/31-8/5 Scuba Diving Course

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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

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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  
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## Reassessing...

(Continued from page 6)

French and Germans – so much so that the effects of that transformation are still felt in the 21st century – so, too, the Orange Revolution will alter the views, beliefs, attitudes and behaviors of at least the hundreds of thousands of young Ukrainians who weathered sub-zero weather for weeks in their struggle for democracy.

For these groups, the Orange Revolution may have created a national myth. Like 1776 for Americans, 1789 for the French, 1968 for generations of youthful rebels in the United States, France and Germany, and 1980 for Poles, 2004 may come to represent a rupture with the past and a breakthrough to a new future for Ukraine's intellectuals, artists and youth. As a result, the Orange Revolution may mold an entire generation of young people, affect culture, and change the habits, thinking and mentality of millions. And these people will transform Ukraine's identity and align it solidly with Western values and practices.

### Why institutions matter

These changes in the popular mindset matter because Ukraine has all the institutional preconditions of finally making a successful transition to democracy and the market. Keep in mind that, back in 1991 when Ukraine became independent, the country was – contrary to widespread misconceptions about the nature of systemic change – in no position to embark on genuine systemic reform.

Like all post-colonial entities, Ukraine consisted of a territory, a population and bureaucrats, but it lacked the institutions that transform a territory, population and bureaucrats into a functioning economy, society and state. Indeed, the behaviors, values, and institutions that survived Soviet collapse undermined genuine statehood, political contestation, economic entrepreneurship and civic activity.

Worse, Ukraine's catastrophic encounter with the 20th century did not help matters. Ukraine experienced some 40 consecutive years of relentless death and destruction, starting in 1914 and ending in 1953. Over three decades of normal totalitarianism then followed. Everyday violence disappeared and the death camps were disbanded, but totalitarianism as a system of rule remained. Living standards improved, but no elements of democracy, the market and civil society could emerge. Sixty years of intrusive party-state domination, irrational central planning and stultifying ideological control produced both a passive mindset and a stable set of institutions and behaviors that reproduced totalitarian rule. In contrast to Nazi totalitarianism, Soviet totalitarianism actually managed to create a new type of civilization and, perhaps, a new type of human being.

Independent Ukraine was the unintended by-product of totalitarian state failure and imperial collapse. And the terrified, incompetent and morally tainted elites of a failed state, a failed society and a failed economy were supposed to transform Ukraine into a successful and stable democracy, market economy, civil society and rule of law state. It took the countries of Western Europe hundreds of bloody years and the systematic violation of human rights both at home and abroad to achieve these goals. The United States, which devastated its native population, instituted full civil rights for blacks only in the 1960s – almost two centuries after its war of independence.

Ukraine's elites, like those of the other post-communist states, were advised to telescope these centuries into a magnificent "great leap forward." It was the height of hubris for well-fed Westerners

to dispense such advice; it was also a profoundly immoral and, I suspect, deeply cynical ploy at washing their hands of the mess that Western indifference to totalitarianism had helped sustain. Not surprisingly, some countries, such as Russia, leapt and fell; others, such as Ukraine, did not leap; and still others – those who did make a leap, such as Poland and Hungary – proved successful only because the distance they had to jump was, thanks to the reform-oriented courses they adopted in the 1950s, actually quite small.

Ukraine's initial failure to jump was understandable, even – I believe – correct. Ukraine's indecisiveness in the early 1990s accounts for the fact that it is stable and peaceful today. Indecisiveness also accounts for the fact that Ukraine was able to experience the Orange Revolution and is now poised to reap its benefits.

Despite the widespread perception in the west of Ukraine as a reform-laggard in the 1990s, the reality was rather more complex. Since it is in the nature of institutions to grow slowly and almost invisibly, outside observers failed to see that Ukraine had experienced an enormous transformation by 2004. What appeared to be systemic stasis was really institution-building. Although Ukraine had emerged from the Soviet collapse with few of the institutions of democracy, statehood, rule of law, civil society and the market, it had by 2004 managed to acquire many of them. Most visibly, Ukraine had acquired a vigorous civil society based on a multiplicity of human rights organizations, student groups, churches, businesses, and intellectuals who could all agree that they had had enough of the regime. That civil society spawned a democratic opposition that staged a series of anti-Kuchma public protests in Kyiv in 2001-2002. Those rallies – and the activists, groups, and leaders that emerged from them – were a dress rehearsal for the Orange Revolution, which demonstrated that Ukraine possessed a vigorous democratic citizenry willing to fight, stubbornly and peacefully, for its rights.

More important, 14 years of independence had led to the creation of the very political institutions Ukraine had lacked in 1991. By 2004 Ukraine possessed a state apparatus with a functioning, if inefficient bureaucracy, and skilled policy elites. By 2004 Ukraine had also acquired significant elements of rule of law and democracy, and its economy, though not quite yet fully based on the market, had made significant strides in that direction. Formally democratic and market rules enabled civil society and a political opposition to emerge in a context of increasingly robust political and economic rules of the game.

As significant as the popular upheaval during the Orange Revolution was the fact that all of Ukraine's political institutions – the presidency, the Parliament, the Supreme Court and its parties – acted as genuine institutions in the course of the crisis. Even Viktor Yanukovich, after losing the presidential run-off of December 27, 2004, proceeded to challenge Yushchenko's victory in the Central Election Commission and the Supreme Court.

In contrast to 1991, when Ukraine was in no position to embark on a systemic transformation, today's Ukraine is as suited as Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia were in 1989 to break through to democracy and the market. Like them, Ukraine can finally boast of the political, economic, social and cultural institutional foundations of further systemic change.

Ukraine's future, then, is bright. In about 15 years, it should be no worse off than Poland today. Better still, the interna-

tional balance of forces works to Ukraine's advantage and will continue to do so for the foreseeable future. The United States supports Kyiv more or less unconditionally. Russia is suspicious and angry, and always dangerous, but too weak and too preoccupied with its own internal problems to do too much damage to Ukraine.

Best of all, perhaps, the European Union – always skeptical about Ukraine – can no longer become, thanks to the rejection by the French and Dutch of the EU Constitution, an increasingly centralized entity that would have remained permanently beyond Ukraine's reach. The EU is still skeptical of Ukraine, but, as a weaker and more confederal set of institutions, it is "objectively" more open to Ukraine – provided of course that Ukraine can actu-

ally meet its requirements.

### Taking a deep breath

So, what's the moral of the story?

First, take a deep breath and treat the extremist language of analysts close to the political trenches with an enormous grain of salt.

Second, don't think that Ukrainian policy-makers are any better, or worse, than any other country's policy-makers. The good news is that they're as stupid, and as smart, as the rest.

And third, don't lose sight of the real issue, and that is Ukraine as a country and not the government that happens to be running it at any one time. Policy-makers, like breathless analysts, come and go. Institutions stay.



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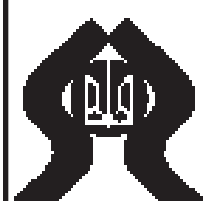
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## Ukrainian businesswoman brings Eastern European recipe to mainstream tastes

by Andrew Nynka

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – It's been a good year for 30-year-old Julie Smolyansky. Sales for her multi-million dollar company are up, its publicly traded stock continues to rise, and interest in its unique-tasting dairy products is spreading to mainstream American taste buds.

But for Mrs. Smolyansky, who took over as president and chief executive officer of the Chicago-based company three years ago, success has come with a price.

The company, Lifeway Foods, was founded by Mrs. Smolyansky's father, Michael Smolyansky, who along with his wife and 1-year-old daughter, Julie, emigrated from Kyiv in 1976. He brought with him a recipe for the company's core yogurt-like product, kefir, a dietary staple throughout Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union that is now attracting interest in the United States for its apparent health benefits.

But in 2002 Mrs. Smolyansky's father died unexpectedly of a heart attack at age 55, leaving her in control of America's leading kefir supplier. Mrs. Smolyansky, then 27, took over running the company the very day after her father died.

"I think everybody is always intimidated," Mrs. Smolyansky said when asked about her reaction to being thrust into the leadership role at such a young age. "That's probably a natural human instinct."

Since taking over the leadership role of the company her decisions have helped Lifeway Foods grow to become a corporation with a market value of approximately \$149 million. Fortune Small Business named it the 38th fastest growing small business in 2004, while Forbes Magazine named it the 47th best small company.

Business for Lifeway Foods, however, began on a much more modest note. In 1986 Mr. Smolyansky left his engineering job to start a business that manufactured kefir, a thick beverage fermented from cow's milk that originated some 2,000 years ago in the Caucasus Mountains.

Meanwhile, his wife helped make ends meet for the family by running five Eastern European delis scattered throughout Chicago's northern suburbs.

Mrs. Smolyansky, who holds a bachelor of arts degree in clinical psychology

from the University of Illinois and has run five marathons, said the company's products are geared to the health conscious.

Its core product, kefir, is a creamy probiotic dairy drink similar to other fermented milk products such as buttermilk, but uses low-fat or non-fat pasteurized milk as its basic ingredient. Probiotics promote the growth of microorganisms described as beneficial to the intestine. The drinks are made from a special culture which contains 10 active "friendly" microorganisms, Mrs. Smolyansky said. In comparison, yogurt contains about two or three.

In addition to the magazine rankings, Lifeway Foods recently earned a Retailer Choice Award at the 2005 Food Marketing Institute show in Chicago and a deal with Target food stores, which announced it would sell strawberry, banana, raspberry and cherry low-fat kefir in 100 to 200 of its stores. Indeed, business has been so good for the company that Lifeway Foods recently purchased a 100,000-square-foot distribution and warehousing facility, equipped with 40,000 square feet of refrigeration, in Niles, Ill.

"We won't be producing in the new space, but we will have space for raw material and warehousing," Mrs. Smolyansky said. "We have enough production capacity in our Morton Grove [Ill.] location at this point, and as our demand grows we will possibly transfer some of the production into the new facility."

Mrs. Smolyansky said Target will sell the drink in stores with expanded food sections, though the arrangement does not specify geographic regions. Shipments to the Minneapolis-based Target Corp., which operates 1,330 stores nationwide, have already begun.

"We get to test market our products and sell it in a high-end, very mainstream store that many people shop at," Mrs. Smolyansky said, referring to the Target deal. "So the availability of our product is much greater."

After the deal with Target was announced on May 24, shares in the company leapt \$3.61 on the Nasdaq stock exchange to close at \$12 – a 43 percent gain. Currently, shares in the company are selling at just under \$18. French food giant Groupe Danone (known in the U.S. as Dannon) owns a 20 percent interest in the company, while members of the

Smolyansky family own smaller stakes. Overall, sales of the company's products have also steadily increased. For the second quarter of 2005, Lifeway Foods sales increased 27 percent to \$5,069,900 from \$4,002,093 during the same period last year.

Currently, Lifeway sells 15 products through 1,200 local stores such as Treasure Island and Whole Foods. Its products are also sold in other parts of the country in grocery and health food stores and can also be found in areas of

the country that have large Eastern European enclaves.

Lifeway offers 12 different flavors of its kefir beverage, Organic Kefir and SoyTreat (a soy-based kefir). Lifeway also produces a line of products marketed in U.S. Hispanic communities, called La Fruta Drinkable Yogurt (yogurt drinks distinct from kefir). In addition to its line of kefir products, the company produces a variety of cheese products and recently introduced a line of organic pudding.

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### Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 6)

Library, identified and examined the Sing-Akademie collection in the Central State Archive-Museum of Literature and Art of Ukraine in Kyiv.

The Berlin Sing-Akademie, founded in 1791 by Carl Friedrich Fasch (a colleague and friend of the younger Bach) and directed from 1800 to 1832 by Carl Friedrich Zelter, presented a celebrated performance of Bach's St. Matthew Passion in 1829 under the direction of Zelter's pupil, the young Felix Mendelssohn. Its music archive contains well over 5,000 items (mostly manuscripts) that have been preserved in excellent conditions. Even before its wartime disappearance, as a private collection without a professional archivist, the materials were largely inaccessible to scholars, and its provisionally catalogued holdings have never been systematically studied.

The estate of C.P.E. Bach (1714-1788), which forms a central portion of the Sing-Akademie archive, includes music by his father and brothers, a collection of works by his father's ancestors called "Old Bach Archive" (many in copies from J. S. Bach's hand) and, most importantly, the

bulk of his own compositions in autograph or authorized copies, among them 20 Passions, 50 keyboard concertos and many other vocal and instrumental works. Most of the compositions, including all the Passions, more than two-thirds of the keyboard concertos, many chamber works, were unpublished and had never been available for performance or study. The collection also contained holdings of works by other composers.

Trophy art, library books and archives from Western Europe transferred to the former USSR after World War II were, for the most part, kept hidden throughout the Soviet period. However, since its independence, Ukraine has led former Soviet republics in restitution efforts and signed a cultural agreement with Germany providing for the mutual return of wartime cultural trophies.

The over 5,000 music scores from the Sing-Akademie archive identified in 1999 in Kyiv undoubtedly represent the most valuable trophy collection to have surfaced in Ukraine, noted Prof. Wolff.

Source: "Long-lost estate of J.S. Bach's son discovered in Kyiv," by Christoph Wolff, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, August 15, 1999, Vol. LXVI, No. 33.

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## Ukrainian opens upscale doggy boutique in New York City's Lower East Side

NEW YORK, N.Y. – The grand opening of a hip new venture, Bones Boutique, a luxury pet shop located on Manhattan's Lower East Side, brings dog and cat lovers a sense of community while shopping for the latest fashions, toys and healthy treats for their favorite four legged friends. The chic boutique features pret-a-porte couture and accessories from the doggy runways of Paris, Italy and Japan and stocks specialty items from local New York designers such as Kwigy-Bo and Ella Dish. The boutique welcomes New York's sassy felines with play time products from CatRuleDogz2 and other noteworthy suppliers, and carries a fun selection of organic foods.

Bones Boutique features a revolutionary product from Japan called Hikari Pet Spray. Hikari Pet Spray uses light to deodorize, sanitize and prevent pet odor or stains in your household. It also protects fabrics from color fading while being perfectly safe for your skin and your clothes.

The coating even endures approximately 30 times of washing.

Bones Boutique is also a culinary haven of healthy snacks. Among such products is the exclusive, 100 percent natural pet food enhancer, Mooshka's Magic Spice, which co-founder of Bones Boutique, Roxy Luchkan created. The unique blend of pure ingredients will entice even the most discriminating pet's pallet with one sprinkle over a mealtime dish.

"Our pets, as an extended part of our families, deserve the best quality goods and foods," said Ms. Luchkan. "The boutique provides everything pets need to eat well, look their best and be happy."

The clean, minimal design of Bones

Boutique is a refreshing addition to New York's thriving Lower East Side. The soft turquoise floor and colorful shelves against white furniture provide a serene retreat for pet owners to unwind, socialize and pamper their furry friends.

"We wanted to provide a fun place to browse and mingle with other pet-owning neighbors. We like the sense of community here on the Lower East Side, with emerging artists and innovative merchants, and wanted to pass that social experience on to our customers," said Nadia Tatchin, Bones Boutique co-founder, who encourages local artisans to submit their creations and ideas for display in the shop.

Bones Boutique will integrate the avant-garde fashion and art scene of the Lower East side into its retail experience by hosting joint events with other local shops and artists such as Discovery Wines and Zito Studio Gallery. Customers will have the unique opportunity to explore art and make friends while buying hip fashions and food for their favorite pets.

Bones Boutique founders, Ms. Luchkan and Ms. Tatchin are native New Yorkers whose friendship and own pampered pug inspired the inception of a luxury pet boutique for the convenience of funky pet owners on the Lower East Side.

Bones Boutique provides a relaxed setting for pet owners to outfit their classy canines in the season's latest couture and fashion accessories. Located in the heart of Manhattan's Lower East Side at Nine Clinton Street between Houston and Stanton, Bones Boutique offers wholesome food and gourmet treats for the most discriminating hounds and doggy divas. For more information please visit: [www.bonesboutique.com](http://www.bonesboutique.com).

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### Banquet Keynote Address: Professor Taras Kuzio,

Author & Professor, Elliot School of International Affairs, George Washington University,  
 Former Head of the NATO Information Office in Kyiv & Observer for the OSCE.

*"President Yushchenko's Strategic Agenda for Ukraine: Progress & Projections"*

### Conference Agenda:

**Thursday, 9/15/05** Hospitality/Cocktail Reception at Loews New Orleans Hotel; Networking, Sightseeing, New Orleans Nightlife  
**Friday, 9/16/05** Formal Convention Program Includes Lectures on: "Homeland Security & Anti-Terrorist Legislation, Advising Clients on Charitable Giving, Estate Planning & Tax Saving Techniques, The Latest on Mergers & Acquisitions: Domestic, Canadian Perspectives, Hostile Takeovers in Ukraine, Sea Stories & Tales of Exploits in Admiralty.  
**Saturday, 9/17/05** Election Law in Ukraine, Personal Observations of Presidential Election Monitors, Analysis of New Law on Election of Deputies, Adjudication of Election Disputes by the Courts in Ukraine, International Investment Instruments for Ukrainian Capital Markets, Role & Function of the International Court of Justice, Comparative Analysis of Inheritance Relations per New Civil Code of Ukraine, Ukrainian Law on Income Tax & Inheritance.  
**Sunday 9/18/05** Jurisdictional Immunities of Ukraine in Foreign Commerce Transactions with State Authorities and State Enterprises, The *MGIM v. Grokster* Decision, Elections of New UABA Officers & Board of Governors, Saturday Evening: Dinner Banquet, Meeting of Newly-Elected Officers & Board of Governors.

**Hotel Reservations:** Please first call the Loews New Orleans Hotel toll-free at (866) 211-6411 (during business hours only) for availability of rooms at \$149/night under UABA group block. If the Loews UABA block of rooms is sold out, please call the W New Orleans Hotel (tel. 877-WHOTELS), located at 333 Poydras, across the street from the Loews Hotel, where an additional limited block of rooms have been reserved for the UABA at the same rate of \$149/night.

**UABA Convention Pre-registration:** Register and pay online on our web page [www.uaba.org](http://www.uaba.org) or send the Convention Registration Form: George Pazniak, Esq., UABA Treasurer, P.O. Box 2207, Wilmington, DE 19899; (800) 979-9009 ext. 6271.

**UABA Membership & Other Questions:** Contact UABA President, Andrew E. Steckiw, Esq. at (215) 564-2466, or UABA Chairman, Andrew Pidgirsky, Esq. at (713) 308-0138. Visit our web page: <http://www.uaba.org>.

## IMF says...

(Continued from page 1)

this year," she said.

Reduced inflation should ensure further economic growth for Ukraine, Mr. de Rato said.

Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew a mere 1.1 percent in June from the same period last year, the SigmaBlyzer report stated.

During the year's first half, cumulative GDP growth rose 4 percent from the same period last year, compared with 12.7 percent in the corresponding prior-year period.

As part of the challenge of lowering inflation while stimulating growth, Mr. de Rato said a prudent fiscal stance of lowering budget deficits is needed, as well as improvements in the investment climate.

In the long term, he said, Ukraine's main challenge will be to develop market-friendly institutions that could support economic growth of the private sector.

Anders Aslund, director of the Russian and Eurasian Program at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, said Mr. de Rato was referring to the need for Ms. Tymoshenko to stop applying price controls on commodity markets such as gasoline, grain, meat and sugar.

In doing so, she has been arbitrarily galvanizing the markets rather than fostering a market economy, he said.

"President Yushchenko told Ms. Tymoshenko to stop interfering on May 19, but apparently that was not enough," Dr. Aslund said.

Dr. Aslund, one of the world's most diligent observers of the Ukrainian economy, has also been advocating that the Yushchenko government halt its entire reprivatization program.

As long as investors fear that the Ukrainian government will violate their property rights, the economy will languish, he said.

Despite the fact that much of the property Ms. Tymoshenko is targeting was illegally or unfairly privatized, Ukraine is essentially better off allowing the thieves to get away with their loot, Dr. Aslund said.

"The American robber barons were hardly better than the oligarchs, and not a single one of them had their property expropriated," said Dr. Aslund, a native of Sweden.

"That's why the U.S. is wealthy. Otherwise, you can go back to the Soviet view, which is expropriating property from those you don't like. Wealth or justice – that's the choice."

Robber barons were the extremely wealthy American businessmen of the late 19th century who grew rich through exploiting natural resources, government relations and low wage scales.

Incidentally, it was a robber baron such as Andrew Carnegie who established the foundation that led to the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, which promotes democracy and Western values in Ukraine.

William Averell Harriman, the son of another robber baron, established the Harriman Institute at Columbia University, which specializes in post-Soviet studies, particularly Ukraine.

The Ukrainian government has lowered its GDP forecast for the year by 0.2 percentage points to 8 percent year-over-year, the SigmaBlyzer report stated.

However, GDP growth of between 6 and 7 percent is more realistic, according to the report.

In June, industrial output declined by 1 percent from the same period a year ago.

"What we're seeing is economic disaster instigated by the Ukrainian government," Dr. Aslund said. "If you manage to lower economic growth from 12.1 percent (in July) last year to a decline in July this year, you couldn't have done worse."

Not all economists feel that blame should fall squarely on the Yushchenko economic team.

Many external factors need to be taken into account to explain Ukraine's slowdown, said Yevhenia Akhtryko, a senior economist at the International Center for Policy Studies, which is financed primarily by financier George Soros.

"Everything that is occurring is not necessarily a sign that the government is doing something wrong," she said. "It needs to resolve problems inherited from the prior government."

It would have been difficult for any government to match last year's explosive 12.7 growth rate, fueled by a rash of pre-election government expenditures, she said.

In past years, Ukraine exported a large sum of metals, particularly to China, she said. However, China has become a competing exporter during the past year and that market has closed, she said.

As exports have declined, importers have been declaring more of their goods as a result of Ms. Tymoshenko's Stop Contraband!, a sophisticated program that implements efficient checks on imports in order to deter smuggling and raise tax revenues.

The combination of declining exports and rising imports had a negative effect on the GDP figures, she said.

Ms. Akhtryko agreed that the reprivatization drive has severely dampened economic activity, as domestic investment has plummeted 68 percent so far this year compared to the same period a year ago.

The Yushchenko government banned privatizing strategic enterprises in February 2005 while it changed the State Property Fund's management and compiled the list of assets targeted for reprivatization.

Now that the government lifted the ban in June and endorsed a privatization plan, confirming a list of 33 targeted businesses, that should be a signal to investors that it's safe to come out of the shadows, she said.

"With reprivatization, the list should have been shorter, no more than two or three of the biggest enterprises – Kryvorizhstal and Nikopolskyi pipe factory," Ms. Akhtryko said. "They should have left the rest alone."

In a statement following her meeting with Mr. de Rato, Ms. Tymoshenko said they discussed lowering inflation, attracting investment, drafting Ukraine's budget for 2006 and improving taxation.

The 2006 budget calls for a lower deficit, a sensible tax policy that would expand the tax base and a reduction in the amount of taxes, Ms. Tymoshenko said.

"As of today, the situation in the country is stable, predictable and quite optimistic," she said.

Cooperation with the IMF was important to Ukraine, she said.

Спілка Української  
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National Executive Board of  
Ukrainian Youth Association of  
America would like to inform the  
Ukrainian American Community that  
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on Ukrainian Independence Day  
24th of August, 2005**

the tallest building in New York City  
**(Empire State Building)**

will be illuminated  
in the colors of the Ukrainian flag

**Blue and Yellow**

*Ukraine's Day of  
Independence*

*CELEBRATE the Rebirth of  
Democracy in Ukraine!*

**When:** Sunday 28<sup>th</sup> August 2005  
At 4:00P.M.

**Where:** Ukrainian Cultural Center,  
Somerset, NJ

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**Bandurist Julian Kytasty**

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It is The Ukrainian Weekly's policy to run news items and/or reviews of newly published books, booklets and reprints, as well as records and premiere issues of periodicals only after receipt by the editorial offices of a copy of the material in question.

Send new releases and information (where publication may be purchased, cost, etc.) to:  
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# UKELODEON

FOR THE NEXT GENERATION

## Ukraine: constitutional revolution or revolutionary constitution?

by Pavlo Levkiv

The Orange Revolution in Ukraine recently turned the eyes of the world to this unfortunate nation and brought to it a hope of success. But was it really a revolution?

A revolution occurs when the people of a nation overthrow their government, change the form of government, change the social system. This did not happen in Ukraine. It was and still

*Pavlo Levkiv of Rockaway, N.J., is a 10th grade student.*

### Girl's poem honors father and consoles others

One day I went to a wake  
And I thought of my dad there,  
I took all the deep breaths I could take  
Trying to prove I didn't care,  
I prayed to God to help me,  
And I didn't cry a tear.  
Then at the end of the day  
I cried like I was hit by a spear.

This goes out to everyone  
Who lost someone dear,  
Not just for fun,  
But for them to hear.  
You may have went to a funeral  
and pretended you weren't crying.  
But, inside of us, the heart tells all  
that you remember someone dying.

When I went to the graves today  
I really didn't cry,  
But in my head a voice did say  
"Dad, why did you have to die?"  
I tried to get it out of my head,  
and pretend there were no tears.  
I just remembered that my dad was dead  
For almost 10 years.

So pass this on to everyone  
You know who has someone "up there."  
Not just for fun,  
but to show you really care.  
Send this back to the friend  
Who sent it to you.  
Then, if this chain ever ends,  
I know at least some people knew what to do.

This chain isn't like any other,  
You won't get bad luck if you don't send it.  
You won't die at 12 a.m.  
But this is just to prove  
You know that someone does care.

*Twelve-year-old Grace Lynn Kobryn, daughter of the late Andrew Bohdan Kobryn, lives on Staten Island, N.Y.*

is a republic, the Constitution has not changed and the government is still in place. The president, however, has changed.

So does the Orange Revolution amount to a revolution? If so, of what kind?

Before the Orange Revolution, the Ukrainian government was totally corrupted. There were several rich families who controlled everything in Ukraine. Ukraine was an oligarchy, which is quite common for states in transition. The people had little, if any control on what went on in politics and government. There was no sense of nationality, or unified culture. For many people, Ukrainian was a language of a second sort. The people understood well that they lived in such a corrupt nation, but they did not protest against their government. Their passive tolerance ended during the recent events triggered by the presidential election.

The election game started with many candidates, the opposition leader Viktor Yushchenko and the candidate backed by the corrupt government, Victor Yanukovich, being the major players. The run-off of the elections between Messrs. Yushchenko and Yanukovich was declared by the Central Election Commission to be won by Mr. Yanukovich. There was obvious fraud, such as greater than 100 percent voter turnout, and busloads of Yanukovich supporters riding from town to town and voting in each.

So, when Mr. Yanukovich was announced the winner, many Ukrainians understood that if they wanted a truly democratic nation free of corruption, they had to take matters into their own hands. The next day, hundreds of thousands of Ukrainians went onto the central streets of their capital, claiming Mr. Yushchenko was their president.

These protests united Ukrainians, much more than they separated them, despite some simplistic explanations so abundant in Western media. The Yanukovich supporters threatened to break away from the nation, but it was clear the chances were low for this to happen, because there was no genuine support for the move from the majority of the population. More importantly, these elections gave the people a chance to fight together for a common cause. Millions of Ukrainians united under the orange colors of the opposition candidate. This brought a sense of nationalism, a common culture to Ukraine that was never there before. As my aunt, who was always very skeptical of

Ukrainian patriotism, said "I never thought I would say this, but I am proud of the people of my country." This sense of nationality and common culture helped the Orange Revolution be successful.

This was an event of true international significance because the people of Ukraine showed an example of how to exercise direct democracy in the era of representative democracy. Ukraine, like most Western countries, is a republic – meaning that the people elect representatives that make all the decisions, but Ukrainians saw that their representatives stood for the interests of the criminal clans rather than for the public good. Ukraine was not a democracy, but a republic of oligarchs. The only recourse for the people was to resurrect direct democracy – meaning that they, not their representatives, would make the decisions.

The most remarkable aspect of these events is that Ukrainians' right to a direct democracy is protected by their Constitution. In Article 5, it says: "The people exercise power directly and through bodies of state power and bodies of local self-government." Thus, the revolution in Ukraine was not unconstitutional, it was backed by the Constitution, which means that the Constitution itself is revolutionary.

So, the answer to the question stated in the title of this essay would be "Ukraine: constitutional revolution and revolutionary constitution."

This fact is the most important aspect of the Orange Revolution. It shows that a country that allows direct democracy and the right of the people to directly make their own decisions is successful, and can eventually overcome any obstacle. This right protects the people from corruption and problems in their government.

And it is no wonder that Ukraine has such a constitution. Ukrainian history accounts for more than 15 centuries, yet most of them were spent under the rule of other countries. These years instilled into the Ukrainian people a constant search for freedom. And when these people finally received a chance to create their own nation, they were very cautious to ensure that their freedom would not easily be taken away.

The Orange Revolution is the most recent proof that the last line of the Ukrainian national anthem will always hold true: "We will sacrifice our body and soul for our freedom."

**OUR NAME:** UKELODEON: it rhymes with nickelodeon. Yes, that's a kids' network (spelled with a capital "N"), but the original word referred to an early movie theater that charged a nickel for admission. According to The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, the root of the word, "odeon," is from the Greek "oideion," a small building used for public performances of music and poetry. Our UKELODEON is envisioned as a public space where our youth, from kindergartners to teens, can come to learn, to share information, to relate their experiences, and to keep in touch with each other. Its contents will be shaped by the young readers of the next generation.

# Plast groups hold joint “Sviato Vesny” celebration



HARTSDALE, N.Y. – The New York City branch of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization and the Plast group in Yonkers, N.Y., held a joint “Sviato Vesny” celebration for Plast novatstvo here on June 5. Over 40 “novaky” and “novachky” (cub scouts age 6-11) and counselors participated in the program, which included competitive games and sports, Sunday liturgy and a traditional campfire with stories and singing. This year’s theme was “Journey Through Ukraine.”

## Mishanyna

To solve this month’s Mishanyna, find the capitalized words below hidden within the Mishanyna grid.

Every year during the second to last week in AUGUST, Ukrainians from the U.S. and Canada flock to WILDWOOD Crest, N.J. for “UKIE WEEK.”

While on VACATION at this beach town people BASK in the sun, play in the sand and FROLICK in the REFRESHING ocean. When in Wildwood many vacationers STROLL along the BOARDWALK while enjoying FUNNEL cake, fresh squeezed LEMONADE, salt water TAFFY and FUDGE. And anybody who has ever been on the boardwalk cannot forget about the TRAM car – “Watch the tram car please, watch the tram car please...”

Alexander BOARDMAN, a railroad conductor, created the idea of a boardwalk because he was annoyed with the sand that accumulated on his trains. The first boardwalk was dedicated in Atlantic City in 1870. The boardwalk in Wildwood was then built in 1900, but it was a different one from the boardwalk we know today. Workers actually picked up the boards after every summer season and put them away for the winter.

One of the most important days during “Ukie Week” is August 24, Ukrainian INDEPENDENCE day. Ukrainians commemorate this important day with a PARADE down the beach. Vacationers also participate in volleyball and bocce ball tournaments while in Wildwood.

Here’s to another memorable “Ukie Week” in Wildwood Crest, N.J.!

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

**OUR NEXT ISSUE:** UKELODEON is published on the second Sunday of every month. To make it into our next issue, dated September 11, please send in your materials by September 2.

Please drop us a line:  
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 fax, (973) 644-9510 phone, (973) 292-9800,  
 e-mail, staff@ukrweekly.com.

(We ask all contributors to please include a daytime phone number.)

**DID YOU KNOW?** This August 24 Ukraine celebrates its 14th Independence Day. The leaders in the Verkhovna Rada (Parliament) of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic – what Ukraine was know as when it was part of the Soviet Union – proclaimed its independence from the Soviet Union in 1991. On December 1, 1991 the public voted in a nationwide referendum to affirm the declaration of independence.

Ukrainian communities all over the United States and Canada celebrate Ukraine’s independence in different ways. There will be festivals in Chicago and Philadelphia with Ukrainian food and dancing, and other entertainment. On August 24 the Empire State Building in New York City will be lit up in blue and yellow, the colors of the Ukrainian flag.

What is your Ukrainian community doing to celebrate Ukrainian Independence Day? Write about what you did on August 24 and you could see your name in print in the next issue of Ukelodeon.

# Soyuzivka's Datebook

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>August 19, 2005</b><br>Tiki Bar Entertainment featuring Zuki & friend, 10 pm   | <b>September 17-19, 2005</b><br>Mittenwald Reunion   |
| <b>August 19-20, 2005</b><br>Exhibit - Kozak family paintings   | <b>September 21-23, 2005</b><br>Bayreuth Gymnasium Reunion   |
| <b>August 20, 2005</b><br>Dance Camp Performance and Zabava with Fata Morgana   | <b>September 22-24, 2005</b><br>UNA Assembly and District Meeting  |
| <b>August 27, 2005</b><br>Wedding<br>Zabava with Halychany, 10 pm   | <b>September 24-25, 2005</b><br>Plast Sorority Rada - Pershi Stezhi<br>Plast Sorority Rada - Chornomorski Khvyli |
| <b>September 2-5, 2005</b><br><b>Labor Day Festivities</b><br>Sept. 2, Tiki Bar Entertainment featuring Luna, 10 pm<br>Sept. 3, Tiki Bar Entertainment with the band Hrim, 2 pm; USCAK Tennis Tournament (through Sept. 5); Concert featuring Kashtan Dance Ensemble from Cleveland, 8 pm; Zabava with Luna and Fata Morgana, 10 pm<br>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 | <b>September 29-October 3, 2005</b><br>Ukrainian American Vet Convention   |
| <b>September 9-11, 2005</b><br>Saltzburg Reunion  | <b>September 30, 2005</b><br>KLK Weekend - General Meeting and Banquet   |
| <b>September 11-15, 2005</b><br>Regensburg Reunion  | <b>September 30-October 1, 2005</b><br>Plast Sorority Rada - Spartanky   |
| <b>September 14-16, 2005</b><br>Landshtut Reunion   | <b>October 2, 2005</b><br>UNWLA Luncheon   |
| <b>September 17, 2005</b><br>Lynce Richel Anniversary/<br>Wedding Reception   | <b>October 3-6, 2005</b><br>Stamford Clergy Days   |
|   | <b>October 8, 2005</b><br>Wedding  |
|   | <b>October 15, 2005</b><br>Wedding   |
|   | <b>October 22, 2005</b><br>KPS Rada  |
|   | <b>October 28-30, 2005</b><br>Halloween Weekend with children's costume parade, costume zabava and more          |



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## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

**Saturday-Sunday, August 20-21**

**CHICAGO:** The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Illinois Branch, 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 at (773) 772-4500.

**Saturday, August 27**

**HUNTER, N.Y.:** "Music at the Grazhda" presents a program titled "A Viennese Evening," featuring Yuri Kharenko, violin, and Volodymyr Vynnytsky, piano, in a benefit concert for Music and Art Center of Greene County. Mr. Kharenko, a member of the Leontovych Quartet from 1983-2000, is a Merited Artist of Ukraine. He currently teaches at the Hartford Conservatory in Connecticut. Mr. Vynnytsky, a laureate of the Marguerite Long-Jacques Thibaud International Piano Competition (Paris, 1983) and winner of the Distinguished Artists Award (New York, 1994), is music director, since 2003, of the "Music at the Grazhda" concert series. Venue: Grazhda, Rt. 23 A. Time: 8 p.m. Tickets available at the door, for \$15, general admission; \$12, members and seniors; students, free. General information is available online at: [www.GrazhdaMusicandArt.org](http://www.GrazhdaMusicandArt.org). Information is also available by calling (518) 263-4335 (July 13-September 3).

**ADVANCE NOTICE**

**Saturday, September 10**

**WASHINGTON, D.C.:** The Taras Shevchenko School of Ukrainian Studies will hold registration for the 2005-2006 school year and celebrate Moleben starting at 9 a.m. at the Ukrainian Catholic National Shrine of the Holy Family, located at 4250 Harewood Rd., NE, Washington, D.C. 20017. Parents will have an opportunity to speak with the

director of the school, Theodore Caryk, and to meet with teachers. Books for the upcoming school year will be sold at this time only. The Taras Shevchenko School of Ukrainian Studies is a cultural school that offers a program of study in Ukrainian language and culture for children from kindergarten (age 5) through grade 11. Ukrainian as a Second Language is being offered and will be divided into two groups, preliminary and advanced. A pre-school class will also be held for children age 3-5. Classes for the upcoming school year will begin the following Saturday, September 17, promptly at 9 a.m. at Westland Middle School, located at 5511 Massachusetts Ave., in Bethesda, Md. For further details, please contact either Theodore Caryk, (301) 840-1713, or Roman Ponos, (703) 867-6847. Please contact Zirka Harabatch, (301) 916-0978, regarding pre-school. Additional information can be found on the school website, <http://www.ukieschool.org>. Individuals interested in teaching should contact Mr. Caryk or Mr. Ponos.

**Sunday, September 11**

**STAMFORD, Conn.:** The 38th Ukrainian Day Festival, sponsored by the Connecticut State Ukrainian Day Committee at St. Basil's Seminary in Stamford, Conn., will begin at 9 a.m. and will include over 15 Ukrainian vendors. Coffee and donuts will be served before the 11 a.m. liturgy. Priests will be available for confessions before liturgy, which will be celebrated by the Most Rev. Basil H. Losten. Traditional Ukrainian cuisine and picnic fare will be available after the liturgy. Festival performances begin at 2:45 p.m. and will include Alla Kutsevych from N.Y.; the Pavlyshyn sisters from Queens, N.Y.; and the Lvivany Ukrainian Ensemble, who will provide music for dancing after the program. Zolotyj Promin Dance Ensemble of greater Hartford; the Kalynonka Children's Dance Ensemble from Stamford; and the Priest Tenors Quartet from Stamford will also appear at this year's festival. Admission for those 12 and over: advance, \$5 per person; at the gate, \$10. For tickets call (860) 568-5445. Free parking is available for festival-goers. For more information or to volunteer to help please call (203) 269-5909.

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