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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

Ukrainian World Congress meeting in Kharkiv attracts leaders of new communities

by Zenon Zawada
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – Ukrainian diaspora leaders from new, vibrant communities in Italy, Spain and Portugal took part in the annual meeting of the Ukrainian World Congress (UWC) in Kharkiv on August 18 and 19.

More than 14 countries were represented at the meeting of the UWC, the leading diaspora organization, which is led by president Askold Lozynskij of New York City.

The annual meeting offered an opportunity for leaders in the new diaspora communities to get advice from leaders in the established communities, said Michael Sawkiw Jr., president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA).

“They’re trying to open up Saturday schools, and some governments are trying to help, while others aren’t necessarily cooperative,” he said. “They’re trying to preserve culture and language. That’s where we were as a Ukrainian American community 50 to 75 years ago.”

Upon returning to Kyiv, a UWC delegation met with Foreign Affairs Minister Borys Tarasyuk and Verkhovna Rada Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn.

Relations between the diaspora and the new Ukrainian government have already improved, Mr. Lozynskij said.

“We sense that we are more welcomed,” Mr. Lozynskij said following a meeting with Mr. Lytvyn. “Former presidents also met with us, and former ministers met with us, but I think now there

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Kyiv eases visas rules for American travelers

Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko announced on August 18 that U.S. citizens will not require visas to travel to Ukraine for periods not exceeding 90 days.

The president thus amended his previous decree issued in June which stipulated that visa-free travel could only be enjoyed by those U.S. citizens who were paying a repeat visit to Ukraine, within six months of their previous visit, as long as their repeat visit did not exceed 90 days.

Under the amendment, which is retroactive to July 1, U.S. citizens will require no visas for entry into or transit across Ukrainian territory if their stay in Ukraine is for 90 days or less.

Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church transfers its headquarters to Kyiv



Ukrainian Catholics celebrate the liturgy to mark the historic transfer of their Church’s headquarters from Lviv to Kyiv.

by Zenon Zawada
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – More than 3,000 Ukrainian Greek-Catholics joined Cardinal Lubomyr Husar and the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church’s leadership on August 21 to commemorate the historic transfer of the Church’s headquarters from Lviv’s St. George Square to the banks of the Dnipro River in Kyiv.

Threats from Russian Orthodox radicals to stop the divine liturgy proved hollow, largely because of heavy security provided by more than 1,000 police officers and Berkut Special Forces who protected the Catholics and allowed them to take part in a worship led by Cardinal Husar, whose title now is major archbishop of Kyiv-Halych.

He delivered a sermon on the subject of Christian love – a topic appropriate for an event that drew more than 800 Russian Orthodox who yelled anti-Halychyna slurs and heckled the faithful as they entered the worship area, an outdoor altar next to the cathedral under construction.

“May our hearts feel that love of God that flowed onto this place and all the nations of Eastern Europe a thousand years ago,” Cardinal Husar said. “But may it be a love that doesn’t stop – one that is living, persistent, active and for us.”

The divine liturgy was a milestone for the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church,

which realized a centuries-long vision of establishing its see in Ukraine’s capital city.

The Patriarchal Cathedral of Christ’s Resurrection is located on the eastern side of the Dnipro, on the river’s bank just opposite the Kyivan Caves Monastery (Pecherska Lavra). When completed, the cathedral is expected to be Kyiv’s largest church.

Attending the ceremony were Ukrainian Catholic University Rector Borys Gudziak, Ukrainian World Congress President Askold Lozynskij,

National Deputy Andrii Shkil and Ukrainian pop star Taras Petrynenko, who performed his famous rendition of “Ukrayino” at a concert following the liturgy.

“Today the Ukrainian Greek-Catholics, who have sacrificed so much over the centuries, but particularly in the 20th century, for their spiritual freedom and for the development of the Ukrainian people, can also be in Kyiv and have a Kyiv address and be close to the font of our Christian origins,” Father Gudziak

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Filip Konowal honored in France, at site of his World War I heroism

LENS, France – On August 22, in Lens, France, Filip Konowal, the only Ukrainian Canadian ever to have been presented with the highest military medal awarded by the British Empire, the Victoria Cross, was remembered near the battlefield where his valor in August 1917 earned him that distinction.

Organized by Toronto’s Branch 360 of the Royal Canadian Legion, in collaboration with the City of Lens, the Royal Westminster Regiment Association and the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association, the ceremonies featured the unveiling of a trilingual bronze plaque in

the presence of a large audience, including dignitaries representing the governments of Ukraine, France, Great Britain and Canada.

Konowal received the Victoria Cross in 1917 from King George V. Konowal died in 1959, and his award was acquired in 1969 by the Canadian War Museum in Ottawa. Sometime around 1973 Konowal’s Victoria Cross was reported missing, apparently having been stolen. It was found last year when it was to be auctioned in London, Ontario. Today it is on permanent exhibit in the Canadian

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ANALYSIS

Russia to use energy pressure in 2006 Ukrainian election

by Taras Kuzio

Eurasia Daily Monitor

Russia plans to triple gas prices eight months before Ukraine's parliamentary election and only months away from winter (International Herald Tribune, August 1). The move is linked to Russia's continued unwillingness to accept the election of Viktor Yushchenko as Ukraine's president. In June President Vladimir Putin's party of power, Unified Russia, signed a cooperation agreement with the Party of the Regions headed by defeated Ukrainian presidential candidate Viktor Yanukovich.

Russia's use of energy pressure to influence the outcome of elections in the Commonwealth of Independent States is a tried and tested tactic. Earlier in 2005, Russia attempted to influence Moldova's parliamentary election by cutting off energy supplies – a tactic that failed in facilitating the election of Russophile centrists.

The planned price increase targeting Ukraine would raise gas prices charged by Russia to world market levels. Currently Russia charges Ukraine \$80 for 1,000 cubic meters of gas – nearly three times as high as what Moscow charges Belarus.

These planned gas price increases could have a negative impact on Ukraine's economic growth, which has already declined from 12 percent last year to 4 percent in the first half of this year. Higher gas prices will increase inflation and hurt metallurgical plants, which are the highest consumers of gas.

The metallurgical sector provides up

to 60 percent of Ukraine's economic growth. If, as expected, gas prices rise dramatically above \$80 per 1,000 cubic meters, "Ukraine will suffer major economic disruptions," reported IntelliNews on July 4.

Energy conservation is the way forward but this is not a short-term option. Ukraine ranks third worst in the world in energy-intensive production (IntelliNews, July 4).

Ukraine pays for most of the gas it receives through transit fees charged to Russia. Ninety percent of Russian gas is exported to Europe through Ukraine. Russia's stranglehold over the supply of gas to Ukraine is to some degree counterbalanced by Ukraine's control over export outlets for Russia. Ukraine has threatened to compensate for this increase by raising transit charges.

High levels corruption in both Russia and Ukraine remain major problem in the supply of gas. Slush funds to the tune of hundreds of millions of dollars used unofficially by the Yanukovich election campaign were drawn from energy corruption in Russian-Ukrainian energy consortiums.

Russia has ignored this problem by focusing on Ukraine's alleged "unreliability" as a gas transit country. The Yushchenko administration is keen to renegotiate the terms of the Russian-Ukrainian-German agreement in 2003-2004 which would have led to a de facto Russian control over Ukraine's transit system (Eurasia Daily Monitor, July 9). Russia has long sought to control Ukraine's and Belarus' gas transit pipelines and storage facilities.

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Search is on for media resources and foreign support ahead of election

by Taras Kuzio

Eurasia Daily Monitor

When the Verkhovna Rada resumes its sessions in early September, the March 2006 parliamentary election campaign will officially begin. Meanwhile, over the summer Ukrainian political parties will be energetically seeking access to both media resources (especially television) and foreign support.

Since Viktor Yushchenko's election, television channels have changed hands. The big losers have been the three oligarchic clans who were the bedrock of support for Leonid Kuchma's regime.

Of these three oligarchic clans, the Social Democratic Party-United (SDPU) has lost nearly all of its television resources. Under Mr. Kuchma, the SDPU directly controlled State Television Channel 1, Inter and indirectly 1+1. The Inter and 1+1 channels have the largest number of viewers in Ukraine.

Channel 1 is now under Mr. Yushchenko's control. Inter's president died in June and the new CEO is likely to be Valerii Khoroshkovskiy (Ukrayinska Pravda, June 30). Mr. Khoroshkovskiy is a protégé of oligarch Viktor Pinchuk, who financed the Winter Crop Generation party that Mr. Khoroshkovskiy jointly led

in the 2002 election.

Winter Crop emulated Russia's Union of Right Forces (SPS) in a failed attempt at taking votes from Mr. Yushchenko's Our Ukraine. Nevertheless, the Inter television channel under Mr. Khoroshkovskiy will be far less confrontational to the authorities than was Inter under the SDPU during the Kuchma era when it became the main anti-Yushchenko television channel.

The 1+1 station declared its neutrality in the Orange Revolution. Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko has sought to obtain influence over this channel through the Pryvat group of oligarchs.

The Dnipropetrovsk-based Pryvat group is hostile to Mr. Pinchuk's Interpipe, also from that city. Pryvat reportedly provided financial assistance to the Yushchenko campaign and the Pora (Its Time) radical youth group in the 2004 election. Interpipe backed Viktor Yanukovich's candidacy.

Changes are also afoot in the three television channels controlled by Mr. Pinchuk: ICTV, STB and Novyi Kanal. Changes of CEO's at all three channels are likely, as in the case of Inter, to lead to a far less confrontational stance toward the authorities.

Therefore, the only channel available to Mr. Yanukovich's Party of the Regions, the main opposition to President Yushchenko, will be the Donetsk-based Ukrayina television. Thus Regions of Ukraine will have limited access to media resources in the 2006 election.

Mr. Pinchuk is lobbying members of

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NEWSBRIEFS

Teriokhin: Ukraine may abandon SES

KYIV – Minister of the Economy Serhii Teriokhin told journalists in Kyiv on August 19 that Kyiv will switch to bilateral economic relations with Russia and is likely to withdraw from the Single Economic Space (SES) with Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan that was formally established in 2003, Ukrainian media reported. The Ukrainian minister made the announcement at a joint news conference with Russian Economic Development and Trade Minister German Gref, following their talks earlier the same day. "We are switching from multilateral to bilateral cooperation. Primarily with Russia, but it is understood that with Belarus and Kazakhstan, too," Mr. Teriokhin added. Later that day, Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko commented that Mr. Teriokhin's announcement was of an "advisory" character. "I think it will be resolved at the highest level which SES concept is to survive," Ms. Tymoshenko added. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Yushchenko pledges participation in SES

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko told journalists in Kyiv on August 22 that Ukraine will continue to take part in the Single Economic Space (SES) that was formally set up in 2003 by Russia, Kazakhstan, Belarus and Ukraine, Ukrainian news media reported. Mr. Yushchenko's statement came after Ukraine's minister of the economy, Serhii Teriokhin, announced last week that Kyiv will switch to bilateral economic relations with Moscow and may subsequently withdraw from the SES. President Yushchenko added that Ukraine will contribute to efforts to establish the SES and come up with 10 initiatives concerning "the most complicated and urgent problems" at a CIS summit in Kazan, Russia, August 26-27. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Russia, Ukraine disagree on CIS agenda

MOSCOW – Russian Foreign Ministry spokesman Mikhail Kamynin said in Moscow on August 22 that Russia will reject Ukrainian proposals it wants to add to the agenda for the CIS summit that begins on August 26 in Kazan, Russia, ITAR-TASS reported the same day. He said Kyiv proposed inserting such issues as the demarcation of borders within the alliance and the creation of energy transportation corridors, but the proposals were

submitted "too late to be adopted," he said. Mr. Kamynin also said that such issues will be discussed in the future. The foreign ministers of the CIS member-states were to meet in Moscow on August 23 to discuss reforming the organization as well as cooperation in fighting organized crime, ITAR-TASS reported. (RFE/RL Newsline)

PM suggests 'privatization amnesty'

KYIV – Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko told a forum of Ukrainian diplomats in Kyiv on August 22 that the government is considering a "procedure for privatization amnesty" with regard to state properties that were sold in the past and are now being disputed in court, Ukrainian media reported. Ms. Tymoshenko urged Ukrainian ambassadors abroad to inform the world that Ukraine is not conducting reprivatization. "Who is spreading this information campaign that Ukraine is a reprivatizer?" the prime minister asked. "These are the well-known people who owned the Kryvorizhstal [steel mill] and the Nikopol Ferroalloy Plant. They have enough money to buy any PR agency in the world, and they do so." The Kryvorizhstal and Nikopol Ferroalloy companies, which have recently been regained by the state, were controlled by Ukrainian oligarchs Rynat Akhmetov and Viktor Pinchuk. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Yushchenko meets with Futey

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko met with Judge Bohdan Futey of the U.S. Court of Federal Claims, the presidential press service told Ukrinform on August 23. During the meeting Messrs. Yushchenko and Futey discussed issues related to carrying out judicial reform in Ukraine. The president underscored that such reform is necessary and that independent courts are a priority for the new administration. The parties also discussed contacts with the Ukrainian diaspora. Mr. Yushchenko noted that the administration should work actively to attract diaspora representatives to the democratic process taking place in Ukraine. According to the president, this would allow Ukrainians abroad to have a "stronger feeling of relations with their motherland and its culture." As reported earlier, the Ukrainian president has decided to hold

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Governor general commends UCC for observer role in Ukraine's elections

WINNIPEG – The Ukrainian Canadian Congress (UCC) will be honoured by the governor general of Canada, Adrienne Clarkson, with a Certificate of Commendation. This singular honour will be bestowed on the UCC for its role in organizing a mission involving 500 observers for the re-run of the presidential election in Ukraine which took place in December of 2004, as well as 140 observers for the two previous rounds in October and November 2004.

The commendation reads, in part, "The effort undertaken by the Ukrainian Canadian Congress to raise funds, recruit observers, and mobilize and train the participants was unprecedented and is testament to the energy, dedication, and ideals of all those who took part in the mission."

According to officials from Rideau Hall, this is only the second such non-military commendation that Governor General Clarkson has issued during her term in office.

UCC President Irene (Orysia) Sushko stated that, "The UCC is deeply honored to be recognized by her excellency for its efforts in

assuring that the presidential elections in Ukraine were fair and transparent and reflected the will of the Ukrainian people. Canadians from all walks of life rallied together as never before to demonstrate their love of freedom, which they as citizens cherish. It is a reflection of the dedication to Canadian values of democracy and fairness that our community volunteers were able to organize such a monumental effort."

"Canada is blessed with very generous, dedicated and charitable people who volunteered their expertise and donated through both charitable donations and personally to fund their own travel costs to Ukraine in order to contribute to democracy and the development of a civil society in Ukraine," Ms. Sushko added.

"The UCC is pleased to accept this commendation on behalf of the thousands of volunteers and donors who made these missions possible."

Ms. Sushko will receive the Certificate of Commendation on behalf of the Ukrainian Canadian community from Governor General Clarkson at a special ceremony to be held in Edmonton on August 31.

Ukrainian Australian leader promotes closer, more active relations with Ukraine

KYIV – The Ministry of Culture and Tourism in Ukraine has responded favorably to the Australian Ukrainian community's proposal for a closer and more active relationship.

The chairman of the Australian Federation of Ukrainian Organizations (AFUO), Stefan Romaniw, initiated dialogue with the Deputy Minister for Culture and Tourism in Ukraine, Olya Kostenko, and requested a meeting to brief senior officials at the ministry.

A meeting was held with the director for culture and ethnic minorities in Ukraine and the Ukrainian diaspora, Yurii Kompaniec.

Mr. Romaniw presented a series of briefings proposing the establishment of Ukrainian institutes/cultural centers in communities of the Ukrainian diaspora. The brief provided a model based on similar structures such as Goethe Institute and the Alliance Française.

The AFUO also presented a proposal for ministry and over-all government support for the first Australia-Ukraine film production, "The Company of Heroes," which was funded and produced by Ukrainian Australian Yurij Boric and directed by Oles Yanchuk of Ukraine.

The AFUO also supported a proposal by the Ukrainian Embassy in Australia to invite a cultural group from Ukraine to participate in multicultural festivals in Australia in 2006.

Discussion in Kyiv was focused on relationships and practical examples of cooperation. The briefing session has laid the foundation for a follow-up meeting with Ms. Kostenko

over coming weeks.

"We wanted to present our ideas to the bureaucracy and for them to brief the minister. Our next meeting should be a tick off of results meeting," Mr. Romaniw said.

The outcomes of the meeting were as follows, with the ministry agreeing to:

- continue examining strategies for international cooperation;
- fund annual training programs and on-the-ground costs in Ukraine for up to 15 dance instructors, choirs and singing directors from Australia. These would be focused programs on a rotating basis;
- view the film "The Company of Heroes"; and
- examine the proposal for Ukrainian institutes/cultural centers in the diaspora.

"We have broken new ground and the AFUO is keen to progress the discussions. In our proposal we highlighted the importance of the government of Ukraine becoming involved also in promoting Ukraine through language, culture and tourism to the international community," Mr. Romaniw said.

"We call on the government of Ukraine to pursue the proposal of introducing and funding cultural centers similar to other countries'," Mr. Romaniw added.

"Geographical boundaries do not separate a nation. The spirit lives and like anything that grows it needs to be fed," Mr. Romaniw said. "It is time for Ukraine to provide support to ensure that language and culture grows."

Human trafficking remains among top crimes affecting Ukraine

by Vladyslav Pavlov

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

KYIV – Despite a standard of living that is slowly climbing in Ukraine, human trafficking remains among the nation's top crimes, following the arms and narcotics trade.

So far this year, 506 victims of human trafficking and labor exploitation were returned from abroad, according to Volodymyr Pasichnyk, the chief advisor of the Department of Consular Service at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Despite stereotypes, human trafficking is not limited to forced prostitution; countless more people become victims daily.

Ukrainian men, women and even children are trafficked to Europe, the Middle East and Russia for the purposes of sexual exploitation, as well as forced labor, according to the U.S. State Department's fifth annual Trafficking in Persons Report, which was released in June of this year.

Recent studies also indicate an increase in internal trafficking for all forms of exploitation and a growing problem of trafficking in minors, the 2005 report said.

A recent incident that involved children resonated widely in Ukrainian society. Using fake documents, traffickers illegally transported girls between the ages of 12 and 16 to Moscow, where they sold them for \$1,000 each to their pimps, reported the Ukrainian television network 1 + 1.

Police have been able to establish 19 victims, but suspect that several dozen children were sold.

Authorities arrested five traffickers, each of whom had clearly defined tasks – searching for and recruiting victims, organizing the transport and falsifying of documents. For several years in a row, they worked freely under the protection of corrupt police officers.

Two of the gang members were police officers assigned to adolescent affairs in the Dniprovsk Regional Division of

Internal Affairs in the Dnipropetrovsk Oblast.

These officers suppressed inquiries from the parents of the missing children and wrote fraudulent investigation reports. Prosecutors confirmed that city administration officials and even teachers were aware that the children were smuggled.

Official statistics don't reflect the immense scale of the problem, said Andrii Kovalenko, the executive director of the Defense of Children's Rights Foundation.

A frequently cited statistic is one offered by the Verkhovna Rada's authority on human Rights, he said, which reported that beginning in 1991 more than 500,000 women were transported from Ukraine, and 5 percent of these were adolescents.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs initiated 269 new criminal cases against traffickers in 2004, completed 72 investigations, and charged 138 persons with trafficking crimes, according to the Trafficking in Persons Report.

A total of 68 trafficking prosecutions were started and the courts convicted traffickers in 67 cases – an increase from the previous year, the report said.

However, punishments are woefully inadequate. Only 22 persons were sentenced to time in prison, with the rest receiving probation, the report said.

"There were persistent reports of high-level official intervention, which may have resulted in significant sentence reductions," the report said. "The government did not investigate or prosecute any cases of trafficking-related corruption during the year."

The International Organization of Migration also has no statistics to offer, but its Kyiv office has offered assistance to more than 2,000 victims since 2001, including men, women and children, said Wendy McGill, public information officer.

A main reason that human trafficking continues to flourish in Ukraine is the financial incentive. Ukrainian traffickers earned between \$8 and \$12 billion annu-

ally from their crime, according to Mr. Pasinshuk.

They are able to lure victims because of Ukraine's poverty and inadequate education system. About 80 percent of human trafficking victims have only minimal education or incomplete higher education, said Vasyl Husechko, a representative of the Ministry of Family, Children and Youth.

In 2004 the Ministry of Family, Children and Youth conducted outreach programs to some rural youths and provided mortgage assistance to young families.

Minimum standards unmet

Ukraine's government does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking, the Trafficking in Persons Report said, which created three tiers in order to classify

how nations are attempting to combat human trafficking.

Ukraine falls in the second tier's watch list because of its failure to show evidence of increasing efforts and commitment to take additional steps over the next year, particularly in protecting victims and prosecuting trafficking-related complicity, the report said.

In addition, the Ukrainian government failed to provide adequate protection and rehabilitation services to victims of trafficking in 2004, the report noted.

"The lack of a credible victim witness protection program impaired the government's ability to protect victims and, as a result, few victims were willing to cooperate in prosecutions," the report said.

Furthermore, the report noted that

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Ukrainian sex slaves freed in Turkey thanks to special telephone hotline

GENEVA – Five Ukrainian women who were tortured and imprisoned in a basement by sex traffickers in Turkey were freed thanks to a special telephone hotline, the International Organization for Migration reported on August 5, according to Agence France-Presse.

The women – one of whom was held for six years – were set to return to Ukraine after being rescued by Turkish police following a call to the "157" hotline, which is run by the IOM, a Geneva-based organization. "This case is one of the worst instances of trafficking we have documented in Turkey," said IOM official Marielle Sander Lindstrom.

The women were forced into prostitution, were tortured with boiling oil and kept in a windowless basement near the southern resort town of Antalya. However, one managed to call the hotline using a mobile telephone belonging to a client or trafficker, and they were freed on August 1, said the IOM.

Turkish police rescued other victims of trafficking on August 3 in the southern city of Mersin, again thanks to a call to the hotline, the IOM added. They, too, had been tortured and kept in a basement, AFP reported.

Launched in May and aimed mainly at women from former communist countries, the hotline is staffed by Russian, Romanian and Turkish speakers who pass on to the police emergency calls from victims, as well as tip-offs from other people.

Impoverished women from Eastern Europe are lured to Turkey by criminal gangs with promises of well-paid jobs, but many are later forced into prostitution or other jobs in the underground labor market.

AFP noted that the IOM said it was offering the Ukrainian women help to rebuild their lives at home, including medical and psychological support, legal aid, family and housing allowances, and education or business grants.

Canada's foreign affairs minister names new ambassador to Ukraine

OTTAWA – Canada's Minister of Foreign Affairs Pierre Pettigrew has named Abina Dann as Canada's new ambassador to Ukraine, succeeding Ambassador Andrew Robinson, reported the Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade.

Ms. Dann holds a B.A. in political science and history from McGill University (1974), and an M.A. in Canadian politics and international relations from Carleton University (1980). She was also an international fellow at Harvard University Weatherhead Center for International Affairs.

Since 1980, when she joined the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, she has served abroad as trade commissioner in Sao Paulo, the

Hague and New York. She opened the Canadian Government Trade Office in Mumbai, India, in 1986.

In Ottawa, Ms. Dann served the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) as deputy director of the Media Relations Office, director of the Foreign Policy Communications Division and director for Communications and Media for the 2001 Summit of the Americas.

She served as press secretary to both the minister for international trade and the secretary of state for external affairs, and acted as official departmental spokesperson. More recently, Ms. Dann was director of the DFAIT's European Business Development and Connectivity Division.

Congress passes joint resolution marking Solidarity's 25th anniversary

WASHINGTON – Sen. Barbara Mikulski (D-Md.) on July 18 introduced Senate Resolution 198 – a resolution commemorating the 25th anniversary of the 1980 worker's strike in Poland and the birth of the Solidarity Trade Union, the first free and independent trade union established in the Soviet-dominated countries of Europe. Joining her as co-sponsors were 19 other senators.

The resolution was passed by unanimous consent on July 26.

The legislation marks the anniversary of the formation of Solidarity, the trade union that was created under the leadership of Lech Walesa to promote human rights, democracy and the end of Soviet oppression. The legislation also recognizes the workers' strike of 1980, in which members

of Solidarity rallied shipyard workers in Gdansk and Szczecin against Communist oppression, making 21 demands for political freedom, and beginning what became known as the Solidarity movement.

The demands of the striking workers were met by the Communist government, but due to the continued threat Solidarity posed to the Communist regime, the movement was censored under martial law. Solidarity, however, continued its advocacy as an underground movement. In 1989 Solidarity was officially recognized by the Communist government of Poland and allowed to participate in roundtable discussions. This was one of the first steps toward achieving the democratic goals of the

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Ukrainian World Congress...

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is more understanding that the diaspora is a part of Ukrainian people."

Relations with the Kravchuk and Kuchma governments were lukewarm at best, because they were former Communists who didn't trust members of the diaspora, whom they perceived as Banderites.

"This government is much more Ukrainian, and I think that's why we find a common dialogue," Mr. Lozynskyj said. The UWC prepared a memorandum for President Viktor Yushchenko, and discussed with Mr. Lytvyn the main points related to the Verkhovna Rada.

At the top of their agenda, the UWC told Mr. Lytvyn, is the Ukrainian government's recognition of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists – Ukrainian Insurgent Army.

UWC leaders also told Mr. Lytvyn that Ukraine must increase the number of voting precincts abroad for the more than 5 million Ukrainian citizens living and working outside of Ukraine.

Most of these citizens don't have the ability to vote because polling precincts are inadequate, Mr. Lozynskyj said.

For example, the more than 1 million Ukrainians in Italy could vote only in two cities, even though there are significant Ukrainian communities in 80 cities, he noted. That meant that each polling Ukrainian precinct in Italy was supposed to handle 500,000 voters – an unrealistic number, Mr. Lozynskyj said.

In Canada, the westernmost polling precinct was Toronto, he said.

Increasing the number of voting precincts abroad would benefit the Yushchenko government because Ukrainians living and working in Western countries are more likely to vote for pro-Western candidates and parties, Mr. Lozynskyj said.

The current law regarding Ukrainians abroad also is inadequate, UWC leaders told Mr. Lytvyn. It gives U.S. citizens of Ukrainian ethnicity, for example, no preference or rights as compared with other Americans.

Therefore, when a Ukrainian American wants to adopt a Ukrainian child, he or she receives no preference over another American citizen and must wait the standard yearlong period for a foreigner seeking to adopt. The yearlong waiting period is meant to allow a Ukrainian citizen the opportunity to adopt the child.

The UWC advocated that if a foreign citizen can prove his or her Ukrainian ethnicity, which can be done with two Ukrainian citizen witnesses signing an affidavit, then that person should gain all the rights of a Ukrainian citizen, including adopting a child without delay or running for office.

As always, diaspora leaders urged more efforts to reinforce the use of the Ukrainian language in the diaspora. Significantly, they met in Kharkiv, a city where Ukrainian is rarely spoken.

Mr. Lozynskyj told Mr. Lytvyn the UWC is dissatisfied with the government's "Ukrainianization" efforts, linguistically and culturally.

Mr. Lytvyn reassured the UWC that making Russian Ukraine's second official language "is not an issue" for the Rada, according to Ihor Storozhuk, the chairman's

press secretary, who addressed reporters after the meeting with UWC leaders.

Responding positively to OUN-UPA recognition, the Rada chairman said it should not be limited to just granting veterans' benefits but also achieving a political status, Mr. Storozhuk reported. Rather than several bills on recognition floating around the Verkhovna Rada, Mr. Lytvyn said he would like to see one government-endorsed bill that a realistic coalition of national deputies could rally behind, Mr. Storozhuk said.

Social acceptance of the OUN-UPA's role in Ukrainian history will become more objective as citizens grow more informed and aware, Mr. Lytvyn reportedly said.

The Verkhovna Rada chairman said he would examine the issues raised by the UWC and then refer them to the appropriate parliamentary committees with the possibility of taking them into consideration for the formation of bills, Mr. Storozhuk said.

In their earlier meeting with Mr. Tarasyuk, the Ukrainian World Congress leaders learned that Ukraine's Foreign Affairs Ministry has created a separate department to handle the affairs of foreign-based Ukrainians. Oleksander Novoselov will lead this department, Mr. Tarasyuk said.

The Foreign Affairs Ministry has also established a center to assist Ukrainians abroad and is in the process of establishing cultural and information centers in foreign cities with significant Ukrainian populations, Mr. Tarasyuk said. He thanked Ukrainians abroad for aiding in Ukraine's revival and actively supporting democratic forces during the Orange Revolution.

Mr. Yushchenko has decided that Kyiv will host the sixth World Forum of Ukrainians on November 20 and 21 in Kyiv, Mr. Tarasyuk said.

The World Forum is distinct from the Ukrainian World Congress because it meets every five years and includes all Ukrainians, not just diaspora members.

When asked what relationship the UWC and UCCA had with their former employee, First Lady Kateryna Yushchenko, Mr. Sawkiw and Mr. Lozynskyj said they had no direct relationship.

Mrs. Yushchenko directed UCCA's Washington office between 1996 and 2000.

The UCCA will provide a welcome and assistance when she arrives in New York with her husband for the United Nations' 60th anniversary celebration in September.

"We work through the ministries and our ties with the president," Mr. Lozynskyj said. "We are very proud that a diaspora woman was able to become first lady, but we don't abuse our relations."

As for the March 31 parliamentary elections next year, Mr. Lozynskyj said international election observers will have a much smaller presence than in the presidential elections – perhaps no more than 250 observers.

More importantly, he said, the laws for the parliamentary elections need significant revision because they were drafted in March 2004, before the events of the Orange Revolution.

The reason the third tour of the presidential elections was successful was not so much the presence of election observers, he said, but because critical laws were amended that created a bipartisan balance on the local election commissions.

For the 2004 presidential elections, the UCCA sent more than 2,000 election observers from the United States. Mr. Sawkiw could not estimate how many observers his organization will send in March 2006. He said he'd like some of last year's election observers to return to Ukraine to judge whether or not there's a difference, and whether the elections are freer and fairer.

"It's going to be a crucial election," Mr. Sawkiw said. "Now we need a democratically elected Parliament."

In response to recent criticism from Dr. Taras Kuzio, a visiting professor at George Washington University, that the UWC had been a defender of the Kuchma government, Mr. Lozynskyj said the professor's comments were unjustified.

"I both criticized President Kuchma and praised him for his positive aspects," Mr. Lozynskyj said. "I respect the office of the president of Ukraine. When I criticize, I do it in an appropriate way, not an offensive way. It's also my personal view that in his 10 years of office, Mr. Kuchma did a lot for Ukraine – both positive and negative."



Zenon Zawada

Ukrainian World Congress President Askold Lozynskyj (second from right) and his delegation meet with Verkhovna Rada Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn (third from left) and his entourage.

Embassy cars attacked

Ukrinform

BAGHDAD – As the Defense Ministry press service told Ukrinform on August 22, at 2:40 p.m. local time Saturday two Ukrainian Embassy cars were attacked by unknown persons from a passing automobile who used firearms. The attackers fled after the Ukrainian guards returned fire.

Ukraine's chargé d'affaires was in one of the cars; guards were following in another car. They were en route to the U.S. base Victoria, where a meeting was to be held with Maj. Gen. Anatolii Pushniakov, commander of the Ukrainian military contingent in Iraq. No one was injured in the attack, and no damage was done to the Embassy vehicles.

Ukraine in the spotlight at international scholarly congress in Berlin

by Larissa M.L. Zaleska Onyshkevych

BERLIN – The seventh congress of the International Council for Central and East European Studies (ICCEES) was held on July 25-30, in Berlin, the very city where Eastern Europe was actually delineated on one side of the infamous Wall during decades of Communist hegemony. The congress venues were at Humboldt University, several city blocks from the Berlin Wall's Brandenburg Gate.

ICCEES world congresses are held every five years in various parts of the world; the first conference was in 1974, in Banff, Alberta.

The Berlin congress was attended by over 1,600 scholars and researchers. The largest group was from Germany, with about 466 scholars registered, followed by 239 from the United States, 169 from Russia, 119 from the United Kingdom, 115 from Finland, and a smaller number from other countries all over the world, including 51 from Poland, 38 from Sweden, 36 from Ukraine, and 30 from Japan. A total of 48 countries participated.

Larissa M.L. Zaleska Onyshkevych, Ph.D., is president of the Shevchenko Scientific Society.

From North America, there were about 20 scholars specializing in Ukraine.

At the congress, there were four working languages: English, French, German and Russian.

Plenary sessions

The main theme for this Congress was "Europe – Our Common Home?" The question mark is significant, of course, especially in terms of the European Union, to which Eastern and Southern European nations now either belong or aspire. Of all these countries, one may well claim that Ukraine predominated as a theme in most plenary speeches, and especially in those by government representatives from various countries.

At the opening ceremonies, held at the House of World Cultures, the keynote speakers were to be the president of Poland, Aleksander Kwasniewski; and the federal minister of foreign affairs of Germany, Joschka Fischer. The minister of foreign affairs of Ukraine, Borys Tarasyuk, was also invited to speak. While the latter two were not able to attend, the German deputy minister took the place of Mr. Fischer, but no one sub-

(Continued on page 26)



Taking a break in Berlin are: (front row, from left) Orysia Demska-Kulchytska (Ukraine) and Luba Zuk (Canada); (standing) Ireneus Zuk (Canada), Vasyl Nimchuk (Ukraine), Olena Huzar (Ukraine), Larissa Onyshkevych (U.S.), Kimitaka Matsuzato (Slavic Research Center, Hokkaido, Japan), Pavlo Hrytsenko (Ukraine), Tamara Hundorova (Ukraine) and Lubomyr Onyshkevych (U.S.).



Among the participants of the seventh world congress of the International Council for Central and East European Studies were (from left): Ireneus Zuk (Canada), Tetiana Dzyadevych (Poland), Luba Zuk (Canada), Olenka Z. Pevny (U.S.) and Myron O. Stachiw (U.S.).



Some of the scholars who participated in the panel on "Literary Discourse on Europeanness and Its Cultural Dimensions in Ukraine" (from left): Marko Pavlyshyn (Australia) Maxim Tarnawsky (Canada), Larissa Onyshkevych (U.S.) and Lubica Babotova (Slovakia).

2005 World Summit at the United Nations to be preceded by NGO conference

UNITED NATIONS – A week before the 2005 World Summit, more than 2,000 non-governmental organization (NGO) representatives and other civil society partners from over 80 countries are expected to voice their views on implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), peace and security, human rights and strengthening the United Nations.

Ukraine's President Viktor Yushchenko will attend the Summit accompanied by his wife, Kateryna.

The 58th DPI/NGO Conference, titled "Our Challenge: Voices for Peace, Partnerships and Renewal," will take place at the United Nations headquarters in New York on September 7-9.

The World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations participates on a yearly basis in the DPI/NGO conference. This year, Daria Dyka, Ph.D., Larysa Melnyk-Dyrszka, M.D., Marta Kichorowska-Kebalo, Ilona Levycky and Nadia Shmigel will represent the WFUWO.

An interactive website at <http://www.undpingoconference.org> will allow for worldwide participation and encourage social activists and advocates from around the world to join the discussions before, during and after the conference. The website also provides informa-

tion for participants and media, and offers links to related documents.

Parallel to the DPI/NGO Conference there will be a Conference of Speakers of Parliamentarians at the U.N. headquarters in New York (September 7-9). Volodymyr Lytvyn, chairman of the Ukrainian Parliament, will represent Ukraine. He was also invited to be a speaker at the 58th DPI/NGO Conference.

The DPI/NGO Conference aims to raise public awareness of the secretary-general's report "In Larger Freedom: Towards Development, Security and Human Rights for All," which outlines the agenda for the 2005 World Summit. A civil society perspective on peace and security, development, human rights and United Nations reform will be the focus of the conference.

The president of the 59th session of the United Nations General Assembly, the secretary-general, and high-level U.N. officials will address the conference, joining representatives of civil society and member-states.

The three-day conference will consist of seven plenary sessions and three roundtables. There will be 30 midday interactive workshops sponsored by NGO partnerships and coalitions from

around the world with participation by governments, inter-governmental organizations and civil society representatives. The themes of the workshops will focus on four clusters of the secretary-general's report: "Freedom from Want" (two sessions), "Freedom from Fear," "Freedom to Live in Dignity" and "Strengthening the United Nations."

The conference will also provide thematic networking sessions for NGO representatives. Other initiatives include media and exhibition projects that will explore NGO voices in implementing the 2005 World Summit agenda.

As an annual meeting of NGOs, representatives of civil society and the private sector with United Nations representatives, the conference provides an established forum for networking and exchange of views, opinions, expertise and best-practices on relevant issues. For the first time in the history of United Nations on June 23-24 the General Assembly held informal hearings with civil society and the Millennium + 5 Network of NGOs formally associated with the United Nations. The General Assembly informal hearings with civil society provided a unique opportunity to present the civil society's input into the

Draft Outcome Document in preparation for the summit.

Dr. Larysa Melnyk Dyrszka, an NGO representative of the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations, had the opportunity to speak on behalf of 60 non-governmental organizations, including the WFUWO, members of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations, Committee on the Rights of the Child. In her very well received statement, she stressed the need for the secretary-general's report and the president's Outcome Document, as well as the Millennium Development Goals, to increase attention on children's rights, especially in conflict and post-conflict situations.

Drawing on the outcome of the plenary and roundtable sessions of the 58th DPI/NGO Conference, a set of recommendations for the future work of civil society representatives with the United Nations and the member-states will be reflected in the final summary report of the conference, and will be available online.

Source: DPI/NGO press release with additions/modifications by Nadia Shmigel, the WFUWO's NGO representative to the U.N.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Support our Ukrainian Museum

In April of this year The Ukrainian Museum in New York City moved into its new landmark building at 222 E. Sixth St. Both the new building and the inaugural exhibit, "Alexander Archipenko: Vision and Continuity," have received rave reviews from the international mainstream media, and for good reason. The press has made a point of noting the level of professionalism of the building's design and the museum's presentation of its premiere exhibit.

However, this high level of professionalism comes with a price. A conservative estimate noted recently that it will cost more than \$500,000 annually to run and maintain the new facility. That figure does not include the costs associated with exhibitions and programs. This is a staggering sum of money, and one that will only increase as the costs of running the museum – to cover energy, security and other services needed to run a professional facility – increase yearly.

"Yes, we are talking about a great deal of money, but we are confident that with the continued support of our members and donors, our financial institutions and the steadfast support of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, the museum can continue its work," Olha Hnateyko, president of the museum's board of trustees, said recently.

The finished museum cost \$11 million to build and was completed, thanks in part to the generous support of a handful of major benefactors, after 19 years of planning, construction and fund-raising.

Additional expenses drove the building portion of the project well over the original budget of \$9 million. But, thanks to individual donors and its major benefactors, the museum was able to cover the additional expenses, which included purchasing the property on which the museum was built, paying off the mortgage, the architect's and lawyer's fees, and paying for the removal of asbestos from the existing structure.

Notwithstanding all of the donations that came from individuals and private organizations – without whom completion of such a project also would not have been possible – Eugene and Daymel Shklar, the Self Reliance New York Federal Credit Union and the Ukrainian National Women's League of America provided the final impetus that completed the building.

Thankfully, the costs of building the new facility have been covered. But the museum must now refocus on developing an endowment to cover its annual costs, and it will need to be creative in achieving this goal.

"Now that the new museum has been built, what is necessary to ensure its further growth and development, and where will this support come from?" Mrs. Hnateyko asked rhetorically during the museum's recent annual meeting.

"We are anticipating an increase in the number of endowment funds, and the museum will intensify its efforts in applying for grants to government and private funding agencies," Mrs. Hnateyko said.

Although the museum did recently receive a \$91,360 grant, securing funding through national, state and local grants is notoriously difficult as competition for those funds is relentless. The process of applying for grants also requires a significant amount of money, as professional grant writers must be hired and other associated expenses covered.

Museum officials are reaching out to the Ukrainian community and hoping they recognize the project's long-term value as an institution that safeguards the Ukrainian cultural heritage and shares it with the world. The new building "will always be a symbol of heritage and pride for our entire community, our children and their children for years to come," the architect of the new museum building, George Sawicki, noted during the annual meeting.

The goal then, museum officials have noted, is to expand museum membership, particularly by including the younger members of the community, and to seek donations from all those willing to support the effort. Indeed, the museum is a worthy cause and the community should strongly support this noble project to guarantee that our children and their children continue to have such a strong symbol of the Ukrainian heritage for years to come.

STATEMENTS ON UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

Message from the Embassy of Ukraine in the United States

Dear Friends:

On August 24, 2005, we all celebrate the 14th anniversary of the independence of Ukraine, an event which embodies the centuries-old aspirations of the people of Ukraine. Today we can proudly say that Ukraine is an established independent state.

Last year the people of Ukraine attested to the whole world their love of freedom and commitment to democracy when they bravely stood up for their right to freely and fairly elect their government. Ukraine's historic Orange Revolution has changed the direction and pace of the development of the Ukrainian society. It proved that Ukraine has a mature, dignified and open-minded civil society; and provided the opportunity for Ukraine to succeed as a democratic, strong and prosperous European country.

We're witnessing the beginning of a new era in the Ukrainian-American relationship. President George W. Bush and President Viktor Yushchenko in their

joint statement "The New Century Agenda for the Ukrainian-American Strategic Partnership" said, "We commit our two nations to stand together as global partners for freedom, security and prosperity in the 21st century."

By demonstrating their support of the "maidan," Ukrainians from all over the world contributed outstandingly to the peaceful victory of freedom in Ukraine. A special role was played by the Ukrainian American community, which has continuously and tirelessly worked to help Ukraine over the years. Ukraine appreciates this contribution and support.

No matter where we live, this is a time of hard work and great accomplishments for all of us – Ukraine's future depends on our joint efforts. So let us together raise and strengthen Ukraine's prestige!

God bless Ukraine!

Staff of the Embassy of Ukraine

Greetings to Ukrainian diaspora from Ukraine's Mission to the U.N.

Dear Friends:

On behalf of Ukrainian diplomats to the United Nations I wholeheartedly congratulate you on the 14th anniversary of the great holiday of the people of Ukraine – Ukrainian Independence Day.

Ukraine is entering a new stage of its statehood on the height of drastic internal political, economic and social changes that are being implemented by the people's president, Viktor Yushchenko.

Today Ukraine attracts the special attention of the world. The triumph of the truth, people's will and democracy in our state has won respect and sympathy on all continents. The attitude to Ukraine as a democratic and respected international player is being witnessed by us, diplomats at the United Nations, as well as by our colleagues in their contacts with the European Union, NATO and the World Trade Organization, as well as in cooperation with many countries of the world.

However, an uplift in the internal and external life of Ukraine, the resurrection

of national power and spirit are inconceivable and impossible without the help and support of the Ukrainians from outside of their motherland.

Thus, congratulating you on this most important state holiday, I would like to express words of gratitude for your consistent attention to the work of Ukrainian diplomats at the U.N., for your practical assistance and wise advice. I am confident that our fruitful and close cooperation will continue to successfully facilitate the achievement of our common goal: further consolidation of the Ukrainian state in the world.

I sincerely wish you and your families good health, happiness and well-being. May all of your plans and good intentions be realized. May confidence and faith in a better future be with you.

Happy Holiday!

Glory to Ukraine!

Valeriy Kuchinsky

ambassador, permanent representative of Ukraine to the United Nations

Sept.
1
1991

Turning the pages back...

"The Ukrainian SSR no longer exists. Its legal government has abolished Soviet power, seized the property of the Communist Party and declared that now there is an independent Ukraine. And just to make certain that this is what Ukraine's

inhabitants really want, a plebiscite on the question has been scheduled for December 1."

That was the opening paragraph to an analysis by Dr. James E. Mace (1952-2004), a historian, former staff director of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine and author of "Communism and the Dilemmas of National Liberation," published in the September 1, 1991, issue of The Ukrainian Weekly.

"This might seem the realization of the hopes and dreams of all whom the bonds of ancestry and affection hold to this land, so generously endowed by God and benighted by history. It is, however, only a beginning, and the storm clouds are already peeking over the horizon. Let us hope they will pass, but let us be prepared that they do not," he continued.

In his op-ed piece – which today provides a fascinating snapshot of time – Dr. Mace also wrote:

"Those who know something about Soviet and Ukrainian history will no doubt recall Lenin's Declaration of the Rights of the Peoples of Russia, promising free right to secession to the oppressed nations of the former Russian Empire. Lenin then prompted the establishment of rump Soviet governments in each of those nations and re-conquered as many of them as he could, including Ukraine. Will Russia be similarly "democratic"? In

(Continued on page 9)

To The Weekly Contributors:

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

- ▶ News stories should be sent in not later than 10 days after the occurrence of a given event.
- ▶ Photographs (originals only, no photocopies or computer printouts) submitted for publication must be accompanied by captions. Photos will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.
- ▶ Full names (i.e., no initials) and their correct English spellings must be provided.
- ▶ Newspaper and magazine clippings must be accompanied by the name of the publication and the date of the edition.
- ▶ Information about upcoming events must be received one week before the date the information is to be published.
- ▶ Persons who submit any materials must provide a daytime phone number where they may be reached if any additional information is required.
- ▶ Unsolicited materials submitted for publication will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.

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.

Double Exposure

by Khristina Lew

What a long, strange trip it's been

In August 1991 when Ukraine declared its independence from the Soviet Union, several hundred Ukrainian Americans and Ukrainian Canadians were in Wildwood, N.J., wrapping up the summer with a week at the beach. I was watching CNN at the Sea Scape when the newscaster announced that after several days of uncertainty, the Ukrainian republic had declared its independence from the USSR, effectively dissolving the Soviet empire.

I rushed out to the beach to spread the word. I came across a friend from New York. "Nick," I shouted. "Ukraine declared its independence!" He glanced up from his newspaper, hoisted his beer in the air and said, "Yeay, Ukraine." Then he went back to his paper.

Nick's response was – as was most everyone else's that day – at best, lukewarm.

This week Ukraine celebrates the 14th anniversary of its independence. A lot has changed since then.

When I traveled to Ukraine on the eve of independence back in 1990, I couldn't spend the \$20 bill I had exchanged at Boryspil Airport the entire 10 days I was in the country. Today the cab fare from Boryspil to downtown Kyiv will cost you twice that.

In the early 1990s one of the few places a Westerner could eat out in Kyiv was in hotel dining rooms. But you had to lie and say you were with the U.S. Embassy, otherwise the wait staff would refuse to serve you, if not throw you out.

Today there are hundreds of restaurants, bars, pubs, cafés, pizza joints and hotel dining rooms to choose from, and the cuisine ranges from Italian to Middle Eastern to Chinese – in fact, some of the best sushi I've ever had is at a restaurant called San Tori in the Podil section of town.

In the early days of independence, people were distrustful of Americans, questioning our motives for being in Ukraine, assuming we were spies for the U.S. government. When I spoke Ukrainian in Donetsk in 1990, people asked me if I was Polish. When I spoke Ukrainian in Kyiv, people yelled "Banderovtsi!" and spit at me.

Last fall when I was in Kyiv and spoke Ukrainian, a new acquaintance apologized to me and said, in Russian, "I'm sorry, I don't speak Ukrainian very

well, but I'll try." When I was in Donetsk and spoke in Ukrainian, a sales clerk looked at me curiously, but didn't question who I was or what I was doing there.

Back then, when you walked down Khreschatyk, all you saw was a sea of gray – gray overcoats, dark boots, dark scarves. Soviet wear was drab, and I left my bright clothing back in the states. Today women in Kyiv dress sharply, wearing the latest European styles, and I am definitely underdressed.

Ukraine has changed, and so have we in the West. After Ukraine declared its independence, many Ukrainians in the United States didn't know how to react. The dream of our grandparents had materialized, but what did that mean for us?

Some of us started passing along money to family in Ukraine. Some of us bought VCRs and stuffed them in suitcases so family over there could sell, barter or trade them for other things. Some of us had relatives arrive from the motherland who never left. This new reality was not what a lot of us expected.

Many Ukrainian American organizations also couldn't adjust to the new realities of an independent Ukraine, and lost their way. Some have folded, others have adapted, and a few are out of the Ukraine business completely, instead focusing on the activities of Ukrainians in America.

The Orange Revolution changed a lot of that. It rejuvenated Ukraine for many disillusioned activists in the community, and introduced Ukraine to a whole new generation of Ukrainians in America. Last month, an entire day's activities at Tabir Ptashat, a Plast day camp for 4- to 6-year-olds held at Soyuzivka, was devoted to the Orange Revolution, and all the kids wore orange.

Being Ukrainian is more than wearing orange, but for some of us that's just enough. A few of us have gotten involved in new things Ukrainian since last fall. Many of us continue our work in the Ukrainian community, be it in Plast, SUM, Ukrainian churches, museums or schools. And some of us are just content to wear the orange, and no longer having to explain that, yes, Ukraine is a free country, a part of Europe.

Whatever your thoughts on the matter this Independence Day, take heart that America lets us be what we want to be, be it Ukrainian or American or both.

Go Orange!

Dr. Myron B. Kuropas is on vacation. His column, "Faces and Places," will return next week.

Want to see your name in print?

Then why not become a correspondent of
The Ukrainian Weekly in your community?

We welcome submissions from all our Ukrainian communities,
no matter where they are located. Let the rest of us know what
you're up to in your corner of the Ukrainian diaspora!

Any questions? Call The Weekly, 973-292-9800, ext. 3049.

PERSPECTIVES

BY ANDREW FEDYNSKY



Oh, Andy was well-liked

The line snaked from the door of the funeral home all the way through two parlors before ending at the open casket where Judge Andrew Boyko lay, flanked by the Stars and Stripes and Ukraine's blue and yellow. It took 45 minutes from when I got in line to finally reach the family to express my condolences. When I left, the line was just as long as it had been when I walked in.

"Nice tribute, isn't it?" I murmured to the elderly man in front of me who was also patiently waiting to pay his respects.

"Oh, Andy was well-liked," he explained.

I knew that. Like so many others, I genuinely liked Judge Boyko, who passed away on August 7 at the age of 81. I'd known him by reputation since 1963, when he was first elected solicitor of Parma, Cleveland's largest suburb.

"To nash – he's one of ours," my father used to say with pride: someone who had achieved elective office not by downplaying or denying his Ukrainian identity, but instead using it as an electoral tool, as an essential element of his political base.

The solicitor's post – now known as law director – had opened up when the incumbent died suddenly, soon after the filing deadline. Andy, then an assistant prosecutor, decided to run for the office as a write-in candidate. He and a small army of supporters distributed thousands of pencils engraved with the slogan "Write in Andy Boyko." They put up signs, took out ads and conducted training sessions on how to write in a candidate. The election wasn't even close. Although his opponent had the advantage of having his name on the ballot, only 35 percent marked that space with an X. Instead, 65 percent went to the trouble of adding "Boyko" to the ballot, giving him a landslide. For the rest of his life, candidates and activists around the country would contact Andy for advice on how to run a write-in campaign. In 1987 he became a municipal judge before retiring in 1993, having never lost an election.

Born in Cleveland in 1923, Andrew Boyko, grew up in the Ukrainian community. He danced the hopak, attended St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church and served his country in the Navy in World War II. When he got back, he joined the Ukrainian Youth League of North America, eventually becoming head of the organization; many of its members were indispensable in launching Andy's political career. I saw a handful of them at the funeral home, sadly saying good-bye to their lifelong friend.

I can't remember when I first met Andy myself. It was back in the 1970s, when the dissident movement in Ukraine had become increasingly prominent. I joined fellow Ukrainian Americans in rallies, letter-writing campaigns and lobbying elected officials to support Ukraine. Mr. Boyko showed up at various events, then used his influence behind the scenes to open doors.

Along with his wife, Eve, Andy raised four sons, all of whom are successful in their chosen careers. Two followed in their father's footsteps to the legal profession and public service. Half a year ago, the oldest was sworn in as a judge on the Federal Court of the Northern District of Ohio.

Soon after the Senate confirmed Judge

Andrew Fedynsky's e-mail address is: fedynsky@stratos.net.

Boyko's nomination late in 2004, a bipartisan group of Greater Cleveland's ethnic activists held a luncheon in his honor. Acknowledging the inevitable words of praise sent in his direction, Chris began by remarking, "the president nominated the wrong Boyko; it should have been my dad." Well, Chris is plenty qualified to serve on the federal bench, but people understood his message and greeted it with warm applause.

Presidential nominations, as we all know, are highly competitive. People don't become federal judges without lots of politics. It was recently pointed out on these pages and elsewhere that Ukrainian Americans are not plugged in to the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America or the Ukrainian National Association as they once were and it's argued that the political influence of those organizations in Washington is not what it once was. Whether you accept that or not, the fact is our people are plugged in to each other and to the political process as never before – through the telephone, the Internet and, yes, at funerals like Andy Boyko's. Over the course of the three days that people had the opportunity to say farewell, there were always a couple hundred people in line.

He was a modest, friendly, eminently approachable man who simply did his job. And in doing so, Andy proved to be a giant in his own backyard. Those in power notice these things, even as they also stood for the better part of an hour to reach the front of the line – judges, state representatives and senators, members of Congress.

And if the wrong Boyko was nominated federal judge, as his son so poignantly and generously averred, it's because Andy came of age at an earlier time, when the task was different from the one that confronts us today. With a pencil and a slogan – "Write in Boyko" – he and his friends were developing a base. And because they did so, those who admired him and learned from him now have the means to go after goals far more lofty – and mundane – than his generation was ever able to pursue: political, economic and military support for an independent Ukraine, congressional earmarks for Ukrainian cultural projects, nominations to the federal court, jobs for members of our community. Those were all pipe dreams in 1963.

Ukrainians in Cleveland have done well in the political arena. Not one, but two federal judges come from our community, not to mention those who've held senior positions with senators, congressmen, governors, attorneys general, county commissioners, etc. Several of our people have been councilmen and an adopted Clevelander serves as co-chair of the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus.

Andy Boyko, to be sure, can't take credit for all this. He was a leader, but he was far from alone. Indeed, his generation has its counterparts in every major community where Ukrainians settled a century ago. Those of us who have petitioned on behalf of Ukraine's Orange Revolution, worked for a candidate, or simply used connections to get a job at City Hall or the county should know that success does not happen in a vacuum. We walk the path those who preceded us helped to blaze by dint of hard work and audacity. Waiting 45 minutes to pay respects for a man as accomplished and well-liked as Judge Boyko didn't seem long at all.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Motyl's analysis one of the best

Dear Editor:

Prof. Alexander Motyl's analysis, "Reassessing Ukraine, or why the big picture matters" (August 14), is one of the best commentaries on developments in Ukraine that I have read recently.

Some of Ukraine's friends have been suffering from mood swings, from euphoria engendered by the Orange Revolution and President Viktor Yushchenko's stirring inaugural address on the "maidan" to disillusionment with the Ukrainian government's performance and with the behavior of some of its members and others in the Yushchenko entourage.

Prof. Motyl deserves our thanks for putting everything into perspective.

Ukraine needs our moral support as it undertakes what will be a long and difficult transformation to a genuine democracy and market economy. Patience must be our watchword.

Richard W. Murphy
Bethesda, Md.

The letter-writer is senior associate, Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS).

Motyl's optimism is much-needed

Dear Editor:

In The Ukrainian Weekly, on August 14, Prof. Alexander J. Motyl wrote an article titled: "Analysis: Reassessing Ukraine, or why the big picture matters."

His essay, in contrast to most writings and opinions on the same or similar subject matter by political or economic analysts (including Westerners such as Anders Aslund from the Carnegie Endowment), shows a healthy commonsensical – and much-needed and uplifting – optimism in regard to the present and future democratic transformation of Ukraine.

To understand Ukraine politically in the summer of 2005 – a little more than seven months since the Orange Revolution – Prof. Motyl leads the reader through his critical reassessment of the problems that faced and still face the young Ukrainian democratic establishment.

He points out that Ukraine suffered a multitude of tragic and catastrophic events in the 20th century, and that it entered into an independent state in 1991 with its post-colonial and post-Soviet oppressive burdens. Prof. Motyl writes:

"Ukraine consisted of territory, a population and bureaucrats, but lacked the institutions that transform a territory, population and bureaucrats into a functioning economy, society and state." As the first president of Ukraine, Leonid Kravchuk, stated: "Mayemo to scho mayemo" (We have what we have).

Only the last 14 years of independence were conducive to the development of political institutions needed for the transformation of Ukraine into a Western-style state with civil society and the rule of law, which culminated and beautifully expressed itself in the Orange Revolution in November-December 2004. Prof. Motyl notes that "2004 may come to represent a rupture with the past and a breakthrough to a new future for Ukraine's intellectuals, artists and youth."

In regard to Ukraine's politicians' and policy-makers' behavior and doings, and the relationship between journalists and the government, Prof. Motyl sees little difference between them and their ilk in other Western countries. Also, the phenomenon of oligarchs, nepotism and cronyism, which is new to Ukraine, existed and still exists in many countries, including the United States.

It is easy for some Western analysts to criticize the efforts, struggles and mistakes of the young Ukrainian economic

and political elite, who forgot that it took their democracies many "formative generational experiences" to arrive where they are now, and Prof. Motyl suggests that we "treat the extremist language of analysis ... with an enormous grain of salt."

Ukrainian society is entering the period of the great relearning, when new sets of values or ethics in government, and society as a whole, will emerge.

Prof. Motyl predicts a bright future for Ukraine; we hope that his prophecy will come true.

Myroslaw Burbelo, M.D.
Westerly, R.I.

Famine-Genocide story must be told

Dear Editor:

It is unbelievable that the Ukrainian government cannot find a place for the Holodomor-Genocide museum in Kyiv. (See The Weekly, July 17.) For 72 years we kept the secret of our loved ones who perished so unjustly in 1932-1933.

The Holodomor was political repression of our nation. Our ancestors died during the Holodomor, Stalin's man-made genocidal famine. Our loved ones who perished by the excruciating torture of starvation are crying in their mass graves to be recognized as descent, honest, hard-working people.

I am a survivor and a witness of the atrocities that were committed against my people. I was 5-6 years old when my parents were arrested and sent to Siberia to die there. My sister died of starvation. My brother was a political prisoner sentenced for three years and sent to Siberia with 3,000 other students from his university. Over 10 million Ukrainians died a slow, agonizing death. We cannot forget – this is our history.

I survived by wandering in the street and begging.

Today, finally, we can speak openly. We must be positive about our motherland. At the same time, there is no more intimidation, no falsification of our history. To be recognized we have to work hard in exposing and broadcasting our suffering and humiliation under the Soviets.

Eugenia Dallas
Los Angeles

HURI suggestion: take a look online

Dear Editor:

We at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute appreciate the efforts of Taras Kuzio and Orest Deychakiwsky (August 7) to highlight those individuals and institutions contributing to a better understanding of modern-day Ukraine.

Perhaps the authors were unaware, however, of the active role of HURI in coordinating recent programs and activities relevant to current Ukrainian history and politics.

We refer you and your readers to: <http://www.huri.harvard.edu/husi.html> and <http://www.huri.harvard.edu/newsarchives.html>.

Tymish Holowinsky
Cambridge, Mass.

The letter-writer is executive director of the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University.

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SPORTSLINE

Tour de France

Yaroslav Popovych, 25, a native of Drohobych, Ukraine, was awarded the title of the Tour de France's best young cyclist. He was a member of the American Discovery Channel team, which included seven-time Tour winner Lance Armstrong. The honor is given to the top rider under the age of 26.

Popovych's performance also impressed The New York Times, which included the Ukrainian among a list of five riders cited as early favorites to win the 2006 Tour de France, considered to be road cycling's premier event. "The best young rider in this Tour, he may succeed Armstrong as team leader," The Times wrote on July 25. "Popo, as he is known, was strong in the mountains."

Track and field

In a huge upset, Ukraine's Yuriy Krymarenko took first place in the men's high jump at the (IAAF) World Championships in Helsinki, Finland, beating out a host of favored competitors. Krymarenko cleared a height of 7.61 feet, while Cuban Victor Moya and Russian Yaroslav Rybakov tied for second place with a jump of 7.51 feet. Ukraine's Andrii Sokolovskiy took 13th place with jumps of 7.22 feet.

Ivan Heshko of Ukraine took fourth place in the men's 1,500-meter event, finishing with a time of 3 minutes and 38.71 seconds. Bahrain's Ramzi Rashid took first place with a time of 3:37.88. Kaouch Adil of Morocco took second place with a time of 3:38.00, while Silva Rui of Portugal took third place with a time of 3:38.02.

Tetiana Tereschuk-Antipova of Ukraine took seventh place in the women's 400-meter hurdles, finishing the race in 55.09 seconds. Russia's Yuliya Pechonkina took first place with a time of 52.90, Lashinda Demus of the United States took second place with a time of 53.27, while her teammate Sandra Glover took third place with a time of 53.32.

In the women's high jump, Viktoriya Palamar of Ukraine took fifth place with a jump of 6.33 feet. Kajsa Bergqvist of Sweden took first place with a jump of 6.63 feet. Chaunte Howard of the United States took second place with a jump of 6.56 feet, and Emma Green of Sweden took third place with a jump of 6.43 feet. Viktoriya Styopina of Ukraine took seventh place with a jump of 6.33, and her teammate Iryna Mykhalchenko took 12th place with a jump of 6.07.

Ukraine's Yuriy Bilonoh took fourth place in the men's shot put with a throw of 68.54 feet, which Adam Nelson of the United States won with a throw of 71.29

feet. Rutger Smith of the Netherlands took second place with a throw of 69.85 feet, and Ralf Bartels of Germany took third place with a throw of 68.86 feet.

In the women's 4x400-meter relay, the Ukrainian team of Antonina Yefremova, Oksana Ilyushkina, Liliya Pilyuhina and Natalia Pyhyda took fifth place with a time of 3 minutes and 28 seconds. Russia took first place with a time of 3:20.95, while Jamaica took second place with a time of 3:23.29. Great Britain took third place with a time of 3:24.44.

Iryan Sekachova of Ukraine took sixth place in the women's hammer throw with a toss of 228.51 feet. Russia's Olga Kuzenkova took first place with a throw of 246.39 feet, Yipsi Moreno of Cuba took second place with a throw of 239.76 feet, and Tatyana Lysenko of Russia took third place with a throw of 237.73 feet.

Olena Antonova of Ukraine took eighth place in the women's discus with a throw of 194.78 feet, while Franka Dietzsch of Germany took first place with a throw of 218.37. Russia's Natalya Sadova took second place with a throw of 211.06 feet, and Vera Pospisilova-Cechlova of the Czech Republic took third place with a throw of 207.32.

Ukraine's Volodymyr Zyuskov took eighth place in the men's long jump with a leap of 26.44 feet, while Dwight Phillips of the United States took first place with a jump of 28.22 feet. Ignisious Gaisah of Ghana took second place with a jump of 27.36 feet, and Tommi Evila of Finland took third place with 27.07 feet.

In the men's triple jump, Ukraine's Viktor Yastrebov took ninth place with a jump of 55.45 feet. Walter Davis of the United States took first place with a jump of 57.64 feet. Cuba's Yoandri Betanzos took second place with 57.15 feet, and Marian Oprea of Romania took third place with 57.09 feet.

Ukraine's Serhiy Lebid took first place in the men's 8.5-kilometer race at the Amatrice-Configno road race in Rieti, Italy, on August 20, with a time of 23 minutes and 43 seconds. Kenya's Rodgers Rop took second place with a time of 23:53, and his teammate Solomon Bushendich took third place with a time of 23:58.

Rhythmic gymnastics

Ukraine's Anna Bessonova took first place in the women's rope event at the 2005 World Games in Duisburg, Germany. Vera Sesina of Russia took second place, while Ukraine's Natalia Godunko took third.

Bessonova took second place in the individual ball event, while Russia's Olga Kapranova of Russia took first place. Her teammate Sesina took third

place, while Ukraine's Godunko of Ukraine took fifth place, and Inna Zhukava of Belarus took fourth place.

Ukraine's Godunko took second place in the individual ribbon, while her teammate Bessonova took third place. Russia's Sesina won the event.

Bessonova of Ukraine took second place in the individual clubs, while Aliya Yussupova of Kazakhstan took first place. Russia's Sesina Kapranova took third and fourth places, respectively. Ukraine's Godunko took sixth place, while Svetlana Rudalova of Belarus took fifth place.

Chess

The Ukrainian Sports Federation of the U.S.A. and Canada (USCAK) will hold the 2005 Ukrainian American Chess Championship on Saturday, September 24, at the Ukrainian Catholic University in Philadelphia. The entry fee for the tournament is \$25. Play will begin at noon. The tournament is not rated by the United States Chess Federation. For more information about the tournament, readers may contact the Rev. Marijan Procyk at (716) 852-7566 or Dr. Orest Popovych at (732) 363-1589.

Golf

The Royal Canadian Golf Association (RCGA) and the Canadian Golf Hall of Fame and Museum announced recently that it will induct the first Ukrainians into the Hall of Fame, according to the association's website.

Wilfred (Wilf) Homenuik and Robert (Bob) Panasik will be inducted to the Canadian Golf Hall of Fame as a part of the class of 2005.

As a pro golfer Homenuik amassed eight international professional victories and earned two CPGA Tour Championship titles in 1965 and 1971. While playing on the PGA Tour, Homenuik competed in 99 competitions placing in the top-10 11 times.

At the age of 15, Panasik made history at the 1957 Canadian Open by becoming the youngest player to make a cut at a PGA Tour event – a record that still stands today. So far Panasik, of Windsor, Ontario, has collected two CPGA Championships, three CPGA Senior Championship titles and 15 various provincial titles.

In addition to his many championship titles, Panasik successfully qualified on nine different occasions for the U.S. Open Championship.

Homenuik and Panasik will officially be inducted into the Canadian Golf Hall of Fame in their home communities in the early fall.

The Canadian Golf Hall of Fame traditionally celebrates the induction of its new members at a location determined by the inductee.

Homenuik's induction will take place on September 24, while Panasik's induction is expected to take place on September 17. Tickets may be purchased for each of these events by calling the Canadian Golf Hall of Fame at (905) 849-9700, ext. 411, or e-mailing cghf@cghf.org.



Bob Panasik of Windsor (left), Vicki Karpiak of Ottawa and Wilf Homenuik of Winnipeg are pictured during a Royal Canadian Golf Association award ceremony at the Marshes Golf Club in Ottawa. Messrs. Panasik and Homenuik are the only two Ukrainians to have been named to the Canadian Golf Hall of Fame.

Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 6)

the television news footage of Moscow demonstrations we see tsarist military uniforms, originally worn by representatives of a state, the official policy of which was that there never did, does not now, and never can exist a 'Little Russian dialect,' as the 1863 Valuyev circular and 1876 Ems Ukaz called the Ukrainian language which they banned. This is not a hopeful sign. ...

"The vestiges of a union government still exist, with [Soviet President] Mikhail Gorbachev still clinging to his position with bloodied fingernails. It can by no means be ruled out that either he or [Russian Federation President Boris] Yeltsin will demand some sort of com-

penetration for the various economic boons allegedly showered on Ukraine during seven decades of Soviet rule.

"Given that Ukraine stands little chance in claiming compensation for its share of the union treasury, for the resources and capital drained from it, as well as for the cultural destruction and millions of lives claimed by Stalinism, we must support the position that all state goods and resources located on the territory of Ukraine belong to Ukraine, unless Ukraine's authorities themselves decide otherwise.

"We must defend not only Ukraine's right to self-determination, which it has decided to exercise in the context of strict observance of the rights of all nations inhabiting its territory, but also its right to dispose of its resources, including food-stuffs, on the basis of its national inter-

ests and economic fairness. ...

"We must defend Ukraine's right, should it seek to exercise it, to issue a call to all troops from Ukraine now stationed outside the republic to return to their native land, and its right to safeguard itself from the inherent danger posed by non-Ukrainian troops in the republic. We may hope that the new alliance will provide for the withdrawal of non-Ukrainian troops and their replacement by locally recruited forces. We now know that there are nuclear weapons in Ukraine. Let us hope that there will be shared control of the Soviet nuclear arsenal, such that no one republic can use those weapons unilaterally either against another republic or the outside world. And we must uphold Ukraine's right to safeguard the inviolability of its borders, especially should Mr.

Yeltsin continue his evolution from democrat to autocrat."

"And most of all," Dr. Mace concluded, "we must do everything in our power to encourage the continued democratic evolution of Ukraine's politics, a process still only half-realized. When Ukraine declared its independence in its Fourth Universal on January 22, 1918, it did so as a democracy, committed to social justice and the strict protection of the rights of all its inhabitants, Ukrainians, Russians, Poles and Jews alike. Let us hope that the declaration of August 24, 1991, will lead to the fulfillment of the aspirations of the Fourth Universal."

Source: "Storm clouds on the horizon the demise of the Ukrainian SSR," by Dr. James E. Mace, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, September 1, 1991, Vol. LIX, No. 35.

SOYUZIVKA SCRAPBOOK: Snapshots of the summer season



Roma Lisovich

KERHONKSON, N.Y. – The summer season at Soyuzivka, the upstate New York resort of the Ukrainian National Association, continues with a variety of activities, including entertainment, sports competitions, youth camps, and just plain relaxing and socializing. Seen on this page, counterclockwise from top left, are: friends (from left) Dianna Shmerykowsky of New York City, Ciana Polowchak of Detroit and Kira Myskiw of Clifton, N.J., chat near the Veselka pavilion; Soyuzivka guests enjoy the cooling waters and deck of the resort's Olympic-size pool; and participants of Adventure Camp take a scuba diving course in the pool with instructor George Hanushevsky.



Roma Lisovich



Let ALL roads take you to Soyuzivka this summer

AUGUST

- 8/1-5 Golf Week
- 8/5-7 Sports Jamboree
- 8/5 Caberet show with Ron Cahute & Company
- 8/5-7 Art Exhibit: Daria "Ducia" Hanushevsky ceramics exhibit in the Library
- 8/6 Afternoon performances- "Barabolya" with Ron Cahute & Company followed by HRIM Zabava with Burya on Veselka Patio DJ in Veselka Hall
- 8/7-20 Traditional Ukrainian Folk Dance Camp
- 8/12 Lviviany perform at Tiki Bar
- 8/13 Miss Soyuzivka Weekend & Zabava with Tempo
- 8/18-21 Kozak Family paintings exhibit in the Library
- 8/19 Tiki Bar Entertainment with Zuki & Friends
- 8/20 Dance Camp Recital Performance and Zabava with Fata Morgana
- 8/27 Zabava with Halychany

SEPTEMBER Labor Day Weekend Festivities

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



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Record number of campers at Children's Day Camp at Soyuzivka

KERHONKSON, N.Y. – July at Soyuzivka means it is time for Children's Day Camp. This year was a record-setting year: the first week over 50 children participated and the second week over 30 children participated, bringing with them their parents and or grandparents, and younger and older siblings.

The theme for this year's camp was "The Pysanka." While doing various crafts centered around the pysanka, or Ukrainian Easter egg, the children also learned how the first pysanka was created.

As always, the goal of Children's Day Camp is not only for the children to have fun and enjoy themselves but to educate them about their Ukrainian heritage. The day camp is a five-day program beginning on Sunday with a get-acquainted meeting before dinner for all of the participants. On Monday the program began at 9:15 a.m. with the "Pledge of Allegiance" and a Ukrainian children's prayer.

Since the children are all at different levels of Ukrainian fluency, the program is bilingual. All of the counselors speak English and Ukrainian to the children throughout the day, always encouraging the children to use their Ukrainian words.

The morning is divided up with various activities: "spiv" (music), "Tantsi" (dance), "Maistruvanynia" (crafts), "kazky" (story time), and "hry" (games). At noon the campers have lunch, after which the children participate in various group games, and by 1:30 p.m. the parents or grandparents are waiting impatiently to take the children to the pool or other local activities for an afternoon with the family.

The children participating this year traveled from Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, Washington and Canada.

On Monday afternoon the children played various games geared toward getting to know each other better. On Tuesday a special visitor taught them about the world of reptiles and some of the children were able to hold a lizard and help with introducing Cupcake, a large tortoise, to the camp. On Wednesday afternoon the children practiced their Hutsul welcome for the traditional Hutsul Night dinner.

On Thursday they participated in the Egg Olympics, organized by Marianka Wasylyk. The children decorated their own pysanka for the game of "pin the pysanka in the Easter basket." They also played "Match the Pysanka," musical parachute and had their faces painted. Everyone was excited and enthusiastic. A carnival atmos-

phere permeated the grounds of Soyuzivka as the children cheered and applauded each other in their games.

On Friday the children had their traditional ice cream party with pysanka piñatas to celebrate a wonderful week of fun, excitement, learning and making new friends.

As is tradition at Children's Day Camp, on Friday night during Odesa Night the children have a closing performance for their families and guests of Soyuzivka. This year, with the theme being the pysanka, the children created a story incorporating their songs and dances to tell how the first pysanka was created. With the assistance of the junior counselors, Anna Chelak and Nick Kobryn, everyone including the campers enjoyed the performance.

This was a very successful camp because of the cohesive and harmonious group of artists and educators who gave of their time and talent. The success can also be attributed to Bohdanka Puzyk, this year's coordinator, who spent countless hours pulling together the individuals to implement the theme and atmosphere of the camp. Without these people the Ukrainian heritage could not be shared with the little campers.

This year Marianka Wasylyk and Svetlana Kurras introduced the children to wonderful Ukrainian "kazky" (stories). They did this by reading and acting out the stories, while the children were the characters using costumes created by Svetlana. Natalka Junas and Dusia Hanushevska, with the help of Miss Chelak, worked with the children to create various pysanka crafts, traditional Hutsul headpieces for the girls and trembitas for the boys.

Olya Fryz joined the group this year to teach the children Ukrainian songs. They learned many traditional camp songs, along with some of the newer songs on Olya's newest children's CD. Andryj Oprysko, who teaches a youth dance group at Holy Trinity Church during the year, along with the assistance of Mr. Kobryn, introduced the youngest campers to Ukrainian dance, while expanding the repertoire of the older group to the more challenging steps.

Ms. Puzyk spent time with the children playing games that focus on teaching teamwork and communication.

Speaking on behalf of the Children's Day Camp counselors, the staff and management of Soyuzivka thanked the parents and grandparents who brought their children to Soyuzivka to participate in this year's camp. "We look forward to seeing you again next year and invite you to bring along friends and family to participate," she added.



Little girls during an arts and crafts session.



Day campers gathered for the Egg Olympics.



Campers show off their camp T-shirts.



Campers during their Hutsul Night performance.



Counselor Natalka Junas with the children during morning prayers.

Film "Between Hitler and Stalin" gets official support in Ukraine

by Oksana Zakydalsky

TORONTO – A directive from Oleksander Zinchenko, who heads Ukraine's Presidential Secretariat, has been sent to all heads of oblast government administrations as well as to the ministries of Defense and Education, notifying them that they are to make arrangements for the screening of the Ukrainian Canadian Research and Documentation Center's film "Between Hitler and Stalin – Ukraine in World War II," directed by Slawko Nowytski.

Video cassettes of the Ukrainian version of the film, which had its premiere showing in mid-April in Kyiv and several TV broadcasts since then, are available in Ukraine through the Kyiv Memorial Society, whose head, Roman Krutysk, has been designated by the UCRDC as its agent in Ukraine, responsible for the duplication of the film in Pal-Secam video format.

The financing of the first 1,000 video copies of the film was sponsored by the League of Ukrainians in Canada.

In his directive, sent on July 28, Mr. Zinchenko writes: "having studied the issue, the Presidential Secretariat has come to the conclusion that the maximum use of the educational opportunities provided by the film in the framework of the national commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the end of World War II deserves official support."

Furthermore, the various jurisdictions were asked to name a person who will be responsible for the organization of the film's showings in the period of September to December of this year at oblast and municipal universities, schools and military units and who will submit monthly reports on the implementation of the directive.

The directive also obligated each oblast head to be personally present at the showing of the film at the oblast center and to ensure that the heads of raion and city administrations also are in attendance at the showing of the film at raion and city venues. Furthermore, they were asked to organize advertising and broadcasting of the film in the mass media.

Mr. Zinchenko's directive noted why the Presidential Secretariat has decided that the film deserves the backing of the government and wide distribution. He draws attention to the fact that scholars of international reputation such as Dr. Robert Conquest and Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski and others support the interpretation of the events as portrayed in the film.

Unfortunately, some habits die hard. Mr. Zinchenko stated that the film portrays the contribution of Ukraine to "the victory over fascism" – a Soviet interpretation of Ukraine's involvement in World War II (known as the Velyka Vitchyzniana Viyna or Great Fatherland War) that the film scrupulously tries to

avoid.

However, the makers of the film are convinced that "Between Hitler and Stalin" is an informative and persuasive documentary, and they are optimistic that its wide showing in Ukraine – facilitated by the Presidential Secretariat's official support – will help contribute to a re-evaluation and revision of the Soviet interpretation of World War II that still permeates school curricula and the mindsets of the majority of Ukraine's population.

The initial run of 1,000 video cassettes has now been exhausted and the UCRDC is looking for sponsors for the production of an additional run of cassettes. (Mr. Zinchenko's directive is available on the Internet at www.memorial.kiev.ua)

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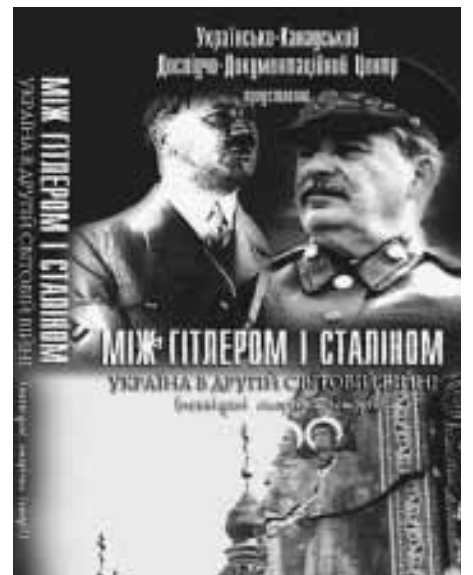
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Lemko singer conveys experience of immigrants with new CD

by Diana Howansky

NEW YORK – Forty-three-year-old Brian Ardan never knew his grandfather, Stefan Ardan, who was born in the Lemko village of Polany in the Carpathian Mountains. But Brian Ardan often heard stories from his father about how Stefan Ardan left the family's farm in the Lemko region around 1919, emigrated to the United States and spent the rest of his life working in a coal mine in Marion Heights, Pa., until he died of black lung disease before World War II.

Being an amateur musician himself, Brian Ardan was particularly interested in the story of how his grandfather, a fiddle player, would come home from work and sit in his shack-like home in Marion Heights, playing music with his Lemko friends.

"What kind of tunes would they play?" Mr. Ardan asked his dad.

"Songs from the old country," his father replied.

Brian Ardan wanted to learn more about these songs and his cultural background, so he traveled to Polany and the greater Lemko region, located in current southeastern Poland, for the first time in 1992. He returned there many times over the years, collecting Lemko music, attending the annual Lemko Vatra annual festival in the village of Zhdynia, and listening as his new friends in Polany sang Lemko folk songs.

Mr. Ardan also started to research old songs about immigrants who, like his grandfather, had worked in the Pennsylvania mines. He dug up such century-old pieces as "Moya zheni v starym kryau, a ya tu" (My wife is in the old

country, and I'm here), and realized that, as far as he knew, no record or CD existed that chronicled these immigration songs.

So, Mr. Ardan decided to produce such a CD.

He contacted the Lemko folk singer Julia Doszna, whose album "Tam na Lemkovyni" (There in Lemkovyna) he loved because of the slow and moving way that she sang. Her music did not incorporate the usual fast beats and accordions that Brian Ardan associated with polkas, the czardasz and other Eastern European music. Ms. Doszna consented to cooperate on the creation of the CD and, with Brian Ardan's financial support, flew from her home in the Lemko region to record in an American studio in early 2005.

"It's really my way of kind of putting myself in touch with grandparents I never knew," Mr. Ardan said. "That's why I went back to Polany to find out where [my grandfather] lived. This whole project has been trying to make another connection. I'm a very romantic person. I do feel that he was there, and is here throughout this project. I kind of felt that he was there, watching over. Make of it what you want. But the CD is about the immigrant experience and what they went through. Those early immigrants, they basically just gave it all up. [My grandfather] came off of a nice farm, he was a healthy man, a smart man who stuck himself in a hole for years. This is a tribute to him. To all immigrants."

And, now, on Thursday, September 8, at 7 p.m., as its first event of the 2005-2006 academic year, the Ukrainian Studies Program at Columbia University



Julia Doszna with a poster for the new CD "Immigrant."

will host Ms. Doszna for a performance of songs from this newly released album, titled "Immigrant."

The performance will take place in the Student Lounge of Columbia's Philosophy Hall (1150 Amsterdam Ave.), followed by a wine and cheese reception, during which audience members will have the chance to meet Ms. Doszna informally.

"I grew up in the mountains, and there was music everywhere," said Ms. Doszna, who was born in 1960 to a mixed Lemko-Polish family in the Lemko village of Bielanka, but now lives in neighboring Losie. "At that time, peo-

ple still sang at work and after work. It was different than now."

Ms. Doszna started singing professionally in the ensemble Lemkovyna, but went solo approximately 10 years ago, because she wanted to express her personal emotions and to preserve the Lemko songs she had heard in childhood and still loves, she said. She has performed in numerous theaters and festivals in Poland and Ukraine, and previously produced albums such as "Choho plachesh?" (Why are you crying?)

To maintain the purity of these songs

(Continued on page 17)

Irene Welhasch Baerg releases new recording with her husband

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – Irena Welhasch Baerg and Theodore Baerg, internationally renowned soprano and baritone, respectively, recently launched their new album, "La Mystique D'Amour" at Windermere Manor in London, Canada. The launch was mainly a thank-you party to the local community for their support of the arts.

For the Baergs, the release of "La Mystique D'Amour" signifies another level of their operatic careers. The couple created this project as a retrospective of their individual, yet converging operatic journeys. La Mystique D'Amour (The Mystery of Love) partly is an expression of the careers in opera that the singers have shared together, as Mr. Baerg was Mrs. Welhasch Baerg's leading man on the operatic stage.

The album – which features music by Claude Debussy sung by Mrs. Welhasch Baerg, and that of Arnold Schönberg and Maurice Ravel sung by Mr. Baerg – does

not contain any duets, as the two artists wanted to sing their particular repertoires in art song.

Mrs. Welhasch Baerg chose to record Debussy pieces because of her love for her French repertoire, which includes her engagement by L'Opera de Nice in 1986 for "Mélisande" in Debussy's impressionist masterpiece, "Pelléas et Mélisande" which she considers the highlight of her career. That same year she also starred as Blanche in Francis Poulenc's "Dialogues of the Carmelites" for the Canadian Opera Company, which was later broadcast on CBC-TV.

Mr. Baerg chose to include Schönberg's "Dank" (Thank You), among other songs, because "La Mystique D'Amour," according to Mrs. Welhasch Baerg, is a thank-you for the couple's careers as well as to art, music and everyone who influenced their love for music.

Mrs. Welhasch Baerg has also appeared in the title role of Antonin Dvorák's "Rusalka," and she played Mimi in Giacomo Puccini's "La Bohème." In the long-running Toronto production of "The Phantom of the Opera" Mrs. Welhasch Baerg played Carlotta Giudicelli, and in Ferenc Lehár's "The Merry Widow" put on by the Canadian Opera Company, she held the title role.

Beginning on July 16 Mr. Baerg will play Des Grieux in a French double bill of one acts, "Le Portrait de Manon," Jules Massenet's sequel to "Manon" and "La Voix Humaine" put on by the Glimmerglass Opera at The Alice Busch Opera Theater in Syracuse, N.Y. Glimmerglass Opera maintains an international stature with 43 performances of four operas, all in new productions, each season. The opera, which is associated with the New York City Opera, draws support from local members of the Glimmerglass Opera Chorus, supernumeraries and the Glimmerglass Opera

Guild, which assists the company with numerous fund-raisers and special events.

Mrs. Welhasch Baerg, meanwhile, will be teaching students and spending time with family. At the same time the couple is also working on a project involving Ukrainian music. "It will involve a recording of vocal repertoire for baritone and soprano, as well as the re-publication of Lysenko's art songs with English translations and transliterations in the IPA (international phonetic alphabet). This would make Ukrainian classical art song accessible to all teachers and students of voice at music faculties and conservatories all over North America," Mrs. Welhasch Baerg said.

On top of performing and recording albums, Mr. Baerg is also a professor at the University of Western Ontario, where he runs the opera division. Mrs. Welhasch Baerg is a part-time instructor at the same university.

Readers may purchase "La Mystique D'Amour" by e-mailing wanderingminstrel@bellnet.ca.



Theodore Baerg



Irena Welhasch Baerg

Young pianist from Ukraine to tour in Canada

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – Ukrainian pianist Sergei Salov, 25, winner of the first grand prize as well as the People's Award laureate at the Montréal International Musical Competition (June 2004), has launched a busy international concert schedule following his recent participation in numerous international piano competitions where he has won an impressive list of prizes and awards.

Mr. Salov was born in Donetsk in 1979. He made his musical debut at age 11, playing Grieg's Piano Concerto with the National Symphony Orchestra of Ukraine.

From the Donetsk Special Music School, he continued his studies at the

Musikhochschule in Freiburg, Germany, earning a bachelor's degree in 1999. He then undertook graduate studies at the Guildhall School of Music and Drama in London, where he earned a master's degree in 2002.

Mr. Salov has returned to Canada to give a recital in Ottawa at Christ Church Cathedral on June 26.

Other concerts will follow with the Montréal chamber orchestra, I Musici, on September 22 in Montréal, l'Orchestre Symphonique de Québec on October 12, the Moose Jaw Mae Wilson Cultural Center on October 14, in Repentigny on October 18 and in Toronto on October 20.

Ukrainian Greek-Catholic...

(Continued from page 1)

said.

Father Gudziak and Father Ihumen Yevstratii Zoria, the press secretary of Patriarch Filaret of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate, both characterized the protesters as political provocateurs who don't represent the followers of the Moscow Patriarchate in Ukraine.

"These are not believers of the Moscow Patriarchate – these are political party members who present themselves as Orthodox Christians," Father Yevstratii said. "Orthodox Christians don't do these things because God said, 'They will recognize that you are my students because you have love within you.'"

Not all were political protesters, however, because a handful of Russian Orthodox priests participated in the protest and even held a liturgy at the protest site, on their side of the fence barricade.

The protesters began gathering two hours before the liturgy, waving flags of the Progressive Socialist Party, the Derzhava political party and Bratstvo, as well as blue and white flags symbolizing the Party of the Regions.

One young man even waved a Russian flag.

The Ukrainian Catholics were setting up an outdoor altar at the cathedral's north side. During the liturgy hundreds of worshippers even stood on sand because the cathedral is still a construction site.

As with any Kyiv construction project, a long green picket fence surrounded the cathedral's construction area.



Bells are rung at the divine liturgy's conclusion.

Zenon Zawada



Ukrainian Catholics gathered for the liturgy held next to the Patriarchal Cathedral of Christ's Resurrection that is under construction.

The site's main entrance was a 10-foot-wide gap that protesters could have easily blocked, so police set up a metal fence barricade to prevent them from approaching too close.

The officers then lined up along the waist-high fence that became the conflict's front lines as the two sides debated, shouted and even scuffled with each other amidst the officers.

Kerchiefed older women were the most aggressive of the protesters, approaching the security barrier clutching icons and shouting at the Ukrainian Catholics.

"Your grandfathers and ancestors were Orthodox!" they shouted. "We are all Orthodox, and so is Russia and Belarus!"

Those phrases paled in comparison to the avalanche of slurs and chants from other protesters' such as "Banderites out of Ukraine," "Banderstad," "Fascists," "Inquisitors" and "Uniates get out."

For the most part, Ukrainian Catholics turned the other cheek. However, debates, shouting matches and minor scuffles did arise.

When one group of protesters shouted, "Banderivtsi back to Halychyna," a Ukrainian Catholic responded, "And you go to Russia."

A few Ukrainian Catholic priests approached the protesters in an attempt at dialogue.

"Come in here and let's pray together," one priest beseeched an angry "babushka."

A half-hour before the liturgy, Russian Orthodox priests began their own liturgy from megaphones installed on the back of a flatbed-like truck.

In the days leading up to the event, members of the radical political group Bratstvo vowed not to let the Ukrainian Catholic liturgy begin.

However, such threats of "excesses" proved empty as no more than 20 members of the group showed up at the event, the majority of them teenagers. Their leader, Dmytro Korchynskyi, was not even present.

The protesters made a last-ditch orchestrated attempt at stirring up conflict before the liturgy's start, and several minor scuffles erupted as a result, with some shoving and punching.

One group of protesters tried locking arms to prevent the Catholics from entering the area where the liturgy was to be celebrated.

A group of women, one of whom was wearing a "Ukraine Without Yushchenko" T-shirt, stood in front of the entrance, heckling and taunting worshippers.

One woman was in tears after walking past the hecklers.

Once the liturgy began, the protesting Orthodox priests broke their service at several intervals to allow politicians to deliver their anti-Halychyna speeches through megaphones.

The hate speech was audible during the divine liturgy, particularly when Ukrainian Catholic worshippers paused for prayer or had quiet moments, such as Cardinal Husar's sermon and the "Confession of Faith."

Natalia Vitrenko, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party, and Hennadii Vasiliev, the former procurator general who founded the Derzhava Party, led the vitriol.

"They want to make us Catholic! They want to destroy our faith! They know precisely that if there is no faith, and if there is spiritual death, then there is physical death!" Ms. Vitrenko declared.

"And I want to tell the Uniates: Don't celebrate your victory," she continued. "This is your first victory, which you achieved because our government has sold itself out. You were able to seize this piece on our holy land on the Left Bank of Dnipro where no Uniate has ever dared set foot!"

Then she appeared to contradict herself: "We're not against any religion.



Major Archbishop of Kyiv-Halych Lubomyr Husar confidently walks toward the outdoor altar where he led the liturgy.

We're not against freedom of conscience and freedom of faith. It's the opposite: we defend these ideals. But you don't have any support in central-southeastern Ukraine."

Their political attacks were not limited to western Ukrainians, but included Americans and Poles as well.

If Ukrainians lose their spirituality, then American tanks and NATO bases will take over Ukrainian lands, declared Oleh Kalashnikov, chair of the All-Military Union of Ukraine.

"Ukraine has always prided itself on the Zaporozhian Kozak," Mr. Kalashnikov said. "Can you answer who more than anyone oppressed the Kozaks? The Uniates! Who most damaged the Ukrainian peasant who wanted to live freely and independently? The liakhy [a pejorative term for Poles] and Uniates!"

Days before the liturgy, Metropolitan Volodymyr (Sabodan), leader of the

Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Moscow Patriarchate, asked Pope Benedict XVI not to allow the transfer to Kyiv of Cardinal Husar, who as the UGCC's major archbishop is its primate.

The transfer "has stirred up the Orthodox Church and secular communities in Ukraine, added confusion to the already troubled Church life and provoked interconfessional and political speculations," Metropolitan Volodymyr reportedly wrote in his letter to the pontiff.

However, not all Ukrainian Orthodox were stirred up or confused.

Mr. Petrynenko is a member of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate who was heckled as he and his wife entered the worship area.

"They said we sold ourselves out," Mr. Petrynenko said. "And that's not true, which is why we calmly resumed walking. This is an agony of political forces. And whenever there is agony, you see what we are witnessing now."

While the Moscow Patriarchate acted combatively, representatives of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate and the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church were present at the liturgy and even sat alongside Archbishop Husar during a concert afterwards.

"This is not the Orthodox faith," Father Yevstratii said of the protesters. "The Orthodox faith is one of love, a faith of peace and a faith that preaches that we must act with peace and love with anyone regardless of their faith, confession or national identity. This is a mockery of Orthodoxy."

The Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate maintains a neutral stance toward the Greek-Catholic see's transfer to Kyiv, Father Yevstratii said.

Both the UOC-KP and President Viktor Yushchenko described the Church's decision as "an internal matter." However, Father Yevstratii did add a caveat.

"We hope the Greek-Catholic Church will respect the fact that most Ukrainians are Orthodox, and Kyiv is the center of a thousand-year Orthodox tradition," Father Yevstratii said.

"We hope they won't proselytize, therefore, they won't interfere with Orthodox believers going to their Church, as a systematic program. Proselytizing was forbidden for Churches 10 years ago," he noted.

In his statement, President Yushchenko said no one had the right to tell anyone what their faith should be and where a Church should locate its head. The Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church has the right to "determine the location of its seat," he said, adding that this is an internal Church matter.



Zenon Zawada

"Come with us and we'll pray together," a Ukrainian Catholic priest beseeches a Russian Orthodox protester.



A pair of Ukrainian Catholics dressed in Ukrainian embroidered shirts pray at the divine liturgy.



A protestor heckles and taunts a Ukrainian Catholic worshipper as he passes through the barricade to attend the divine liturgy.

Husar's temporary residence: a private apartment

by Yana Sedova
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – Cardinal Lubomyr Husar, the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church's major archbishop of Kyiv-Halych, will temporarily reside in a private apartment on the seventh floor of an ordinary, newly built block of apartments on Mykilsko-Slobidska Street in Kyiv.

Despite the official transfer of the UGCC's headquarters from Lviv to Kyiv on August 21, Cardinal Husar will move into his official residence a few months down the line.

"I am going to finally move to Kyiv in November or December this year," Cardinal Husar said in an interview with *Ukrainska Pravda* on August 23.

In the immediate future the apartment bought by the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church will not have an official representative function. Cardinal

Husar is going to use it only as a private residence.

The Patriarchal Cathedral of Christ's Resurrection is situated nearby, about a two-minute walk from the apartment.

Construction of the lofty patriarchal cathedral started in early 2002, but it still is far from completion. Even now the partially built cathedral impresses onlookers with its grandeur and size; it is expected to be Kyiv's largest church.

Meanwhile, local authorities in Kyiv have been ignoring the continuing requests of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church to allow it to rent more premises.

"We need more room for our governing body," Cardinal Husar told *Ukrainska Pravda*. "We did not ask for something for free – we are ready to pay rent. Though we have been knocking on the doors of the City Council and mayor for five years, we have never gotten a reply."

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Congress passes...

(Continued from page 4)

Solidarity movement, which would be continued with Poland's 1989 elections.

The resolution pays tribute to the courage of Poles who so valiantly rallied against the Communist regime and led the way for the people of other Eastern European countries to challenge Communist oppression. In addition to saluting Poland's anniversary, the resolution recognizes Poland's role as a continued friend of the United States, as a fellow member of NATO and as a key ally in the war on terror in Iraq and Afghanistan.

The Polish American Congress, as President Virginia Sikora noted, was formed in 1945 to help "free Poland and fight against communism." The organization was approached in March 1980 to achieve just that by an envoy sent by Lech Walesa to provide humanitarian and legislative support for the fledgling Solidarity movement. According to PAC National Executive Director Les Kuczynski, the Polish American Congress Charitable Foundation distributed over \$200 million worth of humanitarian and medical supplies to Solidarity Sympathizers by the early 1990s, "from infant foods and powdered milk to clothing, hoes, books and farm equipment."

A companion bill, House Resolution 328, sponsored by Rep. Elton Gallegly (R-Calif.) and 27 co-sponsors, was passed by a vote of 385-0 on July 18 in the House of Representatives.

Correction

In the story headlined: "Soyuzivka hosts three-day conference on UPA" (August 14), the first name of Christina Kotlar was incorrectly given as Christine. Ms. Kotlar was one of the organizers of the weekend dedicated to the Ukrainian Insurgent Army that took place at Soyuzivka on July 29-31; in addition, she is the filmmaker whose documentary in progress, "A Daughter's Journey," was shown during that special weekend.

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Lemko singer...

(Continued from page 13)

from her childhood, Ms. Doszna first chose to sing a cappella. However, not unlike Mr. Ardan, various musicians approached Ms. Doszna suggesting cooperation, so she has also performed with musical accompaniment.

Ms. Doszna's newly released album, "Immigrant," in fact, includes musical accompaniment and, for the first time in her work, the piano. On the album, the singer is accompanied by pianist David Libby, who has worked professionally in the United States for over 20 years and who, while earning his master's degree in music from Rutgers University, studied with jazz piano legend Kenny Baron. Mr. Libby will be performing alongside Ms. Doszna at the September 8 concert at Columbia University.

"Piano is not very traditional with this kind of music. There are early Lemko recordings from the late 1920s to early 1930s with piano, but people weren't sitting back in their khata [house] with the piano. We, at a certain point, decided that we liked the sound of the piano," Mr. Ardan said.

"This CD is the biggest leap [Ms. Doszna] has taken in terms of being accompanied by people," he added, explaining that "Immigrant" mixes Ms. Doszna's emotional voice with Mr. Libby's Baroque and classical-style piano arrangements, as well as elements of jazz from bass player Ken Filiano.

"In her other CDs, she's either singing by herself or with another musician. This CD comes with a lot more musical interludes, a lot more instrumentation. It's more of a refined sound. It's also different from other CDs I've heard, because others are electronic sounding, even the folk ones. This differs from all of them

strictly in terms of character. It's deep. It's a deep CD," Mr. Ardan noted.

Ms. Doszna agrees about the gravity of the new album, forewarning that the songs she performed on "Immigrant" and will perform at Columbia University are sad and melancholy, because that is how she interprets immigration. But she also believes that, given the large amount of people who immigrate from Ukraine and Poland to places like the United States and Italy, the songs on the album continue to be relevant.

"I found a lot of happy songs, too, but immigration never seemed to me to be a happy thing," Ms. Doszna said. "This is separation from one's land and loved ones. So, I chose those songs that are close to my heart. I didn't mix sad songs with happy songs. That would be chaotic. Now is the climate for listening, and maybe crying. Next time, I can do a happy CD."

And, while Ms. Doszna hopes that individuals will walk away from the Columbia performance either wanting to return to or visit the Lemko region, Mr. Ardan wants them to walk away with a greater appreciation for the continuity of culture.

"These songs were written a long time ago, but they can still move people to tears," Mr. Ardan said. "It just shows the power of human feelings, of human emotions, over time. These are not just names in my family tree, but people who came over and had life-altering experiences. You're just part of this long line, and you just have to respect that, and you have to remember that."

For more information, or to RSVP for Ms. Doszna's performance at Columbia University, readers may contact Diana Howansky at (212) 854-4697 or ukrainianstudies@columbia.edu. Details about the CD "Immigrant," which will be available at the Columbia performance, can be found on Ms. Doszna's website www.juliodoszna.com.



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Щиро дякуємо всім за вислови співчуття, за молитви, за участь в
похоронних відправах, і за квіти.

Окремо дякуємо за численні фінансові пожертви, які передані на
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Russia to use...

(Continued from page 2)

Corruption has been especially prevalent in two Russian-Ukrainian consortiums (Eural TransGas and RosUkrEnerg) created to facilitate the delivery of Turkmen gas to Ukraine and Europe. Ukraine annually obtains 36 billion cubic meters of gas from Turkmenistan and 24 billion cubic meters from Russia.

The Financial Times (July 27) reported that the Ukrainian authorities were concerned that Eural TransGas and RosUkrEnerg were not only linked to Mr. Putin and Leonid Kuchma, but also to organized crime. Security Service of Ukraine (SBU) Chairman Oleksander Turchynov openly expressed his fear that international mafia boss Semyon Mogilevich had a business stake in RosUkrEnerg or used it to launder money.

Mr. Mogilevich is wanted by the FBI and Interpol for money laundering. Like many former Kuchma officials, he is living freely in Moscow with the Russian authorities refusing to extradite him.

Mr. Turchynov did not find Mr. Mogilevich's name on any RosUkrEnerg documents. Nevertheless,

"there are many signs that a group of people who are under his control could be participating [in this business]," according to Ukrayinska Pravda of August 3.

The SBU is undertaking a wider investigation into money laundering, smuggling and tax evasion from the Turkmen gas trade. This is part of an on-going struggle against corruption in the energy sector by the government of Yulia Tymoshenko. Prime Minister Tymoshenko dealt with this issue successfully as first vice prime minister in the Yushchenko government in 2000-2001.

Former Naftohaz Ukraine CEO Ihor Bakai is in hiding in Russia, where he fled in December 2004. He was given Russian internal and external service passports earlier this year when he took up Russian citizenship. Ukraine, unlike Russia, does not recognize dual citizenship.

Mr. Bakai was released from Naftohaz Ukraine in 2001 after corruption scandals but was brought back in 2003-2004 by Mr. Kuchma to head the Directorate on State Affairs. Mr. Bakai is charged with abuse of office leading to the loss of \$1 billion.

A change in the CEO of the state-run Naftohaz Ukraine has nearly tripled budget revenues to the state. The new CEO, Oleksii Ivchenko, is a Yushchenko loyalist.

Fearing criminal charges, outgoing Naftohaz Ukraine CEO Yurii Boiko "purchased" the marginal Republican Party of Ukraine (RPU) as a protective political roof. The RPU has no ratings and is not currently being courted as an ally by any well-known political party for the 2006 election.

Outgoing Foreign Affairs Minister Konstantin Gryshchenko agreed to become the RPU's foreign affairs spokesman. On a recent visit to Washington he unsuccessfully attempted to convince policy-makers that the RPU is a Ukrainian equivalent of the U.S. Republican Party (Washington Times, June 11).

RosUkrEnerg was created in summer 2004 to replace Eural TransGas. Its aim is to act as an intermediary between Gazprom and Naftohaz Ukraine to transit Turkmen gas through Russia into Ukraine. Eural TransGas managers moved over to RosUkrEnerg.

Gazprom, through its Swiss-registered ARosgas Holding A.G., owns 50 percent of RosUkrEnerg. The remaining half is owned by Centragas Holding, an Austrian registered company 100 percent owned by Raiffeisen Investment A.G.

Centragas CEO Wolfgang Putschek has denied that RosUkrEnerg has any links to Mr. Mogilevich (Financial Times, July 27). In a letter to President Yushchenko, Mr. Putschek denied categorically that Mr. Mogilevich or any other organized crime boss had ties to RosUkrEnerg. Mogilevich has himself denied he has any links to RosUkrEnerg or was using it to launder funds (Ukrayinska Pravda, August 1).

Accusations of high-level corruption by the Putin and Kuchma administrations and links to organized crime have led to calls by Prime Minister Tymoshenko to end the use of intermediaries to bring Turkmen gas to Ukraine. "I am consistently working so that there will be no intermediary between Ukraine and Turkmenistan," Ms. Tymoshenko revealed (Ukrayinska Pravda, July 2).

Ms. Tymoshenko has also refused to countenance working with RosUkrEnerg since she believes it was established, with numerous legal infringements. Trade in Turkmen gas should be undertaken directly by Naftohaz Ukraine with Russia and Turkmenistan, but without the use of an intermediary (Ukrayinska Pravda, July 13).

This though, may be easier said than done.



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by Danylo Peleschuk

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – "Romansongs" is the latest musical venture rising from within the Ukrainian American community.

"Romansongs" is a song writing/recording project headed by Roman Horodysky, who hails from northern Ohio. He is backed by a slew of studio musicians who contribute their efforts toward the production of his new album, titled "Calle Peligrosa."

The album consists of eight original tracks, each one co-written by Mr. Horodysky and one or more of his other band members. He cites his musical influences as the Rolling Stones, The Stooges, David Bowie and Johnny Cash.

Mr. Horodysky is also creatively influenced by actors such as Russ Myers and Tura Satana, and one day hopes to fulfill his lifetime goal of providing an original score for a major motion picture.



Another goal of his is to have a top talent recording artist cover any one of his songs.

"Calle Peligrosa" may be purchased via mail for \$11 from Romansongs, P.O. Box 605476, Cleveland, OH 44105, or online via credit card at www.cdbaby.com.

Search is on...

(Continued from page 2)

the Yushchenko team, such as National Security and Defense Council secretary Petro Poroshenko. Mr. Pinchuk sees them as allies in his battle with populists in the Yushchenko coalition (the Socialist Party and the Tymoshenko bloc) who desire to take away as many of the companies he controls as they can.

In this endeavor, Mr. Pinchuk seeks support in the European Union, the Council of Europe and the European Court of Human Rights through his Yalta European Strategy unveiled at a conference in that city in July (Die Presse, August 3). In the latter Mr. Pinchuk has filed a case surrounding the Kryvorizhstal plant, which he jointly privatized in June 2004. Kryvorizhstal was re-privatized by the state under President Yushchenko and will be put up for tender in late 2005.

Mr. Pinchuk has always excelled over other oligarchs in his public relations campaign in the West, hiring public relations firms in Washington during the Kuchma era. Mr. Pinchuk donated to President Bill Clinton's library and brought U.S. VIPs to Ukraine during the election year.

Messrs. Yushchenko and Poroshenko would not forgive Mr. Pinchuk for participating in the privatization of Kryvorizhstal at the knock-down cost of only \$800 million. But, unlike Prime Minister Tymoshenko and the Socialist-led State Property Fund, Messrs. Yushchenko and Poroshenko would be willing to "turn over a new leaf" and not investigate other privatization scams in which Mr. Pinchuk was involved. In return, Mr. Pinchuk would provide television resources to the Yushchenko coalition in the 2006 election.

Ukrainian political parties have also sought support in Moscow. The first was Mr. Yushchenko who signed up former SPS leader Borys Nemtsov as his "advisor." Mr. Nemtsov and Yabloko were the only two Russian parties that sympathized with the Orange Revolution.

Socialist Party leader Oleksander Moroz travelled to Russia in May and, surprisingly, signed a cooperation agreement with the national-Bolshevik Rodina party, allied with President Putin. Mr. Moroz's willingness to cooperate with Rodina was not influenced by his complaints about similar fictitious "opposition" parties created under the Kuchma regime. These included the Progressive Socialists who defected from Mr. Moroz's party.

In June, Mr. Putin's party of power, Unified Russia, signed a cooperation agreement with Mr. Yanukovych's Party of

the Regions (Interfax-Ukraine, June 30). The agreement continued Mr. Putin's 2004 election year interference in Ukraine's election campaign when the Russian president twice visited Kyiv and endorsed Mr. Yanukovych. Unified Russia wished the Party of the Regions success in the 2006 election (Ukrayinska Pravda, July 2).

Russian political technologists close to Mr. Putin, such as Gleb Pavlovsky, illegally worked on the Yanukovych campaign. Mr. Putin congratulated Mr. Yanukovych on his election "victory" two days before the Central Election Commission issued its official result declaring that Mr. Yanukovych was elected president.

During the roundtable negotiations in December 2004 State Duma Chairman Boris Gryzlov, a member of Unified Russia, "behaved in an absurd fashion." Mr. Gryzlov opposed Polish and EU attempts at mediating an end to the crisis and complained about a U.S.-backed conspiracy to put Mr. Yushchenko in power (Gazeta Wyborcza, April 3). Unified Russia and the Party of the Regions, therefore, hold common views on the alleged conspiracy behind the Orange Revolution.

Verkhovna Rada Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn traveled to Moscow in late July to seek support. Mr. Lytvyn confided that his People's Party of Ukraine (PPU) had also negotiated a cooperation agreement with Unified Russia, but that the Party of the Regions had beaten them to it.

There are few influential parties remaining in the political field in Russia who have not yet signed a cooperation agreement with a Ukrainian party. In the State Duma, the only parties available are the Liberal Democrats, with whom a cooperation agreement is not possible.

Mr. Lytvyn's PPU is the former Agrarian Party and it could ostensibly sign an agreement with Russia's Agrarian Party. But, unlike in Ukraine, Russia's Agrarians remain allied with the Communists.

Mr. Lytvyn's attempt to seek support in Moscow has made members of the Yushchenko coalition who are already distrustful of his motives even more so. First Vice Prime Minister Mykola Tomenko publicly warned Mr. Lytvyn against seeking Russian support, as he had in the 2002 election when Mr. Lytvyn headed the pro-Kuchma For a United Ukraine bloc (Ukrayinska Pravda, August 1).

Mr. Lytvyn's attempts at uniting his alleged support for President Yushchenko's Euro-Atlantic integration with seeking support from Unified Russia, the main party that seeks to bloc this integration, reveals the ideological amorphousness of the centrist camp in Ukraine.

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USS Mahan visits Sevastopol

Embassy of the United States

KYIV – Approximately 1,200 members of the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps are participating in a series of naval training engagements with forces from Bulgaria, Georgia, Romania, Turkey and Ukraine in the Black Sea during August.

The Black Sea deployment includes the USS Nashville (LPD 13), USS Mahan (DDG 72) and air assets assigned to Task Force 67. The deployment is part of the U.S. Navy's Global War on Terrorism Summer Surge 05.

The training includes key evolutions such as maritime interception operations, damage control techniques, small boat operations, and communication and navigation procedures. There will be crew exchanges and a project to help a local orphanage in one port.

The diverse and demanding training agenda is designed to enhance interoperability by developing military-to-military cooperation between the United States

and the participating countries. They include a host of opportunities to operate together and develop productive relationships resulting in a better understanding of each other's capabilities and resources.

In addition to exercises and drills, crew members will also have a chance to sightsee, shop and enjoy recreational activities, as well as participate in other cultural exchanges with the citizens of countries they'll visit.

In Ukraine, the USS Mahan visited Sevastopol on August 2 and 3. The USS Mahan is a guided missile destroyer designed to provide multi-mission and defense capabilities. It can operate independently or as part of carrier, expeditionary or surface strike groups. It is approximately 150 meters long and 18 meters wide, and displaces approximately 8,400 tons fully loaded. The ship is capable of reaching speeds in excess of 30 knots. The USS Mahan's home port is Norfolk, Va.

Filip Konowal...

(Continued from page 1)

War Museum's gallery dedicated to World War I.

Speaking in Lens on behalf of the Ukrainian Canadian community, Dr. Lubomyr Luciuk, UCCLA's director of research, said: "Konowal's valor has now been marked, not only with plaques across Canada and in his home village of Kutkivchi, Ukraine, but here, near Hill 70, where he demonstrated his willingness to fight for the freedom of the country where 'Liberty, Fraternity and Equality' were proclaimed as the ideals for which all good men and women must struggle."

"On behalf of the Ukrainian Canadian community, and our supporters here in France, Canada, Ukraine and Great Britain," Dr. Luciuk continued, "we thank everyone who helped make today's act of recognition possible. By doing so we honor not only Filip Konowal's memory but also the thousands of other Canadian soldiers who came here more than 90 years ago, many of whom now rest in French soil, having paid the ultimate sacrifice during the 'Great War For Civilization.'"

Konowal was previously honored in Canada when Branch 360 of the Royal Canadian Legion and its supporters placed four trilingual markers honoring him across the country. In 2000 the branch erected a statue in Konowal's village of Kutkivchi in Ukraine.

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NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

the sixth World Forum of Ukrainians in Kyiv on November 20-21. (Ukrinform)

New subway station opens in Kyiv

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko and other state officials participated in the inauguration of the Boryspil metro station in Kyiv on August 23, on the eve of the 14th anniversary of Ukraine's independence, Interfax-Ukraine reported. The Kyiv metro's three lines extend for some 60 kilometers and have 45 stations. (RFE/RL Newsline)

UGCC moves headquarters to Kyiv

KYIV – Cardinal Lubomyr Husar, head of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church in Ukraine, celebrated liturgy for some 3,000 believers outside a cathedral under construction in Kyiv on August 21, thus marking the move of his Church's headquarters from Lviv to Kyiv, Ukrainian and international news agencies reported. "Thanks to monks and missionaries, Christianity made its way from here – in Kyiv – throughout the Slavic world," Cardinal Husar said. "But we allowed the Church that was established in this holy place to be divided. And we ask ourselves: Is there a way to restore that initial unity to bring confrontation to an end?" Several hundred believers of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Moscow Patriarchate, an administrative branch of the Russian Orthodox Church, staged a noisy protest against the move near the cathedral. The transfer of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church seat to Kyiv has been condemned by hierarchs of the Russian

Orthodox Church in Moscow and Kyiv. Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko said on August 21 that the move is the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church's internal matter. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Nastia Ovchar out of hospital

KYIV – Nastia Ovchar, the 6-year-old burn victim who was treated at the Boston Burn Center, has checked out of the hospital, reported Ukrinform on August 11. President Viktor Yushchenko congratulated Nastia and her mother, Olha, on completing medical treatment at the hospital, inquired about the little girl's health and assured her mother that Nastia would be provided with all aid necessary for a complete recovery. Mr. Yushchenko called Nastia a "little heroine" and said that all of Ukraine awaits her return home. The Ovchars were scheduled to remain in Boston for several weeks and then travel to Ukraine. Dr. Sergei Samborsky said Nastia no longer needs the help of surgeons, and will now be treated by physiotherapists. (Ukrinform)

Four presidents meet in Crimea

SYMFEROPOL – Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko met in Crimea on August 18 with his counterparts from Poland, Lithuania, and Georgia, Aleksander Kwasniewski, Valdas Adamkus and Mikheil Saakashvili, respectively, Ukrainian and international news agencies reported. The formal reason for the meeting was the celebration of the 80th anniversary of the youth summer camp Artek in Crimea, which during the Soviet era was a much-coveted recreation and indoctrination center for members of the ideological organization Young Pioneers and their peers from the

former socialist bloc. Mr. Yushchenko held bilateral talks with Messrs. Kwasniewski and Adamkus. Mr. Yushchenko's press service reported that he expressed concern over the development of Polish-Russian and Polish-Belarusian relations, noting that the recent beating of Polish diplomats in Moscow and the Warsaw-Miensk spat over an ethnic Polish organization in Belarus "do not have a positive impact on bilateral relations." (RFE/RL Newsline)

President wants economic experts' group

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko has instructed National Bank of Ukraine Chairman Volodymyr Stelmakh and State Tax Administration Chairman Oleksander Kireyev to set up a consultative group of experts to facilitate the adoption of effective economic measures, Ukrainian news agencies reported on August 11, citing the presidential press service. The group, chaired by the president, is to include representatives of international organizations and government institutions, as well as economists and financiers. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Romania takes case to the Hague

BUCHAREST – Romania said on August 16 that it has filed documents with the International Court of Justice in the Hague to support its suit of September 2004 asking the court to resolve its border dispute in the Black Sea with Ukraine, the Associated Press reported. Romania has been locked in a bitter quarrel with Ukraine over how to demarcate their maritime border near the tiny Serpents Island in the Black Sea. The continental shelf in that vicinity is reportedly rich in oil and gas deposits. The Romanian Foreign Ministry said on August

16 that the submitted documents include "a presentation of the juridical reasons for the demarcation option proposed," but did not elaborate. (RFE/RL Newsline)

UOC-MP against monument to pope

KAMIANETS-PODILSKYI – The faithful of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Moscow Patriarchate (UOC-MP) in Kamianets-Podilskyi will protest a monument to Pope John Paul II that is to be built in the city, according to an August 11 report on pravoslavie.org.ua. Bishop Feodor (Haiun) of Kamianets-Podilskyi of the UOC-MP discussed the relations of the Church with the local authorities at a meeting with Mayor A. Mazurchak. The recent decision of the city council to establish a monument to Pope John Paul II was raised. According to pravoslavie.org.ua, this decision was met with indignation among the Orthodox. The mayor was warned that this decision will be protested by the Orthodox at the next session of the City Council. The bishop delivered a memorandum of protest with numerous signatures of the faithful of the UOC-MP to Mayor Mazurchak. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

Pora holds first its congress

KYIV – On Saturday, August 20, the Pora party held its first extraordinary congress, having secured a registration certificate from the Justice Ministry. The delegates adopted the party's rules and program and elected the Pora Central Council. The congress also adopted the "Charter on Maidan [Independence Square] Values," which were proclaimed by the Orange Revolution's participants. (Ukrinform)

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The Washington Group

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

June 5, 2005

This will be my last annual President's report as I do not plan to seek another term of office. I have had the distinct honor and pleasure to be President of The Washington Group (TWG) for over 5 years, having first been elected President in June 2000, and it is now time to turn over the helm to a member of the younger generation. I am very glad to report that The Washington Group, as usual, had a very active, interesting and productive year sponsoring numerous diverse political, social, educational and cultural activities. All of the events were very well attended. I do not plan to enumerate each and every TWG event in my report as there are too many events to mention. Furthermore, most of these events will be discussed in reports of other officers. I do plan to mention a few events that, in my opinion, are of special note.

There is no question that this year's event of the year, maybe of all time, was TWG's 20th Anniversary Leadership Conference and Banquet in June 2004 at the Key Bridge Marriott. It was an affair to remember. The theme of the conference was "TWG at 20: Reflection, Renewal and Celebration". The conference reflected on the events that occurred during TWG's 20 year history. One of the highlights of the conference was the Ambassador's Forum which focused and reflected on the history of U.S.-Ukraine relations as seen through the eyes of Ambassadors Oleh Bilorus, William G. Miller and Steven Pifer. During the banquet, a slide show organized by Natalie Sluzar allowed conference participants to reflect on TWG's history and on the role many of them played in TWG events. At the conference, I had the pleasure of presenting TWG Honorary Memberships to both the current Ambassador to the U.S., Mykhailo Reznik, and to the former U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine, Steven Pifer. The featured speakers at the conference were General Kostyantyn Morozov, Ukraine's first defense minister, and Ambassador Mykhailo Reznik. The conference was preceded by an elegant reception sponsored by TWG and hosted by the Embassy of Ukraine.

Among some of the other more notable events that TWG sponsored this year included presentations by Hon. Borys Tarasiuk, the present Foreign Minister of Ukraine, on the political situation in Ukraine, Ambassador Mykhailo Reznik on U.S.-Ukraine relations, and author and professor Lubomyr Luciuk on the role of the Ukrainian Diaspora post the "Orange Revolution". Finally, TWG was extremely fortunate that we (TWG in conjunction with the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars) were able to sponsor a presentation by the Hon. Richard Green Lugar, United States Senator from Indiana, on the topic of "A Changing Ukraine". Sen. Lugar traveled to Ukraine to observe the Ukrainian Presidential elections as well as the "Orange Revolution" and then reported his findings and observations to the President of the United States. It should be noted that Senator Lugar is one of the most knowledgeable U.S. politicians on the subject of U.S.-Ukraine relations.

As President of TWG, I represented TWG on the National Shevchenko Commemoration Committee and actively participated in the planning and the organizing of the 40th Anniversary of the Unveiling of the Monument to Taras Shevchenko in Washington, D.C. But more importantly, I had the privilege of having served as one of the five (5) co-chairs of the Welcoming Committee for President Yushchenko when he came to the U.S. on an official visit in April 2005. As co-chair, I was actively involved in the planning and organizing of the welcoming ceremonies for President Yushchenko and his wife at the Shevchenko monument as well as in the planning and organizing of the Banquet in honor of the Ukrainian President at the Omni Shoreham Hotel which took place on April 6, 2005. Additionally, I represented TWG at various State Department and White House briefings on Ukraine as well as at conferences sponsored by other Ukrainian organizations and numerous Embassy affairs and events.

As you all know, TWG also has two very active organizational components: the TWG Cultural Fund (TWGCF) and the TWG Fellowship Fund (TWGFF). First of all, I would like to note that TWGCF had another extremely successful year. TWGCF, headed by its long-time Director Ms. Laryssa Courtney for the first part of the year and now by its current Director Ms. Svitlana Shiells, under the patronage of the Embassy of Ukraine, sponsored and presented a number of world class musicians, musical groups, singers and traditional folk ensembles in its 2004-2005 Music Series. TWGCF, in cooperation with the Embassy of Ukraine, also hosted and sponsored a number of art shows and literary evenings featuring noted Ukrainian artists, sculptors and writers at the Embassy. More detailed information about all of the TWGCF events can be found in its Annual Report.

The TWGFF, headed by Mr. Michael Drabyk, has also been very active. Under Mr. Drabyk's capable management, the TWGFF was able to raise the funds, in a very short period of time I might add, necessary to fund the "2004 TWG Fellowship Fund Embassy Internship" at the Embassy of Ukraine. The increasing popularity of the program is reflected in and evidenced by the fact that this year the TWG Embassy Internship Program has attracted a record number of highly qualified applicants. The activities of the fund are detailed in its Annual Report.

TWG socials continue to be popular and offer our members and prospective members an opportunity to meet on a regular basis where they can socialize and network. The socials continue to be held on the first Friday of each month.

The Washington Group, as an organization, has something to offer every member of the Ukrainian community and, therefore, continues to attract many dedicated and talented Ukrainian American professionals to its ranks. We all need to support its activities throughout the year so that our organization can remain vibrant and relevant.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Board of Directors and its officers for their cooperation and hard work during this year as well as in the past years. I would also like to thank all the TWG members for the confidence, trust and the generous support you have given me and the Board. Special thanks go to Ambassador Mykhail Reznik, Ms. Natalia Holub, (Cultural Attache) who earlier this year received an award from TWG, and to all the diplomats and staff for their support of TWG. As you all know, many of our TWG events were jointly sponsored and held on the premises of the Embassy of Ukraine.

I hope that you will continue to support TWG and its various activities in future years. Thank you.

Ihor O. E. Kotlarchuk, Esq.
President

Boyko family continues tradition by supporting Ukrainian Catholic University

by Matthew Matuszak

CHICAGO – Lieda, Olena and Bohdan Boyko are helping to build up the Michael and Irene Boyko Endowment for Eastern Christian Studies, which was first established by their father, the late Michael Boyko. The endowment will fund study, research and publications in Eastern Christian Studies at the Ukrainian Catholic University, “and whatever else is needed,” as Olena Boyko put it.

Michael Boyko, who died in February, was “a poor peasant boy who was able to obtain an education thanks to the benevolence of the rector of the Theological Academy, [at that time Father] Josyf Slipyj,” said Olena Boyko.

Michael Boyko finished his studies in 1938, but the war interrupted his ordination. “But his days at the Theological Academy were the most memorable of his life. The seminarians he studied with remained his closest friends,” explained his daughter Lieda.

The Boykos have kept their father’s report cards, signed by Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky and Father Josyf Slipyj. “We showed them to Father Borys Gudziak, the rector of the Ukrainian Catholic University. He noted that two of Tato’s (father’s) instructors have been beatified,” noted Olena Boyko. Pope John

Paul II beatified seven students and staff of the Lviv Theological Academy among the 27 new martyrs of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church in June 2001.

The Lviv Theological Academy, originally known as the Greek-Catholic Theological Academy, was founded in 1928 and closed by the Soviets in 1944. It was revived in 1994 and inaugurated as the Ukrainian Catholic University in 2002.

Michael Boyko was “a firm believer that if someone helps you, you help someone else,” explained Olena Boyko. “He had a lifelong quest for scholarship. He was one of the original founders of the Patriarchal Society in New Haven, Conn., and he taught his children the love for our Ukrainian Church.”

“He always kept up with what’s going on in the Church,” added Lieda Boyko.

“Michael Boyko gave the seed money for the endowment,” explained John F. Kurey, president of the Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation. “He started in 1997 and added to it during his life. The family is committed to building upon the foundation that he laid.” More than \$77,000 has been donated toward the endowment.

Michael Boyko was a dedicated alumnus of the Lviv Theological Academy. His daughters add that he was buried with a Lviv Theological Academy t-shirt on – “He loved it very much,” said Olena



Prof. Jeffrey Wills (left), of the board of the Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation with (from left), Olena Boyko, Lieda Boyko and John F. Kurey, president of the UCEF.

Boyko – and a medal from the institution.

“There are other children like us, whose fathers matriculated from the Theological Academy,” added Lieda Boyko. “We would encourage them to honor their fathers in a similar way, with an endowment for the Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation.”

Other alumni of the Theological Academy, like the late Rt. Rev. Mitred Archpriest Jaroslav Swyschuk MSSA, who last served at St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral in Chicago, have also been supporters of the Ukrainian

Catholic Education Foundation.

The Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation is compiling a database of graduates and other former students of the pre-war Lviv Theological Academy. Alumni of the Greek-Catholic Theological Academy in Lviv, or children or relatives of living or deceased alumni are asked to provide information by contacting the Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation at 2247 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, IL, 60622; phone, (773) 235-8462; e-mail; ucef@ucef.org. The phone number of the UCEF in Canada is (416) 239-2495.

Embassy of Ukraine selects intern from TWG program

by Michael Drabyk

WASHINGTON – Some 50 students, the most in recent memory – applied this year for The Washington Group’s annual TWG Fellowship Fund Internship at the Embassy of Ukraine in Washington.

The Embassy selected Marta Matselioukh, a graduate student at the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service. Ms. Matselioukh also edits an electronic newsletter for the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation, has interned for the Save the Children Foundation, teaches third graders at the Taras Shevchenko Ukrainian School in Washington, and also teaches Ukrainian dance.

“It is truly an honor and a privilege for me to be selected as this year’s TWG Ukrainian Embassy Intern,” she said. “Currently, I am contemplating the diplomatic service as a future career option, and the internship will allow for me to become more acquainted with this profession.”

“Marta has quite a busy schedule,” according to Nataliia Holub, second secretary in the Cultural, Information and Press Office of the Embassy. “Although primarily

working in the Political Section, Ms. Matselioukh divides up her time between the Embassy’s Political Section, the Cultural and Information Section and the Press Office. As part of her internship experience, Ms. Matselioukh writes lengthy reports, edits and translates documents, organizes a tour of the Smithsonian Museum of American History, and helps update information on the Embassy’s website.”

“Overall, Marta’s work is of tremendous assistance to the Embassy,” Ms. Holub noted, adding that the Embassy of Ukraine “looks forward to working together with The Washington Group in the future.”

Ms. Matselioukh was born in Lviv, and came to the U.S. at the age of nine. Before coming to Washington, she received a bachelor of arts in political science and international studies from Fairfield University in Fairfield, Conn.

With some 50 applications received, The Washington Group Fellowship Fund saw a high level of interest this year in the Embassy Internship. Due to this high volume, however, individual inquiries could not always be answered as often as would have been liked.

TWG Fellowship Fund Committee members Orest Deychakiwsky and Adrian Karmazyn provided assistance in the selection process, and TWG President Adrian Pidlusky and board member Steve Boyduy helped in publicizing the Internship. Michael Drabyk chairs the TWG Fellowship Fund.

The TWG Fellowship Fund has raised about \$6,500 over the past two years. Two fund-raising drives were held during this time, along with other individual donations received. Proceeds paid for two \$1,500 stipends for TWG Embassy Interns this year and last, along with printing and postage for fund-raising. Another \$1,500 stipend is earmarked for a TWG Embassy Internship in 2006.

Tax-deductible contributions may be sent to: TWG Fellowship Fund, P.O. Box 7951, McLean, VA 22106.

More information about the Fellowship Fund is available on the TWG website, at www.TheWashingtonGroup.org.



Marta Matselioukh

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Ukraine in the spotlight...

(Continued from page 5)

stituted for Minister Tarasyuk.

President Kwasniewski dominated the evening. He is an excellent speaker, with clear theses and a warm manner of presentation, and his delivery is very direct, convincing and rather passionate. The congress report described him as "standing for the will to unify and strengthen Europe," stressing his significant role in "building bridges between Eastern and Western Europe," his pro-European convictions and his emphasis on "the eastward enlargement of the EU." One could sense and evaluate his deep convictions not only in what he said, but also in what he did for Ukraine during the Orange Revolution. Actually, most of his speech dealt with Ukraine; thus, the congress reports summed up his speech as "Ukraine should join NATO and the European Union."

On three evenings there were also plenary roundtables on the following topics: "What Kind of Europe Did We Want?" and "Who Are We? Which Unity in Diversity?" followed by "Europe – Our Common Home?" Participating in these sessions were prominent scholars, ambassadors, writers and editors. The last roundtable proved to be very lively and most favorable for Ukraine; reviews of the proceedings promptly called it "From Gorbachev to the Orange Revolution and Beyond."

The participation of the writer Yurii Andrukhovych on the panel was an immense success. Appearing with him was the former German Federal Minister Egon Bahr; the chief editor of NZ from Moscow, Mischa Gabowitsch; and the chief editor of Osteuropa, Manfred Sappe, from Berlin. Alfred Eichhorn of Inforadio Broadcast in Berlin served as chairperson.

The discussion was held in the German language, in which Mr. Andrukhovych is fluent. No matter what observations were offered, Mr. Andrukhovych somehow managed to direct the discussion to Ukraine. At one point he said that, although he is grateful for the support that Western European countries provided to Ukraine during the Orange Revolution, he felt that, nevertheless, they have now betrayed Ukraine through their lack of support for Ukraine's attempt to join the EU. He said that "with the Revolution, we Ukrainians have proved that we are Europeans and that we fight for democratic values."

At times, the discussion became even quite heated, as one young Kyivan complained that the West treats Ukraine as a child. Mr. Gabowitsch observed that while Russia is not part of the total European structure now, the alternative might point it in an undemocratic and authoritative direction, which would be dangerous for Russia's neighbors, as well as for the people of Russia. Some stressed that if Ukraine joined the EU then Russia would soon follow, however, Ukraine as a country cannot specifically influence Russia's way of thinking. Then Mr. Gabowitsch conceded that many Russians either have relatives in Ukraine or visit it often enough to be influenced individually by recent events in Ukraine, such as the Orange Revolution.

Indeed, the topic of Ukraine was present in most plenary presentations and discussions. In comparison, at the fifth congress in Warsaw 10 years earlier, a similar plenary roundtable discussion on the future of Eastern Europe, with four previous Polish prime ministers participating, included only one insignificant mention of Ukraine. This year it was just the opposite, as Ukraine was probably the most discussed country at the general meetings. Obviously, mentions of the Orange Revolution were ever-present.

Ukraine-related sessions

A total of about 360 panels and round tables took place during the five days of the congress, with 16 to 24 concurrent

sessions held during four time slots each day. The topics of most panels and speakers were actually connected to the main theme of the Congress, "Europe – Our Common Home?" About two-thirds of these dealt with general issues or several countries, including Ukraine, at different historical periods.

Among the topics were: "Beyond Europe. Strategy for a Greater Europe," "Ukraine, Russia and Europe," "A Wider Europe: Belarus, Russia, Ukraine and EU/NATO Enlargement," "Old and New Borders in Eastern Europe: The Case of Ukraine," "Polish Foreign Policy After 1989 Toward Poland's Eastern Neighbors," or "Limits of European Expansion? Will the Former Soviet Republics (Minus the Baltics) Be Left Out in the Cold?"

There were also about a dozen sessions dealing specifically with Ukraine, e.g. "State Building in Contemporary Ukraine," "Ukraine in Europe: Culture, Politics, Economy and Civil Society of a Future EU Member," "Political Development in Ukraine," "History, Language and Memory in Contemporary Ukraine," as well as "Ukraine After the Orange Revolution and Moldova on the Path of European Integration."

While the majority of these panels dealt with Ukrainian history, politics and economy, topics from other fields provided a more rounded picture, by discussing issues of Ukrainian language, literature and the arts, with such panels as "The Cracked Mirror: Europe as the Other in Ukrainian Literature at the Turn of the 20th and 21st Centuries," "Ukrainian Art and Culture," "Kyiv and International Modernism, 1905-1929," primarily stressed the European Common Home theme of the congress.

From the American contingent, the following members of the Shevchenko Scientific Society (U.S.) read their papers: George Liber, Myroslava Mudrak, Larissa Onyshkevych, Olenka Pevny, Maria Rewakowicz and Mark von Hagen.

Several panels – among them four sessions dealing with Ukraine – were sponsored by the joint or separate Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung Funds, thus enabling the speakers to come from Eastern Europe, including Ukraine, while the Shevchenko Scientific Society (U.S.) sponsored two sessions: "Ukrainian Language in the European Multilingual Context" (with Vasyl Nimchuk, Orysia Demaska, Pavlo Hrytsenko – all three from the Institute of Ukrainian Language of the National Academy of Sciences – Olena Huzar from Ternopil University, Michael Moser of Vienna University and Dr. Onyshkevych participating) and "Literary Discourse on Europeanness and Its Cultural Dimensions in Ukraine" (with papers by Maria Zubrytska of Lviv University, Maxim Tarnawsky of Toronto University, Dr. Onyshkevych and Marko Pavlyshyn from Monash University in Australia, and Lubica Babotova from Presov University in Slovakia, serving as chairperson).

The Holodomor theme

One entire panel and several individual presentations dealt with the Holodomor. "Was the Famine in Ukraine in 1932-33 Genocide?" was organized by Gerhard Simon of Cologne (who also read a paper), Stanislav Kulchytskyi of Kyiv and Otto Luchterhandt of Hamburg. Initially, it appeared to be a balanced panel, providing both support as well as criticism for the genocide classification.

Dr. Kulchytskyi, a noted historian from the Institute of History in Kyiv, summed up his research on the subject, conceding that perhaps there were only 3.5 million victims. While this was seen perhaps as a gesture which would mellow the opposition to the usually mentioned 5 million to 10 million victims, it did not deter Mr. Luchterhandt and others from criticizing

(Continued on page 27)

Ukraine in the spotlight...

(Continued from page 26)

the genocidal designation. They claimed that the proponents of the term were not able to show the Soviet government's pre-meditative intent in killing specifically only the Ukrainian population.

After listening to some of the discussants' almost rote phrases, one felt that perhaps these opponents should actually clarify what was their own emotional (or other) intent in denying that the Holodomor be designated as a genocide.

Besides this panel, there were two other papers on the subject.

The Holodomor issue was further brought to the attention of congress participants, since upon registration we were given a special pocket-size issue of the Osteuropa monthly, under the title "Sketches of Europe. Old Lands, New Worlds," which comprised 10 articles, one by Egbert Jahn was titled "On the Phenomenology of Mass Extermination in Europe. A Comparative Perspective on the Holodomor."

Two other papers dealt partly with the Holodomor.

Ukrainian diplomatic presence

On two evenings congress participants were assigned at random to visit a reception at one of the embassies in Berlin. Noticeably, the Ukrainian Consulate did not hold any receptions, and Ukrainian diplomats were not visible at the congress, apparently because a new consul has not yet been assigned to Berlin. While the absence of a Ukrainian replacement for Minister Tarasyuk was rather glaring at the opening session, during the closing ceremonies, Anton Buteiko, the first vice minister of foreign affairs, was to speak; since he could not come, his deputy Oleg Shamshur substituted. Mr. Shamshur spoke about the Ukrainian perspective on future European integration, Ukrainian reforms, future cooperation in the realm of security and economic standards.

Meeting of Ukrainianists

Since there wasn't much time or opportunity for many Ukrainianists to meet and exchange opinions, the Shevchenko Scientific Society (U.S.) organized a meeting of all those interested in Ukraine-related topics. Close to 40 Congress participants from several coun-

tries, came to discuss both the positive and negative aspects of the panels.

In general, many expressed support for organizing panels where Ukraine is only one of the countries being discussed among others. On the other hand, others felt that Ukraine-only panels provided a better opportunity for holding an in-depth, informed discussion, which often draws those from outside the field, too, who might wish to pick up new information.

There was also a consensus that such conferences should be attended by more scholars from Ukraine and that ways should be found to facilitate this. This could be achieved partly by having some type of "Ukrainian Institute" (comparable to Goethe Institute or the Slovak Institute in Berlin) with available rooms at nominal prices for visiting scholars. A general request was made for the support of Ukrainian embassies throughout the world in demonstrating more interest in Ukrainian studies at local universities and providing letters of commendation or nominal awards to graduates, in other words, expressing appreciation for the students' efforts and building bridges to Ukraine.

The contingent from Ukraine at the congress was still not very large (less than a quarter of the number from Russia) – not only finances, but also the knowledge of foreign languages probably held back more applicants. It was felt that support should be given to a greater number of scholars who speak English to come to international conferences.

Concluding observations

The congress was a success not only thanks to the attendance of scholars and the quality of their presentations, but also because of the support of the German government (the congress was under the patronage of the federal minister for foreign affairs, Mr. Fischer) and its various ministries, as well as the city of Berlin. These officials were present at many of the programs. One should note that registered congress participants were given free access to most of Berlin's public transportation. While only abstracts of the presented papers were published in a 480-page compendium, similarly as at other congresses, several thematic volumes of selected complete papers are now planned.

The ICCEES was most successful in bringing out various issues related to Ukraine and in highlighting Ukraine, particularly the sharing of its European culture and the success of the Orange Revolution.

Ukrainian government has already established centers in Odesa, Symferopol, Lviv and Uzhhorod. Branches also operate in Portugal, Spain, the U.S. and Greece.

Also in March, the Ministry of Internal Affairs led by Yuri Lutsenko established a Trafficking in Persons department. To support this initiative, the U.S. Embassy in Kyiv transferred \$110,000 in computer equipment to the new department in April this year.

The department received 27 sets of computer equipment, desktop computers, cameras and digital scanners.

"Ukraine's new government, which assumed power in late 2004, is expected to respond more effectively to institutional weaknesses and corruption, which hindered the previous government's anti-trafficking efforts," the Trafficking in Persons Report said.

The report advised that Ukraine's government should create a special witness protection program for trafficking victims, expand the legal definition of trafficking to conform with international requirements, ensure the appropriation of consistent resources for the anti-trafficking unit, and conduct sensitivity training to reduce victim blaming and breaches of victim confidentiality, the report said.

Human trafficking...

(Continued from page 3)

Ukrainian courts showed a lack of sensitivity to victims during court proceedings, as trafficking victims were characterized as prostitutes, rather than as victims of a serious crime.

The Ministry of Family, Children and Youth Affairs coordinated some rehabilitation services, but the majority of funding for these programs came from international donors, the report said.

"Commendably, the government screened all victims repatriated or deported from abroad to the port of Odesa and referred them to a local NGO for services," the report said.

In addition, the government instructed all diplomatic officials abroad to accelerate procedures for identifying Ukrainian victims and providing them with appropriate travel documents.

Efforts by new administration

President Viktor Yushchenko's administration appears serious about combating human trafficking.

On March 4 Mr. Pasichnyk helped establish a center for providing assistance to Ukrainians abroad in Kyiv. The



KRAINIAN DAY AT GIANTS STADIUM

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Soyuzivka's Datebook

September 2-5, 2005

Labor Day Festivities

Sept. 2, Tiki Bar Entertainment featuring Luna, 10 pm

Sept. 3, Art Exhibit featuring Stephan Tur's photographs and paintings and Khrystyna Baransky's paintings; Tiki Bar Entertainment with the band Hrim, 2 pm; USCAK Tennis Tournament (through Sept. 5); Concert featuring Kashtan Dance Ensemble from Cleveland, 8 pm; Zabava with Luna and Fata Morgana, 10 pm

Sept. 4, Art Exhibit featuring Stephan Tur's photographs and paintings and Khrystyna Baransky's paintings; Tiki Bar Entertainment featuring Stefan Stawnychy, 2 pm; Concert featuring Kashtan Dance Ensemble from Cleveland, 1 pm; Zabava with Fata Morgana, 10 pm

September 9-11, 2005

Salzburg Reunion

September 11-15, 2005

Regensburg Reunion

September 14-16, 2005

Landshut Reunion

September 17, 2005

Lynce Richel Anniversary/Wedding Reception

September 17-19, 2005

Mittenwald Reunion

September 21-23, 2005

Bayreuth Gymnasium Reunion

September 22-24, 2005

UNA General Assembly and District Meeting

September 24, 2005

Ellenville High School Reunion, Class of '49

September 24-25, 2005

Plast Sorority Rada - Pershi Stezhi Plast Sorority Rada - Chornomorski Khvyli

September 29-October 3, 2005

Ukrainian American Veterans Convention

September 30, 2005

KLK Weekend - General Meeting and Banquet

September 30-October 1, 2005

Plast Sorority Rada - Spartanky

October 2, 2005

UNWLA Luncheon

October 3-6, 2005

Stamford Clergy Days

October 8, 2005

Wedding

October 9, 2005

Republican Party Fund-Raiser Banquet

October 15, 2005

Wedding

October 22, 2005

National Plast Convention

October 28-30, 2005

Halloween Weekend with children's costume parade, costume zabava and more

November 4-6, 2005

Plast Orlykiada

November 12, 2005

Wedding

November 19, 2005

Sigma Beta Chi Fraternity Formal Dinner Banquet



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Attention, Students!

Throughout the year Ukrainian student clubs plan and hold activities. The Ukrainian Weekly urges students to let us and the Ukrainian community know about upcoming events.

The Weekly will be happy to help you publicize them. We will also be glad to print timely news stories about events that have already taken place. Photos also will be accepted.

MAKE YOURSELF HEARD.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Thursday, September 8

EDMONTON: The Peter Jacyk Center is holding a launch of Volume 9, Book 1, of Mykhailo Hrushevsky's "History of Ukraine-Rus" at 3:30 p.m. The "History of Ukraine-Rus" is the magnum opus of Ukraine's greatest historian. The English translation makes this outstanding history available to the international scholarly community and the Western reading public. The program will include presentations by Dr. Natalia Yakovenko, chair, department of history, National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy; Dr. Frank E. Sysyn, director, Peter Jacyk Center for Ukrainian Historical Research, and editor-in-chief, the Hrushevsky Translation Project; and Dr. Serhii Plokhii, associate director, Peter Jacyk Center, and consulting editor of the volume. The book will be available at a significant discount. A reception will follow the launch. The book launch will be held at the Saskatchewan Room, Faculty Club, 11435 Saskatchewan Drive, University of Alberta. Readers may contact the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 450 Athabasca Hall, University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB T6G 2E8; phone, (780) 492-2927; e-mail, cius@ualberta.ca.

Friday, September 9

PHILADELPHIA (PAOLI), Pa.: The World Affairs Council of Greater Valley Forge cordially invites everyone to a reception and luncheon with Alexander J. Motyl, Ph.D., professor of political science, Rutgers University, who will address the topic "Ukraine's Orange Revolution: Why it Happened, What it Means, What's Next?" The event will take place at the Waynesborough Country Club on Route 252 just south of Route 30 in Paoli, Pa. The reception will be at 11:45 a.m. followed by a luncheon at noon. Tickets: \$30 for members and \$35 for non-members. Please mail checks to WAC of GVF, P.O. Box 632, Southeastern, PA 19399. For inquiries call (610) 687-9895. Those who wish to attend must make a paid reservation in advance.

Saturday-Sunday, September 10-11

CHICAGO: Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Ukrainian Catholic Church in Chicago cordially invites the entire community to the Ukrainian Village Fest. Located in the heart of the Ukrainian Village at Chicago Avenue and Oakley Boulevard, this wonderful neighborhood festival will feature a terrific beer garden, live Ukrainian music, a performance by the Hromovytsia and Ukraina dance ensembles, great food, raffles, games and much more. The festivities are on Saturday at 3-10 p.m., and Sunday at 1-10 p.m. An entrance fee donation of \$5 for the festival goes toward the ongoing support of the parish. For festival vendor applications please contact the parish office at (312) 829-5209.

Saturday, September 17

YONKERS, N.Y.: Children age 3-4 may be registered for the Ukrainian pre-school, or Svitlychka, of the local branch of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America. Svitlychka meets on Saturdays from 10 a.m. to noon at St. Michael's Church on Shonnard Place at North Broadway starting on Saturday, September 17. For additional information or to register your child, call Nadia Cwiach, (203) 975-8388.

Tuesday, September 27

WASHINGTON: The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America is co-sponsoring its annual conference titled "Ukraine's Quest for Mature Nation Statehood." Roundtable VI will focus on "Ukraine's Transition to an Established National Identity." The event will be held at the Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center, at 1300 Pennsylvania Ave. NW. The two-day conference will bring together a veritable "who's who" from the American, Ukrainian and European governmental, NGO and private sectors to evaluate domestic and foreign policies of the new Ukrainian government and their impact on the development of a new global face for Ukraine. For more information call the UCCA National Office, (212) 228-6840, or e-mail ucca@ucca.org.

BACK TO SCHOOL SPECIAL:

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Give the college students in your family their own nine-month gift subscription to *The Ukrainian Weekly*. The Weekly is a great resource for students who plan to write college papers on topics about Ukraine, helps students keep in touch with the Ukrainian community throughout the United States and Canada, and gives students the opportunity to keep learning about their Ukrainian heritage once they leave home.

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